"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair today and tomorrow; not much change in temperature; fresh northwest winds.
For full weather report see Page 17.

VOL. LXIV...NO. 20,835. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1915.—EIGHTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

ALL-NIGHT SESSION IN SHIP BILL FIGHT

Senate Democrats Regain Control and Force Republicans to Renew Their Filibuster.

SITTING MAY LAST A WEEK

Newlands and Smith (S. C.) Return —Sides Again Tied, with Marshall to Decide.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 9.—With every Senator back in Washington for the struggle over the Ship Purchase bill, the Democrats on a test vote late yesterday (Monday) afternoon showed that they had regained control of the Senate.

As a result the Republicans resumed their filibustering tactics. In an effort to tire them out the Administration leaders forced a night session, which was still in progress at an early hour this morning.

When it was seen that a night session was inevitable Senator Jones of Washington, who had been preparing for such an emergency for more than a week, took the floor and launched into a speech designed to extend throughout the night. Senator Jones declared he would talk until March 4, if it was physically possible and necessary, in order to accomplish the defeat of the bill.

Few Senators on either side remained in the chamber after 8 o'clock, leaders of both parties leaving guards to call for reinforcements if necessary. Scores of Senators made preparations to spend the night in committee rooms, adjacent to the Senate Chamber.

Every phase of the country's political and business situation was discussed by Senator Jones as the night wore on. He took up the President's Indianapolis speech, and declared that a week ago last Friday, when the Senate was in session all night on the bill, the order had gone out from the "Captain of the team at the White House to pass this Shipping bill that night."

The Senator insisted that the filibuster, which he admitted the Republicans were now conducting, had been started by the Democrats in their refusal to permit consideration of any legislation other than the Shipping bill for several weeks. Now, he said, they were trying to put the measure through by brute force, but would be unable to accomplish their purpose.

Shortly before midnight many Senators who had been attending dinners and theatre parties returned to the chamber in evening dress to relieve those who had been on guard during the evening hours. The latter retired to the improvised bed chambers in committee rooms, leaving an order to be called should any effort be made to force the vote.

Session May Last All Week.

That there would be no chance for a vote during the night was conceded by leaders of both sides, and it was predicted that a record-breaking continuous session had been begun. Some Republican Senators insisted that it would continue without interruption throughout the week, unless the bill should be withdrawn. Others predicted that a motion to take up some one of the appropriation bills would be made and carried, unless some progress were made on the pending measure within the next forty-eight hours.

Shortly before midnight a call of the Senate, under a point of "no quorum" made by Senator Fletcher, brought only thirty-five Senators in the chamber, or fourteen less than a quorum. The Sergeant at Arms was instructed to bring in absentees.

Senator Thomas then moved that a committee be appointed to wait on President Wilson to inform him that the Senate had been in session since Dec. 4, but under its rules was unable to do business. The motion was declared to be out of order.

The scenes in the Senate chamber late in the evening were highly interesting to the galleries, if not to the Senators themselves. At 11:30 o'clock, when Senator Jones was proceeding steadily with his speech, Senator Fletcher, in charge of the bill, in order to disturb the Republicans enjoying slumber in the President's room, the Post Office, and adjoining committee rooms, made a point of no quorum. As the clerk called the names of the Senators they came in rubbing their eyes and yawning and blinking in the glare of the light. Their appearance was unkempt. Senator Sheppard of Texas forgot to put on his collar and was manifestly much disturbed for want of it.

The roll call registered the presence of fifty Senators, which was a quorum. An effort was then made by the Democrats to break the filibuster by a point of order, made by Senator Reed of Missouri, that Senator Jones had lost the floor by the no quorum point. A motion was made to table the point of order, and on the roll call the vote was 15 to 22. This disclosed the absence of a quorum, and another roll call was begun. The net result of the roll calls was that Senator Jones got forty minutes rest.

At 12:40 o'clock this (Tuesday) morning, the Senate ordered the arrest of absent Senators in order to obtain a quorum. Democratic Senators began to appear rapidly. There was a quorum of Senators in the Capitol all evening and the several calls were ordered by the Democrats for the purpose of preventing the Republican opponents of the bill from catching forty winks in committee rooms and other places. It was apparent that the struggle had developed into a test of endurance.

Smith Unexpectedly Returns.

Mr. Smith of South Carolina, who had been at his home on account of serious illness in his family, yielded to pressure and returned in the morning, arriving just about the time Mr. Newlands of Nevada completed his race across the Continent from California. They had been the only absentees.

When Mr. Clarke of Arkansas, leader of the Democratic insurgents, moved to recess until Tuesday, the motion was defeated by a vote of 47 to 48. Mr. Kenyon of Iowa, a radical Republican sympathizing with the general principles of the bill, remained out of the chamber, but even if he had voted for the recess the motion would have failed on a tie, with the possible vote of the Vice President giving a slightly wider margin of safety.

But the passage of the bill now seemed no nearer than before. As soon as the roll call showed that the Republicans and their Democratic allies were in the minority they settled down comfortably to a filibuster, one they were certain they could continue until the end of the session.

By a point of order, pressed by Mr. Lodge of Massachusetts, the amending instructions which the Democrats sought to add to Mr. Clarke's motion recommitting the bill were divided by the Vice President into three propositions, rendering a roll call necessary on each of them. As a result of Mr. Lodge's move the Democrats faced the

Continued on Page 4.

CEBU IS IN TURMOIL.

Disorder in Several Islands Widespread, Correspondent Insists.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MANILA, Feb. 8.—A Cebu correspondent cables as follows concerning the unrest there:

"Scouts patrolled Cebu on Friday night. All officers' houses were strongly guarded. Troops in the barracks were on a war footing. The constabulary were not on patrol, but squads were posted at the bridges and approaches to the city. All the police were secretly put on duty at the houses of Americans in the city. The outskirts of the city were guarded by the constabulary.

"The islands of Leyte and Negros also are disturbed. The movement is widespread, lacking only a leader to result in a serious outbreak.

"There was a demonstration last week at Ormoc. The constabulary were called out. The anxiety of politicians to suppress the truth is making matters worse.

"The Cebu Chronicle openly accuses Assemblyman Filemonsotto of publishing seditious articles in his paper, La Revolution, and demands an investigation, declaring that the truth is being hushed up."

To the statement that officials were denying the stories of disorder, the correspondent replied:

"I defy contradiction."

MANILA, Feb. 8.—Insular officials here characterize as groundless the fears of an insurrection at Cebu, which led to the patrolling of the streets. No arrests have been made and no documents seized. Rumors of impending trouble are declared to have been founded upon baseless reports.

PARENTS SURPRISED BY A WEDDING HERE

"They Put One Over on the Old Man," Says August Hahne, Bride's Father.

When told that his daughter had run away to New York with a Lakewood (N. J.) riding master, and had been married by an Alderman yesterday, August Hahne, owner of a large department store in Newark, took the information philosophically.

"I guess they were trying to put one over on the old man," he said. "I wasn't invited to the wedding and didn't know anything about it in advance."

Miss Ethel Frances Hahne, the daughter, appeared in the City Hall here early yesterday afternoon with Francis Henry Dwyer of Lakewood. The couple gave their ages as 23 and 25 respectively, when they applied for a license. They were married a short time later by Alderman John J. Riordan, and left without giving any inkling as to their destination.

Mr. Hahne, who lives at 450 Prospect Street, in an exclusive section of South Orange, N. J., said last night that he had not yet heard from the runaway couple.

"I suppose they will turn up in Lakewood or here when they get ready, and duly receive the parental blessing," he said. "No, I'm not put out about it. What could I do if I were? They're both of age. It's quite a family affair, as my other daughter married Dwyer's brother some time ago. Francis Dwyer is in business with his father, J. J. Dwyer, who runs a livery stable and riding academy in Lakewood."

Miss Hahne was the second daughter of Mr. Hahne, and since the death of her mother a short time ago she had been the mistress of the Hahne household. On going out yesterday she left word with the maid that she would be home for dinner.

J. J. Dwyer, father of the bridegroom, was also surprised when informed of the marriage last evening. Mr. Dwyer, Sr., is a well-known horseman of Lakewood, and for a number of years was master of hounds there. He was also the builder and first proprietor of the Bartlett Inn, one of the largest Lakewood hotels. William F. Dwyer, his other son, married Mr. Hahne's eldest daughter two years ago, and it was said at the Dwyer home the two younger children had been much together since that time. Both enjoyed horseback riding, and were interested in amateur theatricals.

Frank left for a short trip to New York a week ago, but did not mention the fact that he was to be married.

CITY CLOSES A THEATRE.

First Movie Show to be Stopped Under New Law.

Commissioner of Licenses George H. Bell imposed yesterday the extreme penalty upon the proprietor of a moving picture theatre, whose license was revoked for violation of the law in admitting minors without parents or guardians. At the same time the Commissioner issued a warning to parents against allowing children under age to go alone to such theatres. The Commissioner placed responsibility in most cases upon the parents themselves and recited the fact that many times parents had actually sent their children alone to the theatres with notes asking that they be admitted.

The license revoked was that of a moving picture theatre at 268-270 West 145th Street, the proprietor of which, Max Jurist, was convicted in Special Sessions and sentenced to thirty days imprisonment. The case against Jurist was presented by agents of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children. Jurist was an old offender.

It is the first time since the present ordinance governing motion picture theatres went into effect that the License Department has ordered the permanent closing of a theatre.

79 POSTMEN LOSE JOBS.

Dropped from Regulars to Substitutes Because of War.

Postmaster Morgan announced yesterday the extent of the reduction of the force of the Post Office, which he had been forced to make on account of the unsettled business conditions created by the war and the resultant decrease in revenue. He will not dismiss anyone, but he will transfer to the substitute roll and temporary list seventy-nine of the regular carriers.

Transfers will be made in the case of the last seventy-nine appointed, and the Postmaster is confident that they will be restored to the regular list within a year. Meanwhile they will substitute for absent regular carriers.

Mr. Morgan believes that the efficiency of the collection and delivery services will not be impaired, as recent changes in the business and residential sections make it possible to rearrange schedules so as to reduce the number of men without injury to the public.

GREAT BEAR SPRING WATER
50c the case of six glass stoppered bottles.
—Advt.

GIRL SAW MORS IN DEATH CHAMBER

14-Year-Old Barbara Pabst Tells Coroner He Had Suspicious-Looking Bottles.

ODOR MADE HER "SLEEPY"

Sheriff Weisendanger Says Her Story Tends to Corroborate Poisoner's Confession.

Barbara Pabst, a 14-year-old inmate of the German Odd Fellows Home in Yonkers, gave Coroner Dunn and Sheriff Weisendanger of Westchester County what they considered important evidence yesterday tending to corroborate the confession of Frederick Mors, the former employe of the home, that he had poisoned eight of the aged inmates under his care at the direction of one of the officials over him. The girl's testimony, which she gave at a private hearing held by the Coroner and the Sheriff in the home yesterday afternoon, was in connection with the death of Ferdinand Scholz, an eighty-year-old man, who died in the home on Jan. 4, who, according to Mors's confession, was put to death with chloroform.

Just after Scholz died, the Pabst girl said she met Max Ring, one of the porters in the Home, who is now held as a material witness, carrying to the dead man's room the basket in which bodies were usually taken to the Home morgue. A moment later, she said, Mors, who was in Scholz's room, called her and told her to go to the dispensary in the building and get a bottle, which he described. It is thought that this bottle contained some disinfectant.

The girl took it to Scholz's room as directed and gave it to Mors. She said yesterday that as soon as she entered the room she detected a sweetish odor that made her feel "sleepy" and that she noticed three small bottles and a pad of cotton lying on a table near the dead man's bed. Mors, she said, ordered her out of the room as soon as she had delivered the bottle. Coroner Dunn questioned her closely about the odor in the room and, as well as he could judge from what she said of it, it was that of chloroform. The Coroner also questioned the girl about the bottles, and from her answers he seemed reasonably certain that the bottles did not contain medicines administered to Scholz in his illness. The presence of the cotton, he thought, was ground for strong suspicion.

Mrs. Susanne Schweitzer, who told the police on Sunday of leaving Mrs. Katharine Piazza alive and cheerful in her room at 5:30 P. M., on Nov. 8, in the company of Mors and of returning to the room shortly after 6 o'clock and finding her dead, amplified her story yesterday to the Coroner. She said that when she entered the room a minute after Mrs. Piazza's death she saw Mors sitting on the edge of the bed beside the body peering intently into the dead woman's face. As soon as he saw her, Mrs. Schweitzer said, Mors told her to go into some other room at once.

Questions Aged Inmates.

The Coroner also heard yesterday afternoon the testimony of Mrs. Barbara Grein and Mrs. Elizabeth Rehm, two aged inmates of the home, and Amelia Buonopane, the 14-year-old girl who had charge of the dispensary, but he did not make public what these witnesses said.

"What I have heard," he said, "does not help any defense that might be made by Mors or any of the men in the jail at White Plains."

And he added:

"One thing has been definitely established, and that is that Mors, although employed in the home a very short time, and not a qualified nurse or chemist, had free access to the dispensary in the home, where arsenic and other poisons were kept."

In this dispensary, besides arsenic and cotton, which Mors said he used in chloroforming the inmates, were many kinds of poison that the man could not have obtained without a physician's prescription. Among the deadly drugs on the shelves were sugar of lead, codeine, morphine, atrophine, and powdered opium.

The half-pound of powdered arsenic that was found in the dispensary last Thursday was seized yesterday by the Sheriff. Its presence was discovered on Thursday after Adam Bangert, the Superintendent, and Dr. E. M. Juster of 1,932 Crotona Parkway, the Bronx, the visiting physician to the home, had denied that there was any arsenic in the building. When shown the arsenic, both men expressed surprise and said that it must have been used in the former quarters of the home in Unionport, where it was used as rat poison, and brought to the Yonkers building by mistake. Their admission that it had been in the Unionport home tended, in the opinion of the Coroner, to strengthen Mors's statement that he had killed two inmates in Unionport with the poison.

Dr. Menas S. Gregory, who has had Mors under observation in the psychopathic ward of Bellevue Hospital since his committment there last Tuesday, said yesterday that he would be prepared to report on the question of the man's sanity today or tomorrow. Dr. Gregory will go to Yonkers today to confer with Coroner Dunn and District Attorney Weeks of Westchester County, and it is thought that he will make to them a confidential report of his observations. His official report will be made to a City Magistrate sitting in the Tombs Court, from which Mors was sent to the hospital.

While the value of Mors's confession depends to a great extent upon the man's mental condition, District Attorney Weeks is inclined to regard the decision of this question as relatively unimportant, because, he said, it would have been well within the realm of possibility for Mors to have been mentally deranged while employed in the home, and in such condition to have committed the murders to which he confessed, and later, in a period of transitory sanity, to have felt overcome by remorse that would impel his confession.

May Exhume Bodies.

District Attorney Martin of the Bronx, upon whom may develve the task of conducting the final investigation and possible prosecution, is not yet satisfied that any crimes have been committed by Mors, and is waiting for further evidence from Westchester before taking any steps to exhume the bodies of the alleged arsenic victims. Mr. Martin said yesterday:

"I will not put the county to the expense of exhuming the bodies and engaging chemists and pathologists without first being firmly convinced by corroborative evidence that a crime has been committed. The exhuming would cost at least $5,000 and the evidence so far produced would not justify my spending it."

Mr. Martin stated positively that he had not dropped his investigation, but was pushing it as hard as possible. Assistant District Attorney Mork, under Mr. Martin's direction, has been going all over Westchester County and the Bronx digging up evidence and to-

Continued on Page 6.

The Hohenzollern Tradition

By Prof. CHRISTIAN GAUSS of Princeton.

An unusually interesting article giving some important facts about the divine right that figures so prominently in the Emperor's speeches.

IN NEXT SUNDAY'S TIMES.

ORDER NEXT SUNDAY'S TIMES TODAY.
THE TIMES IS ALWAYS SOLD OUT EARLY.

MORGAN PORCELAINS SOLD FOR $3,900,000

World's Greatest Collection of Chinese Ceramics Lost by Metropolitan Museum.

ALTMAN EXHIBIT REMAINS

Duveen Bros., Purchasers of the Banker's 1,400 Specimens, Will Offer Them Separately.

J. Pierpont Morgan announced the sale yesterday of the collection of Chinese porcelains left by his father, which has been on exhibition for more than twenty years at the Metropolitan Museum of Art. The entire collection has been bought by Duveen Brothers of 720 Fifth Avenue for $3,900,000. They propose to sell it in single pieces and small groups.

It has been known for more than a year that Mr. Morgan intended to sell at least a part of the art collection left by his father. The will of J. P. Morgan, Sr., left to his discretion whether all or any should be sold.

The south room of the museum, where the collection is placed, was closed to the public yesterday to enable the State Controller's office to appraise the articles for the State transfer tax. Edward Robinson, Director of the Museum, said:

"The Museum and the public are losing something which can never be duplicated, for the Morgan collection is pre-eminent among the world's great ones. We are indebted to the generosity of Mr. Morgan and his father for the use of the porcelains for so many years, and we are very fortunate in having the Altman Chinese porcelains, comprising approximately 460 pieces, of equally high grade. Thus the public will continue to have the opportunity of seeing a worthy successor, though much smaller, to the collection of Mr. Morgan."

With the distribution of the Morgan porcelains, the Altman collection will become the most important one extant.

What Mr. Morgan Retains.

It is understood that Mr. Morgan did not reserve for himself any part of the collection now in the Museum, but several pieces were withheld from the original loan by J. Pierpont Morgan, Sr., and these will be retained by his son. One piece is a square vase, eighteen inches high, embellished, on a green ground, with flowers and chrysanthemums. There are five other pieces which, though they are of great value and rarity, Mr. Morgan prizes more highly for sentimental reasons.

The original collection of Chinese porcelains that now form a part of the Morgan loan was started about forty years ago by the late James A. Garland, who was expert in the selecting of only the best and most important works of the different periods, particularly of finely decorated specimens of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. Within a few years he assembled the most important Chinese ceramics in this country. The collection became too large for his home in 1893, and he transferred it as a loan to the Metropolitan Museum of Art, of which he was a Trustee. He continued to add to it until the collection began to attract the interest of European and Eastern amateurs.

Mr. Garland continued to add to his collection until 1898. After his death the collection was bought by Duveen Brothers, who sold it to J. Pierpont Morgan, Sr., then President of the Museum. He permitted the ceramics to remain there, and from time to time made important additions. In his purchases Mr. Morgan was assisted by Thomas B. Clarke, William M. Laffan, who bought for him the porcelains of M. J. Perry at Providence, R. I.; Duveen Brothers, and others. By this time the number of specimens was double that of the Garland purchase.

J. P. Morgan, Sr., at his death, left the finest assemblage of Oriental porcelains the world had ever seen, comprising about 1,400 pieces. Any specimens comparable to many of its most beautiful pieces are in the Altman, British Museum, South Kensington, Grandidier, (Louvre,) and Dresden Museum collections, or in such private galleries as those of Edward Tuck of Paris and P. A. B. Widener in Philadelphia.

Scope of the Collection.

The Morgan specimens cover practically the entire history of Chinese ceramic work, especially those periods held in the highest esteem. Among the most valuable examples are the famous black vases bearing symbolic floral decorations in the reserves, picked out in varied translucent glazes, and generally termed "black hawthorns," which form a characteristic class by themselves. Some of them are the only known examples of their kind.

Another group of Kiaorn vases consists of imperative green and yellow examples, depicting rich floral decoration, with details characteristic of the K'ang-hsi period. The hawthorn group of porcelains first appeared in Europe in the latter half of the nineteenth century. They never came within the classification of commercial porcelain, as did the vast quantity of blue and white specimens which found their way to Holland, but are regarded as being essentially the possessions of the wealthy and ruling classes in China.

Other examples in the Morgan collection include the attractive rose-colored garnitures, remarkable for rare coloring, beautiful form, and decoration. These represent the Ch'ien Lung period, (1736.) The two rose families, the deep and the pale, are prominent in the collection. The opaque pink of the pale, which is produced by gold, was invented about the same time that an almost identical color, the famous Rose du Barry, made its appearance in France. These examples, like those in the Altman gallery in the museum, reveal much of the best work of the Chinese artists, especially in the use of gold chloride to produce the exquisite shades of rouge d'or.

The varied groups of blue and white porcelains comprise many specimens of the Ming and Ch'ing dynasties, illustrating almost every phase of cobalt-blue underglaze decoration esteemed by collectors generally. The blue of the cobalt used in China varied in its shades

Continued on Page 4.

SAVE 33 ON WRECK IN MIDOCEAN STORM

Volunteers from the Philadelphia Take Crew from Sinking Ship in Raging Sea.

LAMP FLASHES CALL HELP

Rescuing Boats Barely Miss Being Smashed Despite Oil Poured Upon the Waves.

By Marconi Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ON BOARD S. S. PHILADELPHIA, at Sea, Monday, Feb. 8.—By splendid seamanship and under the most adverse conditions, the Philadelphia rescued Capt. Segebarth and the crew of thirty-two men of the American Petroleum Company's tank steamer Chester on Friday last in mid-ocean. She expects to land them in New York tomorrow. Their vessel was left sinking.

On Thursday morning at 1:30, ship's time, Capt. Mills, on the bridge of the Philadelphia, telephoned to Jones, the wireless operator, to establish communication with a vessel off to port.

Jones threw in his wireless and gave several calls, but received no answer. The Captain then telephoned to Jones to come to the bridge. There he saw that the vessel, which was almost hidden in the dark, was signaling with lamps, using the Morse code.

Signal lamps were brought to the bridge and Jones soon established communication. The Philadelphia asked, "What is the matter?" and the answer came back in flashes: "We are wrecked! We are sinking, and our boats are useless!"

"Do you want to be taken off?" the Philadelphia asked, and the answer came back quickly, "Yes, yes, we are sinking."

Capt. Mills, with the sea running high and a storm about to break, refused to order boats to the rescue. He decided that if the crew of the vessel were to be saved it must be done by volunteers.

Every Man Volunteers.

The officers and crew of the Philadelphia were all on deck, and the Captain asked who wanted to go. All the officers and every man came forward.

With great difficulty, owing to the rolling of the ship, the port emergency life-boat was swung over with Chief Officer Candy and six sailors. For a time the waves threatened to smash the boat against the side of the Philadelphia, but the vessel worked forward and the boat got clear, and disappeared in the mist astern.

Two hours later, Chief Officer Candy hailed the Philadelphia, and by daring work got under the lee of the vessel and was hoisted aboard, with twenty-two of the crew of the sinking Chester and his boat half full of water.

He told Capt. Mills that there were others, including Capt. Segebarth and officers on the wrecked ship, and preparations were made to send another boat. The men of the first boat wanted to go back, but they were too nearly exhausted, and another boat, with First Officer Lyons and seven men, was lowered.

Just as the boat touched the water, a wave broke against the side of the Philadelphia and half filled it. It seemed foolhardy to go on, but before the boat could be recalled, it had been lost in the gloom.

The Philadelphia steamed as near to the Chester as possible and for a time it was thought that the First Officer and his men were lost. It was just before the dawn, and nothing could be seen but the Morse flashes of the lamp on the sinking tanker.

Preparations were being made to send another boat, but as it grew lighter the lifeboat was seen alongside the Chester.

Jump for Life Into Sea.

One by one the remaining men were seen to go overboard from the Chester, and as the lifeboat rose on the waves its crew could be seen dragging them out of the water.

Four hours after starting First Officer Lyons returned with the Captain, officers, and engineers of the doomed tanker, and they were swung on board without mishap.

At 7:30 A. M. (ship's time) the Philadelphia veered to her course again and started for New York, leaving the Chester very low in the water, with the waves breaking over her. She was last seen in latitude 47.6 and longitude 32.53, which is just a little nearer to New York than the middle of the Atlantic.

All the officers and crew, thirty-three in number, were saved. Capt. Segebarth reported that they had encountered very heavy weather and that two days before the bridge and chart room had been swept overboard and the boats smashed. The vessel's steering gear was carried away and for forty-eight hours she had been helpless. The Philadelphia was the first vessel sighted, and the Chester, carrying no wireless, was unable to call for help. Capt. Segebarth said he had almost given up hope of rescue, as his vessel was on the northern route, which is used by few ships at this time of year. The Philadelphia was on that route in the hopes of avoiding the weather that was reported on the southern route.

Before quitting his ship Capt. Segebarth set the wreck afire. She carried 1,850,000 gallons of oil.

While standing by the Philadelphia poured oil on the waves, which made it possible to launch the lifeboats. The seas breaking over the Chester rendered the rescues very difficult, as it was impossible to bring the boats alongside, and the men had to jump into the sea.

The Philadelphia experienced such bad weather on Saturday that the day's run was only sixty-six miles.

The Chester was a steel vessel of 2,568 tons and was launched in 1888. She was built by Russell & Co. at Greenock, England, and carried petroleum in bulk and plied between New York and Rotterdam.

The Philadelphia, with the Chester's crew aboard, arrived at Quarantine late last night.

Revenue officers boarded the Philadelphia off Quarantine upon her arrival and arrested the third-class steward and his assistant. It is charged that they had fifty cans of opium said to be worth $2,000.

FLORIDA—N. C.—S. C. & GA. RESORTS.
Seaboard Air Line Ry. Fleet Steel Trains via shortest route. Inquire 1184 Broadway.—Advt.

DENY GERMAN PLAN TO SINK NEUTRALS

Our Ships and Others Safe "Unless They Carry Contraband," Berlin Says.

WOULD AVOID MISTAKES

But Say Danger Is Increased by British Use of Our Flag—Mines Also a Peril.

DEFEND LUSITANIA'S RUSE

British Declare Captain's Act Justified—Deny Giving Him an Order—Washington Silent.

BERLIN, (Via The Hague and London,) Feb. 8.—The naval measures of Germany against British commerce are in no sense a blockade. No hostile action against neutral shipping is contemplated. German submarines and warships will endeavor by every means in their power to avoid sinking American or other neutral ships, and will take every precaution to avoid a mistake being made.

The proclamation of the waters around Great Britain as a war zone, like similar British measures which were taken as a precedent, is designed to warn neutrals that a ship venturing into the naval field of operations exposes itself, in the same fashion as a civilian wandering on a land battlefield, to the risk of being struck by a chance shot.

The foregoing may be taken as the correct interpretation placed upon the German proclamation in competent circles in Berlin. It was stated today that it might be safely asserted that the Germans had no intention of sinking an American ship unless she carried contraband of war, and then only if her crew could be assured of the possibility of escape. It was added, however, that war measures would be carried out against British trade with all possible severity in order "to give England a taste of her own medicine."

The warning to neutral shipping, it was asserted, was considered as particularly needed in view of the reported order to British ships to hoist a neutral flag whenever they were in danger, an order which, if adhered to, it was said, would make it difficult for a German warship to discriminate between neutral and hostile shipping.

Resort to Neutral Flags.

Several of the German newspapers point out that the memorandum accompanying the proclamation of Feb. 4 makes it clear that Germany has no intention of starting a war against neutral trade. They insist, however, that Germany is perfectly within her rights in declaring the zone around the British Isles a war area in which it is dangerous for neutral vessels to venture on account of mines or naval operations, as well as owing to the possibility of mistakes being made in submarine warfare—a danger which they assert has been enormously increased by Great Britain's "resort to neutral flags."

The newspapers assert that if the United States wishes to protest it should do so first to Great Britain, whose alleged abuse of neutral flags, as was reported in the case of the Lusitania, threatens, they say, the safety of all ships.

The Vossische Zeitung declares that it welcomes the incident as the occasion for a free interchange of views between Germany and the United States, which may result, like the pending Anglo-American negotiations on the American protest against delays to commerce, in clearing up the situation.

"If America feels called upon to send a protest to Berlin," says the Vossische Zeitung, "it will be met, in quite as friendly a spirit as in London, and will find Germany ready to establish by a joint discussion what Germany, while maintaining the vital interests which are as important to her as they are to England, can do to avoid as far as possible the damaging of American interests."

Mines the Greatest Danger.

As to the danger announced in the German warning, the newspaper says, it will in many cases be impossible to protect neutral ships against it. It is not a question of a German submarine torpedoing neutrals in the belief that they are illegally flying a neutral flag, but far rather a question of risk from mines.

"When the Government declared certain waters a war area," the Vossische Zeitung continues, "it reserved the right to use all permissible war measures therein, and it will not make a later specific declaration of where and when mines are laid within these waters after Feb. 18. America certainly cannot question Germany's right to undertake military operations in all waters around the United Kingdom. Should it wish to protest that it might involve American ships, because of the misuse of the American flag, such a general protest in advance of a specific case should be addressed to London and not to Berlin, because England already has begun a deliberate misuse of the American flag and defends it as a permissible measure of defense.

"Can America expect Germany to respect its flag when it is misused as in the case of the Lusitania, and what will Germany do to combat such misuse to its interests and escape the consequences?"

The Vossische Zeitung says it hopes that such a frank discussion also will extend to the field of the export of arms and ammunition—a subject which it declares has been largely responsible for the introduction of the new phase of naval warfare.

Not a Blockade.

Capt. Persius, the naval expert of the Tageblatt, points out that Germany has proclaimed no blockade, but has adopted a new method of warfare, for which Great Britain has already furnished a precedent by its declaration that the North Sea was a war area. Capt. Persius says that neutrals which did not protest then, now have no ground to object to similar action by Germany.

The Lokal Anzeiger discusses the British argument that the hoisting of a neutral flag is permissible. It declares that while this question in peace

Continued on Page 2.

Elderly people using Spencer's Eyeglasses see equally as well as in youth. Call at 6 Maiden Lane and examine them.—Advt.

TURKS IN EGYPT IN FULL RETREAT

Only Small Retiring Rear Guards Left, Says a British Official Statement.

LONDON, Tuesday, Feb. 9.—The Official Press Bureau has made public an official dispatch received from Cairo which states that the Turkish Army is in full retreat eastward.

There are, the dispatch says, no hostile forces within twenty miles of the Suez Canal, except small retiring rear guards.

DANZIG, NAVAL PORT, CUTS HERSELF OFF

Neutrals Forbidden to Send Telegrams or Letters from German Base On Baltic.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COPENHAGEN, Feb. 8. (Dispatch to The London Daily Mail.)—Since yesterday all telegraphic communication has been interrupted with the important German naval port of Danzig, where the great part of the German fleet is lying.

All neutral steamers lying in Danzig are prohibited from sending telegrams or letters.

Timber export, which hitherto has continued daily from Danzig, has ceased since yesterday.

THREAT TO STARVE PRISONERS FIRST

Germany's 600,000 Captives, Says Cologne Gazette, Will Suffer If Food Runs Short.

AMSTERDAM, (via London,) Feb. 8. —In a copy of the Cologne Gazette which has been received here is an article dealing with Great Britain's plan to cut off food supplies from Germany. It says:

"Prisoners of war must starve first. We have 600,000 prisoners, and the parts of Belgium and France we occupy contain 11,000,000 people. If it comes to starving, the subjects of hostile countries will suffer first."

AUSTRIAN INVADERS DRIVEN FROM RUMANIA

Report That Attempt to Capture Turn Severin Was Frustrated After Three-Hour Fight.

PARIS, Feb. 8.—Austrian troops have violated the Rumanian frontier near Turn Severin, The Journal is informed in a dispatch from its Nish correspondent. The Austrians are reported to have opened fire on frontier guards who attempted to oppose their passage and a furious fight followed.

Strong reinforcements came to the help of the Rumanians, and after a three hours' struggle, the Austrians are reported to have been driven back across the line with a considerable number of wounded.

If the Austrians had captured Turn Severin, the correspondent says, they would have had complete command of Kladovo, the only place in Servia on the Danube permitting communication with Rumania.

The incident, which occurred several days ago, has not been followed up by either side, The Journal's report states.

A previous invasion of the Rumanian frontier, but by Russian troops, was reported to have taken place as far back as Jan. 13, in a Berlin dispatch to the Frankfurter Zeitung of Jan. 14. This invasion was said by the Berlinger Tageblatt to have resulted in loss of life to the Russians.

EARL GREY DEPLORES NEUTRALS' NEGLECT

Says Hague Signatories Should Have Protested Against Violated Conventions.

LONDON, Feb. 8.—Earl Grey, presiding at a meeting held today to advocate an agreement among the nations for the enforcement of international law, said that the present conflict would probably never have taken place had the policy of American pacifists, that the signatory nations to The Hague Conventions should undertake collective responsibility for their enforcement, been adopted.

"It is almost certain," said Earl Grey, "that this logical and necessary complement of The Hague Tribunal will be adopted when the nations again meet in consultation. The neutral powers who signed The Hague Conventions missed a great opportunity by not protesting against the violations of the international regulations that occurred in this war, which undoubtedly would have led to a diminution of its horrors."

A resolution was adopted declaring it to be "imperative that a peace be established which shall secure collective responsibility by all civilized nations for the maintenance and enforcement of international law."

FREES OUR TRADE AGENTS.

Germany Releases English Representatives of Firms Here.

LONDON, Feb. 9.—A dispatch to The Daily Mail from The Hague says:

"As a concession to American opinion the German Government has issued an order that a number of English representatives of prominent American firms, who were arrested soon after the outbreak of the war and imprisoned at Ruhleben, shall be released."

Genuine Deerfoot Farm Sausages
are fierce sold in bulk, but are always wrapped in parchment paper, with the name printed in red ink. Beware of imitations. New York Store, 173 Chambers Street. Tel. 3262 Cortlandt.—Advt.

CZAR'S CAVALRY IN GREAT RAID

Sweeping Northward Toward East Prussia and Seizing Positions on Main Roads.

HINDENBURG'S NEW MOVE

May Resume in Extreme North Battering-Ram Tactics That Failed in Poland.

MOVES 600,000 MEN THERE

Taken Back to Germany in 30,000 Autos After Bollmow Defeat—Big Fight in Carpathians.

PETROGRAD, Feb. 8, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—The Russians are meeting with more stubborn resistance in East Prussia, where the Germans have received reinforcements. At the same time German troops appear to have been withdrawn from at least one position in the Carpathians, a fact which the Russians were obligingly apprised of by the Austrian troops there opposed to them on the right bank of the Vistula.

The Russian light horse are sweeping northward on a wide front. Mounted or fighting with bayonets afoot, these admirable, handy troops have driven the Germans out of villages commanding the main roads toward the German frontier. Some of these villages are only twelve miles from the German frontier, and about twenty-eight due east of Thorn.

In the Carpathians, where the business of the main campaign is now going on, the Russians move steadily forward on the right wing, and are retiring in Bukowina. This movement is plainly strategic, the Russian object here having obviously been to draw as many as possible of the Austrian troops eastward pending the advance of the Russian right.

Abandoned Guns to Russians.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Feb. 8. (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—Gen. Mackensen's army has ceased taking risks since its left wing was forced adrift on Friday from its strong position at Kazon, north of the junction of the Bsura and Vistula, where it had fastened itself. Furthermore, the orders to avoid a more heavy slaughter must have been imperative, for in the final stages of the last assault on Bollmow the Germans abandoned several field guns as soon as they saw that the Russian counter attack looked like developing into a fierce infantry battle.

This defensive seems to be connected with a substantial movement through Lenyeza to Thorn of troops intended to replace important German formations which are being moved again into East Prussia. Some Poles who managed to come through from this area describe great activity on the part of the motor transport, Field Marshal von Hindenburg in his supervising tours never leaves his car. He keeps his feet wrapped in plaids owing to gout. The Germans are using hundreds of squadrons of motor trucks, each carrying twenty men with three days' rations. They cover about sixteen miles an hour.

All signs strengthen the belief that Hindenburg will next try a battering ram on the northern line of East Prussia, between Tilsit and Insterburg. Very great reserves are being pressed behind this gap, where the Russians on Saturday repulsed an attempt at an offensive by the easternmost German column, which a week ago was being forced out of the forest region. The Kaiser is said to have reached East Prussia for this new development.

The Winter campaign of the right flank of the German Army is already threatened by the Russian strength in the extreme north of Poland, where the cavalry are now spread over a wide front. The Russians surprised and broke through an important German position beside Lake Djeia, west of Rypin, and captured besides prisoners an immense quantity of barbed wire dispositions.

The growing strength of both sides forebodes very heavy battles between the Polish frontier and Koenigsberg.

Austrian Line Pierced.

PETROGRAD, via London, Feb. 8.—Russian military critics regard the situation in the Carpathians as favorable from their point of view, and base their opinion on the recent reported success of the Russians in checking the advance of the Austrians when encountered on level ground, where the Russians were able to manipulate their forces to good advantage.

It was to obtain the benefit of more open battle fields, according to the Russians, that their troops retired from the mountains in certain sections of the front, where the unfavorable nature of the terrain prevented them from meeting the Austrian forces on advantageous terms. This policy is believed here to have been justified, in view of recent events.

Reports reaching here from the front say that the Russians have now succeeded definitely in repulsing the Austrian advance in the neighborhood of Dukla, and have taken Rakotz, on the frontier. The Russians have pierced the Austrian line between Sanck and Gumenno and have taken Mazolaboros. In this attack the Russians captured 2,500 men and five machine guns.

According to the same advices, repeated German and Austro-Hungarian assaults along the Hungarian frontier, including a particularly energetic attack near the Tisza River, have been repulsed by the use of bayonets.

GENEVA, (via Paris,) Feb. 8.—Desperate fighting is going on in the Carpathians between Lawoczne, in Galicia

war correspondents from going to the front at Poschorita. The Austrians are reported to have been driven back beyond the Moldava River, and the Russians also have gained some small successes at Tablomitza.

SHIFT 600,000 TO PRUSSIA.

Germans Use 30,000 Motor Cars to Transport Troops from Poland.

WARSAW, Feb. 8.—Ever since the German attack on Borjimow, which reached its climax Thursday, a general decrease in the numbers of German troops between the junction of the Bzura River and Bolimow has been going on.

Following their failure to make material headway against the Russian line which protected Gumine and Borjimow, the Germans shifted their attack to the right bank of the Vistula, northwest of Warsaw, between Lipno and Sierpce. This offensive, however, was not comparable in intensity to the former, and evidently was only an interlude to mask an important transfer of German troops in the direction of East Prussia. In this operation the Germans have made use of no fewer than 30,000 motor cars, each accommodating twenty men with food and ammunition, and capable of a speed of sixteen miles an hour.

The reaction which followed the cessation of the fierce German aggressive in the region of Gumine and Borjimow and the transfer of troops northward has provided the Russian forces, in the opinion of military observers in Warsaw, with an opportunity for the long-heralded offensive whose ultimate results, it is confidently expected by the Russian military authorities, will be the expulsion of German forces from West Poland.

The new Russian advance, according to the latest and most reliable information reaching Warsaw, already has been successful between the Bzura junction and Vitkovitza, where they have taken a number of German tranches and started the enemy upon a precipitate retreat in which the Germans left a large number of pieces of artillery behind them. Russian military observers in Poland find in the disorder and disorganization evidenced in this German retreat increasing proof of what they call the weakening of the German morale.

Although it is expected here that the Russian offensive will now extend over the whole Polish front, even the most sanguine observers do not look for any very rapid progress in the resumption of the aggressive, since the Russians have detailed information of elaborate German fortifications extending from the Vistula south to Skierniewice and Lavka. The general consensus of military opinion in Warsaw today, however, is that the Russians will retake Western Poland in the early Spring.

GLIMPSES OF WAR'S HORROR.

Scenes and Incidents of the Great Struggle at Bolimow.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Tuesday, Feb. 9.—The Daily Chronicle publishes a dispatch from its special correspondent in Poland, dated Zyrardow, Feb. 6, in which he says:

"German prisoners declare that in their army there is a strong desire for peace, and that their fierce attacks may simply mean the German commander's wish to revive the drooping spirits of the army and people by some kind of a victory. In the thick of battle German soldiers shout to the Russians: 'Give us Warsaw or take Berlin! Make an end of it somehow!'

"On Feb. 4 the tide began to turn in favor of the Russians. The heroic peasants from Siberia, Tamboff, Voronezh, Yaroslav, and Vladimir advanced to a task that was like forcing the gates of hell, so terrible was the fire that was rained on them. Inch by inch they forced the Germans back. They suffered—God knows how they suffered! I have never seen such horrible wounds as those which disfigured the poor fellows who lay crowded in Count Sobansky's château at Guzow. The sight nearly unnerved one of the most experienced Russian surgeons.

"Numbers had chest or stomach torn open by explosive bullets, but the fortitude of these men is marvelous. Most of them lie silently watching the movements of the attendants with patient, gentle eyes. No shrieks or loud groans are heard, but more lie moaning. 'O God! O my dear little God!' pleaded one strapping youth as he writhed in agony; and some cannot speak, but look up with a heartbreaking, beseeching smile, as though asking forgiveness.

"On Tuesday evening I watched the fighting from a point two miles from Wola Szydlowiecka, which had just been recovered by the Russians. It was pitch dark, and the sighing of the wind in the pines formed an undertone to the continual whistling and bursting of shrapnel. All along the horizon shells burst in splashes of angry red light. The Russians were acting, and the Germans anxiously sent up rocket after rocket, which described long gleaming arcs in the bitter wind of the darkness, and searchlights leaped up into the sky.

"One human touch amid the chaos of destruction deserves noting. Bearers who were carrying off a wounded Russian near Szydlowiecka noticed a German gesticulating from the trenches and urging them to approach. They naturally refused. Then the German dropped his rifle, sprang out of the trench, and ran up to the Russian to hand him a pat of butter."

SAYS 15,000 GERMANS DIED.

Italian Estimate of Cost of Kaiser's Renewed Order to Take Warsaw.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Feb. 8, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—The Kaiser's renewed order to his legions to capture Warsaw at all costs has resulted in almost total destruction of the First Division. Thus telegraphs the Messaggero's war correspondent, Signor Luigano Magrini. Prisoners relate that the Emperor's mandate was communicated to all the troops before the battle of Rawka. Upward of 15,000 Germans were slain.

Gen. Reitch says that the battle bore a close resemblance to the battle of Wagram and the attack by corps in close formation ordered by Napoleon.

Two thousand Austrian prisoners have been taken during the latest fight in the Carpathians, but the Austrians boast of having captured 12,000 Russians and much war material.

COPPER AS CRUX OF WAR.

English Authority Forecasts Teuton Defeat by Failure of Supply.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Tuesday, Feb. 9.—The Times this morning publishes an article by a correspondent whom it describes as "one of the first living authorities on the statistics and use of copper."

The writer discusses Germany's requirements of the metal and the probable effect on the course of the war. He calculates that the amount of copper fired away by the German armies each day and not recovered reaches 309 tons or in round numbers 112,000 tons a year. Germany herself produces 26,000 tons annually in times of peace. Allowing for the possibility of her being able to increase this output by 40 per cent., and allowing also for 4,000 tons from Austria, the total output from the two empires is 40,000 tons.

"Now, continues the correspondent, in spite of the fact that Germany has for years been preparing for this war and has probably laid by huge stores of copper, it is apparent that already she is feeling the pinch. She is making efforts to obtain this metal from any quarter and at any cost. The price of copper in Germany has increased 200 per cent. since the commencement of the war.

"This situation will become every day more strained, for the war will not continue upon the same scale as heretofore, but will be more and more expensive in men and ammunition. The artillery is being constantly increased, and the main body of the English forces has still to come to the front. To the increase of firing Germany must respond in equal measure.

"The conclusion is obvious. If while the consumption of copper increases England and France police the seas with the utmost vigilance, so that no copper at all can reach Germany and Austria, the fate of those empires seems certain. No sentiment of false humanity should interfere with the chief duty of the police ships, for the more rigid the police, the shorter the war."

ATLANTIC CITY WEEK-END OUTINGS
Pennsylvania Railroad, every Saturday, until March 27. Tickets $11 to $14, including hotels. Consult agents or 'phone Madison Square 1900.—Adv.

DENY GERMAN PLAN TO SINK NEUTRALS

Continued from Page 1.

times might be open to argument, there is no doubt that such action is absolutely without warrant in time of war, because of the danger of involving neutral countries in war.

GERMANS HAIL SEA DECREE.

Newspapers See in It a Vital Blow to England.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Tuesday, Feb. 9.—The Frankfurter Zeitung, writing on the German war zone notice, says: "It is a matter of life and death for Germany. The only point of view that can be considered is how we can best and most quickly master the enemy who, with such cold employment of all his strength, seeks to throttle us. After the way in which it has acted thus far, one may have confidence in the German authorities that they have precisely thought out the consequences of their step, and that they are sure of the success of their bold and strong undertaking with which the German people to the last man is in accord.

"The tone of reproach in which the German proclamation refers to attitude of the neutrals is only intelligible after the events of recent months. Nothing serious has been done by the neutrals to counteract the English policy of violence. There have been complaints in the newspapers, the Governments have had conservations and America has addressed a note of protest to England, but in the end they have all bowed before England's might. Although it is evident that Germany in fighting against England's despotism at sea, she is fighting above all for the neutrals."

The Hamburger Nachrichten says: "At last what we have so long hoped for is being done. England must be struck at the most vulnerable point, and must feel that she can no longer comfortably stand aside and rob and cheat and practice every brutality while she is represented on the European continent by mercenaries, the scum of her people, who play football with German bread and expose to their criminal tools of murder the valuable life of our healthy, gifted and educated youths, the springtime hope for the future of our race. Our people are struggling and offering sacrifices for the Emperor and the Empire, for its existence and its future, and these things cannot be sacrificed to moral superstitions. What have we in six months achieved with our noble-spirited conduct of war—calumnies and hatred and bitter hostility everywhere."

DENIES LUSITANIA ORDER.

British Government Maintains That No Flag Message Was Sent.

LONDON, Feb. 8.—The British Government stoutly maintains that the Captain of the Lusitania was not ordered by Government officials to use a neutral flag.

Walter Hines Page, the American Ambassador, has not communicated with the Foreign Office concerning the incident, and as yet no official communications concerning it have passed between the American and British Governments. The incident is regarded as one of great importance here, but it is not generally expected that the British Government will take action unless Washington requests an explanation.

Mr. Page forwarded to the American State Department a report on the incident today. The Ambassador informally reviews the alleged use of the American flag by the Cunard liner as it was related to the members of the embassy staff by Americans who had crossed the Atlantic on the vessel.

When the Cunard liner Lusitania started on her final dash from Ireland to Liverpool with the American flag flying, the lifeboats were stripped and manned in case of emergency, according to an unnamed American passenger quoted by The Daily Mail.

"As for the American flag," he said, "it was flying first in the morning when we came up after breakfast. The lifeboats were stripped and manned by their crews, who wore life preservers. There was considerable tension in the air, but the Captain and officers were as close as rat trap.

"I won't deny that a good many of us were prepared for what might happen at any moment, and we were not sorry when we saw the yellow murk of Liverpool."

DEFEND USE OF OUR FLAG.

London Newspapers Find It Justified Under Present Conditions.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Tuesday, Feb. 9.—"On the legality or propriety of the use of neutral flags by merchant vessels of a belligerent power, international lawyers have little comment to make," says the Daily News, "for the adequate reason it has never occurred to any one to challenge what is, as the Foreign Office statement points out, a thoroughly well established practice."

"It is a perfectly regular ruse de guerre," Dr. Baty, Secretary of the International Law Association, and the author of numerous works on the law of nations, said to a Daily News representative yesterday. "In case of a man-of-war the law is quite clearly defined. She may chase or evade the enemy vessel under any neutral flag, provided she hoists her own flag before firing. Merchant vessels, a fortiori, are manifestly entitled to sail under any flag they please. To use a neutral flag is virtually to say simply 'I am neutral.' That may be a true or false statement, but the neutral government cannot object to it. It cannot secure truth."

The Daily News says: "The fact that Germany has contemplated the sinking of neutral ships with their crews 'By accident' robs her of any sort of title to complain of the Lusitania's manoeuvre. Germany cannot both have her cake and eat it, both override all the conventions when it suits her purpose and insist on the observance of them by her opponents. The only people who may be justified in a protest are the neutrals themselves, whose shipping may, by decision of the British Admiralty, be involved in slightly greater danger than would otherwise be the case. But even to them the necessity of discovering some effective means of meeting a warfare which is a menace to the whole seafaring world must be apparent. They are scarcely less concerned than ourselves to have murder by submarine definitely struck off the list of things permissible in warfare."

Quotes New York Times's View.

The Daily Chronicle says: "The neutral countries continue to show a strong front toward German's threat that she will submarine their merchantmen at sight. It seems likely that whatever neutral nation happened to be the first victim its protest would be supported by the rest in a very serious way, nor could any powerful neutral State keep silence if a number of its citizens perished as passengers on board a British vessel which was piratically submarined.

"THE NEW YORK TIMES observes justly that when the Captain of the Lusitania hoisted the Stars and Stripes he was protecting not only his ship, but the lives of many Americans, whom the ship carried. If the mines off the North of Ireland, instead of sinking a battleship, had sunk the Olympic with her numerous and distinguished American passengers, the wickedness of the German mine-laying would have been more vividly realized and drastically resented across the Atlantic than it has yet been. Meanwhile we can hardly suppose that any neutral country will object to our ships temporarily using its flag to evade improper attack. The use of neutral flags as a ruse of war have been regularly practiced by all nations in the naval wars of the last two centuries, and by Germany during present struggle. As we ourselves have been outside all but one of the conflicts between great nations since Waterloo, it is our flag that others principally used in this way, and as we always readily permitted its use so we may trust that others will permit the use of their. The effect is not to clothe our ships with any immunity which they ought not to possess nor to prevent the enemy's attacking them in a legitimate way, but merely to compel him, if he acts as a pirate to act at his peril."

"ANY FLAG TO SAVE THE SHIP."

One British Mariner Says He Would Hoist the Siamese Elephant.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Tuesday, Feb. 9.—"If a master mariner in my service," said a London shipowner to a Daily News interviewer yesterday, "failed to save the lives and property in his charge on the high seas, when the simple device of running up the flag of another country would have done the trick, then I should have no further use for his services, if he survived."

This is the current opinion in Leadenhall Street concerning the Lusitania and the Stars and Stripes. The shore Superintendent of an important fleet of tramp steamers, a master mariner himself, explained that he would run up the Siamese elephant if it meant getting him out of trouble and saving his ship. "The principal business of a sailor is to keep his ship afloat," said he. "If a bit of bunting will do it, why, the lockers are full of all sorts of flags. The only one I myself wouldn't choose just now is the German flag, because a German submarine would not be taken in by it. There isn't a German merchant jack afloat on the high seas, and knowing that a German naval officer would sink me at once if he had any common sense."

Another shipowner said: "Remember that the Lusitania carried a number of American citizens and a large amount of American property. It was the Captain's business to get them safely to port. Let the Germans ask the American passengers if they would drown rather than get to port on a British ship flying the American flag. You can safely leave the answer to the Americans. They know."

MAY CUT OFF ITALY'S COAL.

German Decree Thus Would Paralyze the Nation's Industries.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Feb. 8, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—Le Stampa, commenting on the German blockade, says:

"Apart from the legal question, the German proceeding threatens the absolute annihilation of Italy's coal supply, which is largely obtained from England, and the consequent paralysis of many Italian industries. Few things since the war began have so greatly alarmed the Italians, who have fresh evidence that neutrality cannot spare them from all the consequences of war."

ROME, Feb. 8.—The Tribuna, which is practically the organ of the Salandra Government, dealing editorially with Germany's sea war zone proclamation, declares that neutral countries will never submit to such "intolerable arbitrariness," and will insist that belligerents maintain the custom of boarding and examining ships before sinking them.

The newspaper adds that Germany will be held responsible for the sinking of any vessels without this formality.

THINKS ORIOLE BLOWN UP.

British Admiralty Verifies Torpedoing of Two Other Merchant Ships.

LONDON, Tuesday, Feb. 9.—The British Admiralty publishes certified reports from the masters of the British steamers Tokomaru and Icaria, which, it asserts, prove that the vessels were torpedoed in the English Channel off Havre on Jan. 31. The Tokomaru sank, but her crew was rescued by a trawler. The Icaria was towed into Havre in a damaged condition.

The Admiralty also expresses the belief that the British steamer Oriole, which left London for Havre on Jan. 28, and since has not been reported, was sunk by a German torpedo. Two life buoys belonging to the Oriole were picked up near Rye. Her crew numbered twenty-one men.

DROPS LONDON DECLARATION.

England May Adopt a New Code in View of German Decree.

LONDON, Feb. 8.—The Declaration of London has not been ratified; it is not, therefore, of the same authority as a universally ratified code of law, Neil Primrose, Parliamentary Under Secretary for the Foreign Office today told Admiral Lord Charles Beresford in the House of Commons in reply to a question.

Mr. Primrose added that, subject to certain modifications, the British Government was prepared to adopt the Declaration of London during the present period of hostilities, but in view of the recent German announcement of an intention to disregard the laws and customs of the sea, a further modification of the British practice might be necessitated.

The Declaration of London, which is an international agreement governing the taking of prizes in naval warfare, was adopted at a conference of chief naval powers in the world in 1908 and 1909.

WASHINGTON OFFICIALS SILENT

Lusitania Use of Flag Denounced in the House.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—The use of the American flag by the Lusitania while crossing the Irish Sea to avoid possible attack by German submarines overshadowed every other present phase of this country's relations with the European belligerents in Washington official circles today.

The whole atmosphere of the situation was electrical and unsatisfactory. This was intensified and emphasized by the determination of Secretary Bryan and other officials of the State Department not to discuss the incident in any way. In response to all questions regarding the Lusitania incident and the establishment of the German war zone, Secretary Bryan said they were "under consideration," and that no action had been taken. He would give no hint as to the trend developments might take.

News advices reached Washington late this afternoon from London that Ambassador Page had forwarded a complete report to Washington on the Lusitania incident. Secretary Bryan insisted he had not seen any such report, and at 6 o'clock, one and a half hours after the department closed, the statement was made that the Page report had not been received. From the attitude of Administration officials it was evident that the matter was regarded as too delicate and embarrassing for offhand discussion, particularly in the absence of official confirmation of the newspaper accounts of the affair.

Tomorrow the situation will be fully discussed at a meeting of the President and his Cabinet. Formal inquiries as to what steps the German naval commanders will take to protect neutrals traveling on merchant ships and requests for information as to the use of American flags by British ships generally, it is understood, will follow.

Many of the neutral diplomats, among them the Ministers from the Netherlands, Denmark, and Italy, were at the State Department today, and to all inquiries as to the possible action of the American Government in connection with the prohibited sea zones and the use of neutral flags aboard belligerent merchantmen, Secretary Bryan answered that these questions were "still under consideration."

While none of the neutral envoys proposed joint action with the American Government, they sought information for the guidance of their own foreign officers.

Chevalier Van Rappard, the Minister from the Netherlands, said that the Holland Government would protest very emphatically against the use of the flag of the Netherlands by any of the belligerents in the manner in which the American flag had been hoisted over the Lusitania. He was unable to say off hand what provision there might be in the laws of Holland to penalize such an act, but admitted that it would probably be very difficult to prevent the merchant craft of belligerents using the flag of a neutral nation.

Congressmen See Bryan.

Representatives H. D. Flood of Virginia, Chairman, and Cyrus Cline of Indiana, next ranking member of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, had an extended conference with Secretary Bryan. They sought information of the Secretary on the general situation growing out of recent war incidents. Neither they nor Mr. Bryan would talk about the details of the conference. When Mr. Bryan was asked whether the two members of Congress had sought such information, Mr. Bryan replied sharply: "Don't you think enough unnecessary questions have been asked already?"

Mr. Flood said tonight that the Lusitania incident had not been discussed in the conference, but he would not indicate what was the topic considered. When he was asked whether the matter was likely to be brought up in the House he replied that he knew of no plan to offer any bill or resolution. When informed that Representative Martin of South Dakota had discussed the Lusitania incident on the floor of the House just before that body adjourned tonight, Mr. Flood seemed surprised, and said his committee would consider the matter any time any resolutions were offered or bills introduced.

Friends of the Administration deprecate the discussion of the matter in Congress at this time. There is fear that the Lusitania incident may be brought forward in Congress. Members freely discussed the affair in the lobbies and committee rooms today, and the outcome of the informal discussion may place the Administration in an embarrassing situation. Senators and representatives refrained from forcing any issue today, but late in the afternoon, while the Sundry Civil bill was being considered, Representative Martin, a Republican, made an impassioned five-minute speech denouncing the use made of the American flag by the Captain of the Cunarder.

"This country cannot witness such a use of our flag with complacency," said Mr. Martin. "It involves our neutrality, and we must protest against it. We certainly must object to such a practice if it is advised and commended by the British Admiralty as, in this case, we are advised was the case.

"The United States cannot be made a party to a ruse of war where the national colors are involved. The flag stands for the sovereignty and dignity of the United States, and it must not be used by one belligerent against another with whom we are at peace, and when in time of war the neutrality of this country is to be guarded carefully.

"Congress should pass an act making it a crime to use the flag of the United States in this way on a foreign ship and provide for the arrest and punishment of the Captain of a ship sailing under false colors of our flag, and the ship itself should be confiscated on its arrival in any port of this country after such an offense."

Wrong, Says Stone.

Senator Stone of Missouri, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, was a caller at the White House today. He expressed the opinion that the hoisting of the Stars and Stripes by the Captain of the Lusitania was an improper use of the American flag. He added the belief that it would not be difficult to put through Congress a resolution of protest against this incident, but said he thought the matter was one that ought to be handled exclusively at this time by the executive branch of the Government.

The use of flags of other nations is as old as the story of maritime warfare. If only precedent were desired to justify the practice, it could easily be done. This is not the aspect of the matter that worries Administration officials. They are uncertain as to the possibilities of the situation, and do not relish the idea of an issue being made by Germany of the possibility that the British Admiralty made it an official matter by ordering the Lusitania's Captain to use the American flag. No one here is willing to venture an opinion as to where acquiescence in the practice may lead, or what complications may be produced in the proposed war zone around the British Isles should something happen to a vessel rightfully flying the American flag. However much the matter may be justified from the British standpoint, it is realized here that the Lusitania incident has already detracted from the protecting value of the American flag as a neutral emblem, and it is considered unfortunate that such use was made of the flag while efforts were on foot to restore the national ensign in the world's foreign trade.

Naval officers say there has never been any doubt that merchants would, as far as they could, secure immunity from capture by placing their ships and goods under the protection of neutral flags. It was pointed out here tonight that as far back as 1808 Lord Nelson sent an official dispatch to the British Government complaining that "whereas at the commencement of hostilities 170 French vessels were in the Black Sea, by a magic touch they became in a moment Russians, Imperials, Ionians, Ragusans, and not one French vessel remains."

The Alabama Case.

A historic case of the resort to the use of a neutral flag to escape capture is that of the Confederate commerce-destroyer, Alabama, during the civil war.

The Alabama resorted to the unauthorized use of the British flag while sailing out from the vicinity of Liverpool across the Irish Sea, the waters where the Lusitania used the American flag. She was nearly caught, and only the use of the British flag probably prevented her escape from English waters.

Among naval officers it was pointed out today that the threats of the German proclamation against enemy merchantmen found in the war zones, if carried out by submarines, would entail considerable danger to the submarines themselves, especially if they attempted to follow previously recognized rules of war in boarding a merchant ship and taking off her passengers before destroying the vessel. The appearance of a submarine, it was pointed out, would mean her instantaneous destruction by most of the big merchantmen, which carry small guns. There is no room aboard a submarine for passengers from a merchantman, and unless small boats are near by the case of "imperative necessity" so often advanced in international law, it was said by some naval officers, might develop an entirely new situation in connection with submarine warfare.

OUR VIEWS ON CAPTURES.

Complaint to England Sets Forth America's Position.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—Administration officials would not comment tonight on the Berlin dispatch generally accepted here as expressing the German Foreign Office view of the new war zone proclamation. What is regarded here as the most significant part of the dispatch is the assertion that "the Germans have no intention of sinking an American ship unless she is carrying contraband of war, and then only if her crew can be given the possibility of escape."

It is not believed here that the United States Government would look with complacence upon the destruction of American vessels, even when carrying contraband, without the vessel first being boarded and definite evidence obtained that contraband was being carried, but the American note to the British Government sent Dec. 26 complaining against British treatment of American commerce, it was asserted that "articles listed as absolute contraband, shipped from the United States and consigned to neutral countries, have been seized and detained on the ground that the countries to which they were destined have not prohibited the exportation of such article," and that "unwarranted as such detentions are, in the opinion of this Government, American exporters are further perplexed by the apparent indecision of the British authorities in applying their own rules to neutral cargoes."

It is assumed that if the United States Government in December regarded certain seizures and detentions of vessels carrying "absolute contraband" as unwarranted, the Administration would not now regard as warranted the wanton destruction of any American ship, even if carrying contraband. The Government has taken the position that a neutral nation, like the United States, is not compelled to prevent sales of contraband to a belligerent. In a statement issued Oct. 15 the State Department ruled, with respect to contraband articles, that "it is the enemy's duty to prevent the articles reaching their destination, not the duty of the nation whose citizens have sold them."

The extent to which belligerents may go in destroying neutral prizes, neutral vessels, captured as prizes for carrying alleged absolute contraband, has not yet been definitely settled, and raises a question more involved and serious than mere "prevention" of the articles reaching their destination. The destruction of neutral prizes was considered in the programme of the second peace conference at The Hague. On that occasion no settlement was reached. It reappeared in the programme of the London International Naval Conference of 1908, which adopted the Declaration of London.

The Declaration of London is not be present law. On account of the attitude ing relied on by the United States in the of other nations toward the Declaration the United States has fallen back on generally recognized principles of international law. England has adopted the Declaration of London with modifications dealing with what is regarded as different classes of contraband. But the Declaration of London represents the only argument, even though partial, that has been found possible in international conferences of the nations.

Article 39 of the declaration to which England adheres provides that "a vessel carrying contraband may be condemned if the contraband reckoned either by value, weight, volume, or freight forms more than half the cargo." Under Article 40 it would not be in accordance with the Declaration of London to destroy a neutral vessel carrying contraband unless half the cargo consists of contraband, because it would not even be allowable to condemn the neutral steamer if less than half her cargo were contraband.

Article 44 stipulates that "the captor is at liberty to destroy the contraband that has been handed over to him," but only under certain conditions. Succeeding articles of the declaration dealing with the destruction of neutral prizes seek to meet the need for some guarantee against abuse in the exercise of this right. Article 48 provides that "a neutral vessel which has been captured may not be destroyed by the captor; she must be taken in such port as is proper for the determination there of all questions concerning the validity of the prize."

The possibility of submarine destruction of neutral vessels was not considered as great when this article was framed in 1908 as in 1915, and it is generally admitted in naval circles here that if the German attacks on merchant ships in the projected war scene are to be conducted with torpedoes fired from submarines the consequences will be much graver and the complications more complex, because submarines attacking with torpedoes are distinctly different from normal types of warships which halt and capture merchant ships. It was admitted by every one at the London Conference that neutral vessels seized might not be destroyed by the captor, whatever view was taken as to the effect produced by the capture. It was held that the vessel captured must be taken into port for determination there as to the validity of the prize.

However, Article 49 of the London Declaration provided that "as an exception, a neutral vessel which has been captured by a belligerent warship, and which would be liable to condemnation, may be destroyed if the observance of Article 48 would involve danger to the safety of the warship or to the success of the operations in which she was engaged at the time." This was what was finally agreed upon after various solutions had been tried. It was held in the report of the London Conference's Drafting Committee that it was, of course, the situation at the moment when the destruction takes place which must be considered in order to decide whether the conditions were present which would make a danger which did not exist at the actual moment of capture might appear some time afterward.

To further safeguard neutral vessels against abuse of the right of destruction under limited conditions the London Declaration in Article 50 provides that "before the vessel is destroyed all persons on board must be placed in safety, and all the ship's papers and other documents which the parties interested consider relevant for the purpose of deciding on the validity of the capture must be taken on board the warship."

The American delegates to the London Conference were Rear Admiral Charles H. Stockton and George Grafton Wilson, professor of international law at the Newport Naval War College. On their return from London they filed a report of their views with secretary of State Robert Bacon. Their comment on the decision of the London Conference in respect of destruction of neutral prizes was set forth officially as follows:

"This question was considered very fully and frankly by the conference. Views at first thought to be widely divergent, were found to be similar in many respects. While some proclaimed the right to destroy neutral prizes, no one admitted that this could be done except for grave reasons. While some denied the right to destroy, all were inclined to admit that there might be exceptional circumstances under which destruction must be permitted.

"All admitted that in general a neutral prize ought not to be destroyed, but should be taken to a prize court; but under exceptional circumstances likely to involve confiscation might be destroyed, though it would be necessary to care for persons and papers on board.

"Necessity for destruction must be first established, and the further fact that the vessel would in any case be liable to confiscation must also be established, though, if the necessity for destruction is not established, the liability of the State of the destroying vessel to pay indemnity is recognized, whether or not the neutral vessel is guilty. The owner of neutral merchandise on board which is not liable to confiscation is also entitled to indemnity. Thus restraint commensurate with the gravity of the act is provided. A belligerent commander destroying a neutral vessel puts his Government under grave responsibilities, which are here recognized. The conclusion set forth in these rules seems to be in accord with the doctrine of the United States."

GOT NOTHING FROM CHURCHILL

Refused to Answer Questions About Oil for German Submarines.

LONDON, Feb. 8.—Winston Spencer Churchill, First Lord of the Admiralty, refused in the House of Commons today to disclose the result of the Admiralty investigation of the report that German submarines operating in British waters had received fresh supplies of fuel oil from a vessel direct from a British port.

Mr. Churchill said it would not be in the public interest to make this known. The export of fuel oil from this country was prohibited, the speaker said. He declined also to discuss the sinking of the British battleship Formidable, except to say that the Admiralty had considered the circumstances of the loss of this vessel and it did not propose to hold any inquiry or court-martial.

Other questions relating to the war asked in the House today, revealed the fact that thirty out of thirty-six interned German steamers had been placed in the British coasting trade, with the result that freight rates had been reduced.

FRENCH WATCH OUR COURSE.

Press Expects Us to Fight if an American Ship Is Sunk.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Feb. 8.—The press continues to discuss the threatened German blockade, quoting long messages from foreign correspondents, because France is chiefly interested in the opinion of the neutrals. The French attitude is summed up by a statement in the Bonnet Rouge: "It is easier to establish a blockade on paper than on the sea."

All the newspapers express utmost satisfaction regarding a reported protest by America.

The opinion expects America to declare war immediately should the Germans sink a vessel flying the American flag.

CUNARD BOOKINGS ACTIVE.

Rush of Passengers for the Lusitania on Her Next Voyage.

At the office of the Cunard Steamship Company it was said yesterday that there had been no falling off in the average number of cabin reservations on the company's liners. The Lusitania, which is scheduled to sail from New York on Feb. 27, is being booked rapidly, more reservations being made yesterday than on any day for a week.

It was also asserted at the Cunard office that nothing had been cabled to the New York agents with reference to the hoisting of the American flag by Capt. Dow of the Lusitania during the last hours of her voyage to Liverpool. The only knowledge the New York office has of the incident is what has appeared in the newspapers.

It was rumored yesterday that the Orduna, the Cunard ship scheduled to sail from New York next Saturday, might be ordered to Halifax to take on Canadian troops for service in France.

MERCHANT SHIPS LOST IN WAR

British Total 60 and Neutrals 48, London Reports.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Feb. 8.—The Foreign Office statement on the right of British vessels to fly a neutral flag affected the market at Lloyd's only slightly, because it is felt that the Germans can do very little more than they already have done to injure shipping flying neutral flags on the high seas. The number of British vessels sunk or mined up to the end of January was sixty, while neutrals lost no fewer than forty-eight.

Nearly all British vessels sunk were on the high seas. The neutrals were lost by German mines.

The Personal Side

of this Company's work includes those functions which, formerly, were performed almost exclusively by individuals. Thus, it uses its well trained organization and its 34 years' experience in such capacities as:

Executor—takes out letters testamentary, collects debts, pays claims; makes accounting to Court and distributes estates.

Trustee—manages particular Funds as created by Will or agreement; accepts Trusts from married women in respect to their separate property and acts for them in managing it.

Guardian—safeguards the estates of minors.

Agent—relieves owners, who wish to travel, or who are ill, or who wish to be free of details, of the care and management of their property; accepts custody of securities, collecting, crediting or remitting income, and executes orders to buy or sell.

If you wish to consider further the personal side of this Company's activities, and its usefulness to you, please ask us to mail you our Booklet.

Metropolitan Trust Company
of the City of New York
George C. Van Tuyl, Jr., President
49 Wall Street

JOINT BUYING BY ALLIES UNDER NEW LOAN PLAN

London Suggests That to Aid Russian Credit Fleets May Open Turkish Straits.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Feb. 8.—Chancellor Lloyd George, interviewed by The Daily Telegraph concerning the Allies' financial conference in Paris, said that he did not consider the time ripe for making any statement. In order, however, that the nation might have no doubt as to its success, he gave the following message:

"All of the Allies are very much pleased with the arrangements which have been made. I wish to emphasize that all really means all, and not Great Britain alone."

The Times, commenting on the official bulletin relating to the conclusions of the conference, says:

"We think that a close reading of the announcement will suggest that no general international loan is contemplated. The joint loan, to be issued in the name of the allied powers, is to cover, it will be seen, advances made or to be made to other powers.

"The news that the financial measures necessary to re-establish the parity of exchange between Russia and the other allies so far as this is possible, have already been adopted is particularly welcome. Russian commerce has suffered greatly owing to the closing of the Dardanelles at a time when her northern ports are frozen.

"It is good news, too, that purchases from neutral countries are to be made jointly by the Allies. There were obvious dangers in competition.

"But the importance of the conference far transcends such strictly financial advantages, great as they are. It is the best possible proof that the union of the three powers has not been weakened, but strengthened by the strain of the war, which has sometimes had the opposite effect upon alliances less firmly compacted."

The Chronicle infers that Great Britain and France have agreed to make advances to Russia and remarks:

"Of course, the more final and satisfactory solution must be to restore the Russian export trade, and though more has been done via Archangel than was ever expected, the decisive step would be the reopening of the Dardanelles. This would not only put Russia on credit on its own feet again, but it would bring the price of wheat down with a rush in our own markets.

"The two results taken together are so extremely important that though any serious attempt to capture Constantinople has hitherto been eschewed by the Allies as a bypath, diverting energy from their main goal, it might well become worth their while in the event of the war becoming more and more protracted to make a conclusion in this quarter."

CAPTURED GERMAN LINER SOLD

The Leyland Line Buys the Hamburg-American Bethania.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Feb. 8.—The Bethania, the Hamburg-American steamship taken from the Germans, has been sold by the British Admiralty to the Leyland Steamship Company. Her name has been changed to Parisian. She will be handed over to the Leyland agents tomorrow. Her Captain and other officers are coming from London. The ship will probably load for New Orleans.

U. S. Military Attaches at Cracow.

BERLIN, Feb. 8 (by wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—United States Military Attachés are reported to have arrived at Cracow to observe army operations now in progress.

At Last—A Good Little Cigar
To fill in the necessary gaps between big smokes.
When you haven't time for an Havana Perfecto, light a PICCADILLY Little Cigar.
Just as fine—tastes the same—only less of it—Mild—fragrant—delicious.
PICCADILLY
LITTLE CIGARS
10 for 10 cents
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Vafiadis
VAH-FEE-AH-DIS
Most Famous Cigarette in the World
Smoked by Royalty and the Elite of Society
Made since 1870 by VAFIADIS & CO. CAIRO, EGYPT

DENOUNCES TAX ON BELGIUM

Minister Havenith Says Fines on Refugees Are Confiscatory.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—The Belgian Legation issued a statement today denouncing a tax imposed by Germany upon Belgian refugees who fail to return to the country by March 1, as a confiscation in violation of The Hague Convention. The statement was issued after Minister Havenith had called at the State Department. It follows:

"A great number of Belgians, amounting nearly to 1,000,000, fled from their country to save their lives and safeguard their honor, after the burning of many houses, the slaughter of many harmless citizens, and the devastation of the country by the German troops.

"Now the German Government imposes a tax equal to ten times the usual personal tax, on all Belgians who went from their country who shall not be back in Belgium before March 1, 1915.

"The German Government, after having imposed an enormous war levy of 480,000,000f. ($96,000,000) upon Belgium, already ruined by war and numerous exactions, made on Dec. 14, 1914, the formal promise that no further taxes would be imposed upon the country.

"The new taxation laid upon the absent Belgians is, therefore, not only a violation of The Hague Conventions, but constitutes the breach of a most solemn pledge.

"It has not the character of a taxation, but in fact it amounts to a real confiscation."

CAN'T ADOPT LITTLE BELGIANS

Would-Be Protectors Unable to Learn if They Are Orphans.

So many letters and requests have been received by the officials in charge of various Belgian charities in New York, in which the writers offer to adopt Belgian orphans, that the Commission for Relief in Belgium yesterday asked Dr. P. H. Williams of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Columbia University, for a statement dealing with the question. Dr. Williams returned a few days ago from a sojourn of several months in Belgium, where he had charge of relief work affecting nearly 1,000,000 people in the Province of Liége.

"Even if it was possible," said Dr. Williams, "to bring these children to the United States, there would be no way of telling in the great majority of cases whether they were fatherless. Besides, the matter is complicated by the announced intention of the Belgian Government, when the war is ended, to bring all its homeless children back to their native land.

"The situation of the children in Belgium is pitiful in the extreme. If somebody in this country were to adopt a Belgian child now, the child would have to be given up later if the parents turned up. The British and French newspapers are already full of advertisements, the object of which is to reunite Belgian families whose members have been separated because of conditions due to the war."

NEWS ITEMS FROM BERLIN.

Holy War in Afghanistan and Elsewhere in Asia Is Reported.

BERLIN, Feb. 8, (By Wireless Telegraphy to Sayville, L. I.)—Among the items given out for publication today by the Overseas News Agency are the following:

"The Constantinople daily newspaper Tastiri-Ekfiar asserts that a holy war has been declared in Afghanistan and that the Beluchistan and East Persian tribes have joined it against British rule.

"According to Berlin statistics during January there were 74,343 foreigners in Berlin hotels and boarding houses, as against 104,287 in January, 1914. Among them were 157 Americans, 103 Russians, four British, 28 Belgians, and 494 Swedes."

PHILIP MORRIS
THE WORLD'S OLDEST HIGH-GRADE TURKISH CIGARETTES
PLAIN OR CORK
"THE BROWN BOX"

Chimneys Fireplaces and Fuel-Burning Apparatus
Fire Risk from these sources should be guarded against by periodic cleaning, inspection and repairs.
FREDERIC N. WHITLEY
Engineer and Contractor
309 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

7-20-4
E. C. SULLIVAN'S
Sales for 1914—37,196,362.
Gain over previous twelve months, 1,619,709. Largest selling brand of 10-Cent Cigars in the World.
Factory: Manchester, N. H.

HAIR and Its Preservation, by Dr. Richard W. Muller. Prof. Illust. 2d edition. $1.50 postpaid.
LOSS OF HAIR Seborrhoea, thin, premature gray hair and their treatment by the Quartziamp. Dr. F. Nagelschmidt. Transl. and ed. by Dr. Richard W. Muller. 87 illus. In press.
W. R. Jenkins Co., Pub., 48 St. & 6 Av.

GREEN STRIPE SCOTCH
Pure, Light, Delicate, Old.
ANDREW USHER & CO., Edinburgh.

BIGGEST ARMY BILL IN BRITISH HISTORY

Budget, Introduced in Parliament, Gives a "Blank Check" to Government.

PRESS BUREAU IS ATTACKED

Director Says He Has Never Held Back News for Five Minutes—The Audacious Referred To.

LONDON, Feb. 8.—The introduction of the largest Military Budget in the history of Great Britain shared the stage in the House of Commons today with a discussion of the activities of the Official Press Bureau.

The task of introducing the budget fell upon the Parliamentary Under-Secretary of the War Office, H. J. Tennant, as Earl Kitchener, the Secretary of State for War, is a member of the House of Lords.

Two more days than usual have been allotted to the discussion of these Army Estimates, which are called a "Blank Check Budget," because the amounts of actual money which will be expended under them are represented by nominal or token figures.

Not for 200 years had the Government asked the House of Commons to give it a blank check for army purposes. When Parliament has voted the nominal sum of £1,000 ($5,000) under each of the fifteen groups of expenditures, it will have voted supplies without limit for an army of 3,000,000 men, to be accounted for when the war is ended.

Mr. Tennant's Speech.

Under-Secretary Tennant's speech was a stirring tribute to the British Army and a plea for more recruits. "It is true," the Secretary said, "that recruiting thus far has been very satisfactory, but it varies from week to week, and possibly at the present moment a little more energy put into recruiting would not be out of place. There is no cause for discontent, and still less for disquiet, but we want more men. Every man will be needed in this great life and death struggle. The variations and vicissitudes of this war may yet call for even greater sacrifices from the Nation than have yet been made."

Mr. Tennant appealed to the Labor Party to help organize the forces of labor, so that when a man went to join the colors his place would be adequately supplied.

The Secretary said he was debarred from dwelling upon the size and distribution of the British forces.

"The enemy desires more than anything else to know the force we may have in the future," Mr. Tennant explained.

In making the declaration that the troops have been brought from India, Australia, South Africa, and Canada without a single casualty the Under-Secretary remarked:

"When the total number of these men is known this will be thought an extraordinary feat."

"I shall make no forecast of the duration of the war," Mr. Tennant continued, "but I am convinced that not a single member of the House is despondent, that there is not a member but is determined that there shall be only one issue—that the Allies shall dictate the terms of peace. The efforts of the nation are worthy of her past, and the exploits and bravery of the army are worthy to rank with the most glorious records of any army at any time."

Mr. Tennant paid a warm tribute to the Territorial troops, whose value and efficiency, he declared, had been proved by recent events to be unquestioned.

The British type of aeroplane, the Secretary contended, had been found superior to that used by any other country. He said also that, as a result of the excellent sanitary service, cases of enteric fever were rare, and that evidence was accumulating that inoculation ought to be made compulsory.

Mr. Tennant said that War Secretary Kitchener was considering the possibility of issuing a medal, at the end of the war, for technical workers employed by armament firms, &c., who were serving their country so faithfully.

Attacks the Press Bureau.

The Press Bureau discussion was brought on by a motion by Joseph King (Liberal, North Somerset) "that the action of the Press Bureau in restricting the freedom of the press and withholding information about the war has been guided by no clear principles and has been calculated to cause suspicion and discontent."

Mr. King urged that the Press Bureau should issue a daily or tri-weekly statement as to the progress, experiences, successes, and reverses of the British troops at the front. He added:

"The Press Bureau ought to be used for a freer dissemination of authentic information, which would allay alarming and dangerous rumors."

In reply Sir Stanley Buckmaster, Director of the Press Bureau, defended its work. He declared that he had never withheld for five minutes any information that he possessed. Moreover, he had published instantly everything that it was in his power to publish.

"I can conceive nothing," he said, "better calculated to give satisfaction to our enemies, who are endeavoring to discredit our official news, than the announcement that it has been suggested in the House of Commons that the Press Bureau is the subject of suspicion."

Sir William Byles (Radical, Salford,) who seconded Mr. King's motion, asked if any disasters had been concealed, as there had been "endless stories of a capital ship lost some months ago off the north coast of Ireland."

The Speaker remarked that this was an Admiralty matter, which could not be discussed under the head of army estimates.

Sir Stanley Buckmaster declared that the Press Bureau was actuated solely by the desire to apply fairly and impartially the rules laid down for its guidance by the different departments of State.

Bonar Law Against Concealment.

Andrew Bonar Law, the leader of the Opposition, said that those who supported the motion desired only to point out certain things which needed altering. "If Sir Stanley Buckmaster is not responsible" he said, "why is not a representative of the War Office present to accept the responsibility? There is nothing worse for a country than concealment of disasters until the end of a war."

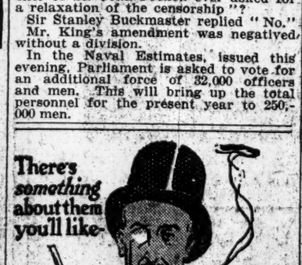
Harold Smith (Unionist, Warrington,) defended the bureau, declaring that the final decision as to what could be published rested with Earl Kitchener and Winston Spencer Churchill, (First Lord of the Admiralty.)

A member inquired: "Has Lord Kitchener or Sir John French ever asked for a relaxation of the censorship"?

Sir Stanley Buckmaster replied "No."

Mr. King's amendment was negatived without a division.

In the Naval Estimates, issued this evening, Parliament is asked to vote for an additional force of 32,000 officers and men. This will bring up the total personnel for the present year to 250,000 men.



BRITAIN AIDS DYE COMPANY.

$10,000,000 Concern to be Formed Under Government Auspices.

LONDON, Feb. 8.—A modified plan for the development of the dye-making industry, to supply England with dyestuffs formerly imported from Germany, was announced tonight by Walter Runciman, President of the Board of Agriculture.

The plan will be undertaken under the auspices of the Government. It provides for the formation of a company with a capital of £2,000,000, (£10,000,000,) of which half will be placed on subscription.

The Government is prepared to advance £1 ($5) on every £5 subscribed up to a maximum of £1,000,000. If necessary the Government will make a further contribution up to £500,000, at the rate of £1 for every £4 of additional capital subscribed.

The Government advance will bear interest of 4 per cent. and will be repayable within twenty-five years.

The Government will also grant £100,000 for laboratory and other experimental work.

BRITISH LOSSES 104,000.

Statement by Premier Asquith in Parliament—Figures Up to Feb. 4.

LONDON, Feb. 8.—Premier Asquith, speaking in the House of Commons today, said that the British casualties in all ranks in the Western arena of the war, from the beginning of hostilities to Feb. 4, amounted to approximately 104,000 men.

This total, said Mr. Asquith, included killed, wounded, and missing.

LA FOLLETTE PROPOSES A PEACE CONFERENCE

Offers a Resolution Empowering Wilson to Invite Neutrals to Participate.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—An international conference of representatives of neutral nations to discuss means of ending the European war, to establish neutral trade routes at sea, and propose ultimate creation of an international tribunal for establishment of world peace was proposed in a resolution today by Senator La Follette.

The resolution if adopted would direct the President of the United States to convey to all neutral nations the desirability of a conference to bring about the cessation of European hostilities; to extend offers of mediation to warring nations; to consider rules for the general limitation of armaments; rules for prohibition of exportation of munitions of war; the creation of a federation of neutral nations to provide for neutrality of ocean trade routes; consideration of the rights of neutral commerce, and all other matters that might tend to establish permanent world peace.

The President would be empowered to appoint Commissioners of the United States at such a conference, whether called by this country or any other nation.

The resolution was received by unanimous consent, and allowed to lie on the table for future consideration.

PARIS WANTS NO LEVITY.

Polaire Hissed for Dance, Pope's Prayer Studied, Cafe Music Stopped

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Feb. 8.—The tardy grant by the Chief of Police of permission to have music in cafés and restaurants for the tea hour was revoked Saturday after two days' trial, owing to a chorus of protests from Parisians who objected to any gaiety while the country was suffering from invasion.

The attention which has been given to the Pope's prayer for peace is another sign of the new spirit in the nation. A year ago the average Paris newspaper would have dismissed the subject with three lines. Now all solemnly publish column interviews with prominent ecclesiastics, which are eagerly read even by former opponents of the churches.

Theatregoers share the altered attitude of the French people. Yesterday the popular favorite, Polaire, was hissed at the Trocadero when she attempted a tangoish dance with a male partner dressed as a British officer, and was compelled to leave the stage amid cries of, "This is not the time for that. Wait till the war is finished."

Only five minutes before she had scored a success with a French version of "Your King and Country Need You."

TO EXPEL ALSACE FOREIGNERS.

German Government Issues Decree —Some Exceptions to be Made.

BERNE, Feb. 8.—The German Government has decreed the expulsion of neutrals from Alsace. The order strikes principally at Italians and Swiss. There are only a few Americans in the region, most of them manufacturers.

The number of persons of Swiss nationality in Alsace is estimated at 4,000 to 5,000. The Swiss Government, however, has received assurances that many exceptions to the expulsion order will be granted.

TEUTON LOAN TO BULGARIA.

$30,000,000 Advanced by German, Austrian, and Hungarian Bankers.

BERLIN, Feb. 8, (by wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—The Overseas News Agency announced today that a syndicate composed of German, Austrian and Hungarian bankers had advanced 150,000,000 francs ($30,000,000) to Bulgaria.

The loan of $30,000,000 made to Bulgaria by the bankers of the Teutonic Allies is significant in view of the fact that recently Rumania contracted a loan of $25,000,000 in London for the avowed purpose of purchasing war materials.

SAYS ITALY WON'T RUSH INTO WAR

Conclusion of Correspondent of London Paper After Interviewing Statesmen.

GERMANY INFLUENCES PRESS

Unsuccessful with Big National Papers, but Has Swayed Those in Country Districts.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Feb. 8, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—During the last few days I have had occasion to hear the opinions of various Italian politicians, who, being in favor of Italy's intervention on the side of the Triple Entente against the two central empires, might naturally be expected to regard that intervention as probable.

On the contrary, they express the opinion, which has been growing as time has gone on, that, barring some unforeseen incident, Italy will keep out of the war.

Italy's neutral attitude would be still further confirmed were ex-Premier Giolitti to return to office, as seems not improbable.

Of a popular uprising in favor of war there is no sign. Let the British, therefore, cherish no illusions that Italy, as a whole, will rush into war from sentiment because a certain number of Garibaldians have fought heroically for the Allies.

Italy will certainly not join Germany and Austria, but unless some incident occurs to cause war, she seems daily less likely to attack them, especially as she cannot have war in a water-tight compartment against Austria alone.

One reason for the increased feeling for neutrality in the country districts is the successful efforts of the Germans to influence the small but in the aggregate influential country newspapers. While all their attempts to convert the great national newspapers have failed, as was only to be expected from the high character of the journals in question and their patriotic independence, they have been, it is said by the Italians, more fortunate with the smaller fry in some of the provinces.

Italy Holding Her Reserves.

ROME, Feb. 8.—A royal decree tonight orders that the soldiers of the Second Category, classes of 1893 and 1894, who should have returned home, shall now be retained under the colors until May 31, 1915.

TELLS OF AUSTRIAN TREATY WITH ITALY

Ambassador Buelow Speaks of an Arrangement for an "Untroubled Understanding."

BUDAPEST, (via Amsterdam and London,) Feb. 8.—In the course of an interview published today by the newspaper Zeit, its Rome correspondent quotes Prince Bülow, the recently appointed German Ambassador to Italy, as saying:

"Austria-Hungary will facilitate an arrangement whereby Italy henceforth will be able to maintain an untroubled understanding with the central powers."

The ex-Imperial Chancellor denied that he told the Italian Government that Germany would not demur if the Austro-Hungarian monarchy were destroyed. He added:

"Germany is as little inclined to leave the Dual Monarchy in the lurch as the Dual Monarchy is inclined to conclude a separate peace."

Regarding Italian policy, Prince Bülow said he was confident that the wisdom and judgment of the Italian Government would enable it to find the right road.

ITALIAN EMBARGO EXTENDED.

Only Fruit, Vegetables, Milk, and Butter May Now Be Exported.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Feb. 8, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—The Italian Government has extended its prohibition of the exportation of foodstuffs, it now including salted and potted meats, oil, and everything serving to feed cattle, poultry, and other animals.

Thus the only articles of exportation now are fruit, vegetables, milk and butter.

The Government has increased the surveillance on the frontiers, with the object of checking contraband. Warships are patrolling the coasts to prevent cargoes from being landed at Austrian ports.

ENVOY TO ITALY ACCUSED.

"Grave Reports" as to an Ambassador Cause of Question in Chamber.

ROME, Feb. 8.—Deputy Altobelli in a formal interpellation in the Chamber of Deputies today asked Premier Salandra to ascertain the foundation for "the grave reports circulating concerning the illicit interference by an Ambassador of a foreign power in the parliamentary life of our country, with a view to obtaining a change in our foreign policy."

The Dputy asked further, in the event that the Premier's reply was in the affirmative as to the report that the Ambassador had been engaded in such a propaganda, what action the Premier intended to take to protect the dignity of the Italian State.

SAYS THIS COUNTRY CANNOT TAKE SIDES

British M. P. Thinks That Would Mean Disaster Worse Than Civil War.

GERMANS UNASSIMILATED

That Element of Our Population, He Believes, Constitutes a Grave Problem for America.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Feb. 28.—Philip Snowden, M. P., writing in The Daily Chronicle on his visit to America and the opinions of Americans on the war, says:

"I write of American opinions—not opinion. American opinion on the war is divided into two camps. An overwhelming number of Americans are enthusiastically on the side of the Allies. Pro-German sympathizers are confined to persons of German birth and descent and to a very small section of Irish revolutionaries; but the Americans who are on the side of the Allies are not pro-British. They do not sympathize with Great Britain in this war because of any affection for Great Britain, but because they believe that in this war Great Britain and her allies are in the right and are fighting for those principles of democratic liberty for which America has in the abstract such profound admiration.

"The constitution of America's population precludes the possibility of that country ever entering into foreign relations as 'pro' or 'anti' in regard to other nations. It would be impossible for the United States to take sides, through its Government, with a European nation, involving opposition to other European nations, without bringing upon their own country a disaster greater than their civil war. That is the lesson to be drawn from the present state of American public opinion on the war.

"Though in large measure, particularly in regard to people of British descent in the United States, the policy of Americanizing immigrants has been successful, it has not been completely so. Two large races in the United States still retain their original nationalism. These are the Irish and the Germans. Irish hostility to England largely disappeared through the passing of the Home Rule bill; the war has united the German race in America and brought into prominence a serious problem for American politics."

GERMAN LOSSES ENORMOUS.

August Casualties Still Recorded—Three Regiments Twice Wiped Out.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COPENHAGEN, Feb. 8, (Dispatch to The London Daily Mail.)—Five more Prussian casualty lists have been published, making 142 in all. The latest rolls give names of 26,570 officers and men killed, wounded or missing, and bring the total published Prussian losses to 953,117.

In addition there are 148 Bavarian, 103 Saxon, 108 Württemberg, and seventeen navy lists. The newest German lists still deal with many casualties suffered in September during and after the fighting at Liége from Aug. 6 to 11. Heavy losses at Gumbinnen in East Prussia on Aug. 20 are still being recorded.

Among newly formed regiments which have replaced those annihilated there are three which in their turn were wiped out, together with their staffs, at Bielavy on Dec. 2 and 3 last. The list also contains the names of eleven airmen killed.

ITALY URGED TO FIGHT.

Resolutions Passed by Over 500 Delegates at Meeting at Padua.

PADUA, Feb. 8.—Over 500 delegates of political clubs and associations and several Senators and members of the Chamber of Deputies who are favorable to Italy's entrance into the war on the side of the Allies met here today and headed an imposing procession of persons who laid wreaths on the patriotic monuments.

At a meeting later resolutions were passed urging Italy's intervention in the war and also calling for the dissolution of the Triple Alliance.

The Republican group proposed a resolution that the people have recourse to a revolution if the Government does not join the war. The other political branches present dissented from this resolution.

TYPHUS ALARMS AUSTRIANS.

VIENNA, via London, Tuesday, Feb. 9.—Surgeon General Philip Peck, chief of the Austrian Medical Corps, has died of typhus fever contracted during an inspection trip to the camps of the Russian prisoners.

Typhus is becoming a menace to the armies engaged against the Russians, and warnings have been issued to the people against coming in contact with soldiers returning from the field until the soldiers have been back long enough to render impossible the spreading of the disease.

Son to Austria's Heir Apparent.

VIENNA, (via London,) Tuesday, Feb. 9.—Princess Zita of Parma, wife of Archduke Charles Francis, heir apparent to the Austrian throne, today gave birth to a son. They were married in 1911 and have two other children, a son and a daughter.

MERCIER PROTESTS AGAINST RESTRAINT

Says Germans Violate His Rights as a Belgian and as a Cardinal.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Tuesday, Feb. 9.—A representative of Cardinal Mercier arrived in London last night bringing to Cardinal Bourne a copy of the letter in Latin which Cardinal Mercier wrote to the higher clergy of his diocese.

The letter, which is dated from Malines, Jan. 10, controverts the German assertion that the Cardinal "has never been hindered from freely carrying out his ecclesiastical duties." As proof that he has been so hindered the Cardinal points to the invasion of the presbyteries of his diocese and the seizure of his pastoral.

"Nor did they spare our own dignity," he says, "for at 6 o'clock on the morning of Jan. 2 they ordered me to give an account before the Governor General that same morning of my letter to the clergy and people. The next day they forbade me to preside at vespers in the Cathedral Church of Antwerp. Finally, they will not allow me to visit freely the other Belgian bishops.

"I protest, very reverend fathers, against this violation of your rights and of my own as a citizen, as a pastor of souls and as a member of the Sacred College of Cardinals.

"Whatever may have been said, experience has now shown that no danger of sedition has arisen from my pastoral letter. Rather it has had no small effect in calming men's minds and bringing about public tranquillity.

"I congratulate you upon the calm and firm fulfillment of your duty. Remain faithful to this manly and peaceful attitude, remembering those words in which I previously expressed clearly and completely my wishes: 'Be you at once the best examples of patriotism and the best supporters of public order.'

"For the rest, be fervent in spirit, serving the Lord, rejoicing in hope, patient in tribulation, continuing instant in prayer, distributing to the necessities of the saints' (Romans XII, 11-13.)

"I entreat you not to forget me in your prayers. I in turn will not forget you; and thus, united in a strong bond of brotherhood, let us all commend to the Lord, the Archbishop, the clergy, and the faithful, that they may recognize what things ought to be done and be given strength to fulfill them. (Collect for Sunday within the Octave of Epiphany.)

"Your devoted servant in Christ,
D. J. CARL MERCIER, Archbishop of Malines."

In a postscript the Cardinal instructs those clerics, who for a time have worn lay clothes, to resume ecclesiastical dress.

CHECK TO BREAD SALES.

Berlin May Adopt Plan to Prevent Hoarding Supplies.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Feb. 8.—It seems to have been agreed that Berlin must now introduce a system of bread tickets. According to the latest newspapers which have reached here, the Berlin municipality is negotiating with neighboring municipalities for a uniform scheme by which upon a basis of a maximum weekly consumption of two kilograms of bread or flour by each person, books of tickets will be delivered to every family, a ticket being torn out whenever a purchase is made.

Several newspapers have pointed out that until some such scheme is adopted official proclamations have no real effect and people can still go from shop to ship collecting supplies. The Socialist Vorwarts published an interesting article on Thursday pointing out that most of the newspapers talk was sheer nonsense about seeking economy in bread by the use of meat or potatoes.

While as has been seen, there is as yet no real compulsory economy of bread, meat prices are rising rapidly owing especially to large purchases by municipalities which are laying in stores and the producers are still clamoring for an increase in the maximum prices of potatoes.

The rise in the price of pigs has been very rapid. According to The Berlin Lokalanzeiger, prices per 50 kilograms have risen, for example, in Berlin during the last month from 86 to 105 marks, in Breslau from 88 to 112 marks, in Hamburg from 85 to 100 marks, and in Leipzig from 81 to 104 marks.

AFTERMATH OF BATTLE.

Debris and Dead Animals Still Incumber Roads in Servia.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

NISH, Jan. 25, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—Along the line of the Austrian retreat from Valjevo numerous dead horses and oxen are still lying on the roads. Carts and wagons pass over these carcasses, from which a sickening odor arises.

It is only a few days since the Servian troops of the sanitary division completed the burial of the Austrian dead in the mountains and the dense woods. The dead still lie partly covered by snow.

Everywhere, but principally on the banks of the River Kolubra, broken wheels, wrecked ammunition wagons, carts, and derelict provision transports incumber the roads, together with shattered rifles. Floating on the river are parts of pontoon bridges and remnants of uniforms.

Bring Down German Aeroplane.

PARIS, Feb. 8.—A dispatch from Dunkirk to the Havas News Agency says that a German aeroplane which flew over Dunkirk yesterday was brought down by cannon fire.

The Aeolian Company
announces an
Important Sale
of High-class
Musical Instruments
Including Pianos of well-known makes; Pianolas in Steinway, Weber, Steck and other models.
This Sale will take place the end of this week and particulars will be given in
Thursday Morning and Evening Papers

Weber and Heilbroner
$35 and $40 Suits at $23.50
The adding of a quantity of these handsome Fall and Winter suits, which were sold up to our clearance period at $35 and $40, to the assortment now being offered at $23.50, offers an unusual opportunity.
Many of them are silk lined—and all of them are of fashionable, conservative fabrics, such as are used by the better custom tailors.
They are the best grade of Weber and Heilbroner suits, made expressly for the New York man.
The Clearance Sale of Overcoats continues.
Five Clothing Stores
27 New 44th and Broadway
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POLITICAL TRUCE AT HOME FOR CANADA

Dominion Government to Have Unlimited Funds for Carrying On the War.

GERMAN LOSSES 2,500,000

Colonial Secretary, in Review of War, Says Allies' Power Increases as That of Foe Wanes.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Feb. 8.—That Canada is upanimously in favor of maintaining a political truce at home until the war in Europe is brought to a successful conclusion was declared today in Parliament by Sir Robert Borden, the Canadian Premier, and by Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the Opposition leader.

The first working day of Parliament saw the debate on the address by the Governor General commenced and concluded. The address of thanks for the Governor General's speech was moved by William Weichel, a German-Canadian, and was seconded by Honoré Achim, a French-Canadian, Nationalist. It was supported by Sir Wilfred Laurier, who sent Canadian troops to Africa at the time of the Boer war, and by Sir Robert Borden, who is sending them to Europe now.

For the Opposition Sir Wilfred Laurier declared that there would be no attempt to obstruct the voting of all the funds the Government required for the prosecution of the war, but that the Liberals would insist upon a statement of details of the expenditure already made. Premier Borden promised full details.

The Premier read a cable message from Lewis Harcourt, the British Secretary of State for the Colonies, thanking Canada for the troops which have been sent from the Dominion and stating that the Princess Patricia Regiment is now at the front, where it will be joined shortly by the rest of the Canadian forces. The Colonial Secretary in his dispatch, which was dated Feb. 5, made a statement of the present status of military operations from the viewpoint of the British Government. The statement said:

"On the western frontier the line has remained stationary for several months. In the eastern theatre of war Germany has met with no greater success and the Russians everywhere more than hold their own.

"The greatest effort essential to the success of the Germans has been foiled, and except for one success in East Prussia she has gained no signal victory. She has lost two and a quarter millions of her best and bravest soldiers, and any fresh effort will now have to be made with greatly inferior and disheartened troops.

"Thanks to the work of our navy, Germany is now feeling economic pressure in many ways.

"In Austria there are still considerable forces in the field, but her troops have suffered severe reverses both in Servia and Austria and she can no longer be counted on by Germany as a really powerful ally.

"Of even less account is Turkey, who has suffered severe defeats from Russian forces, and results have been the same for her as regards British forces in Mesopotamia and on the Suez Canal within the last few days.

"In a far different position are Great Britain and her allies. The soldiers of France and Belgium, fully confident in the justice of our cause, are burning to clear the soil of their native countries from the hated invader. Russia, whose troops have long fought with indomitable courage, is preparing herself for further great efforts.

"At sea the British Navy is supreme and has recently inflicted a severe defeat on the German Navy. Aided by our gallant Japanese allies, most of the German colonies have already been captured. The power of Great Britain and her allies increases daily in strength, whereas the power of her enemies is distinctly on the wane. The existing situation has been brought about without the vast resources of the British Empire having yet been called into play.

"The splendid contingents from our overseas dominions—from Canada, from Australia, New Zealand, New Foundland, &c., in fact, from every quarter of the globe—have not yet, with the exception of the Princess Patricia Light Infantry, been engaged. The above, with the new armies perfecting their training in England, should exercise a preponderant influence upon the ultimate decision."

The statement was received with cheers by the members of Parliament.

German Banker Slain in Battle.

AMSTERDAM, via London, Tuesday, Feb. 9.—The Handelsblad says that among the German officers who have been killed in battle is Herr Mendelssohn-Bartholdy, head of the Berlin banking firm of Mendelssohn & Co. He was a Lieutenant in the Ninth Bavarian Infantry.

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THE TURKISH CIGARETTE
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Anargyros
A CORPORATION
Makers of the Highest Grade Turkish and Egyptian Cigarettes in the World.
Everywhere—Why?

CARDINAL READS PEACE PRAYER, WRITES WAR

Cologne Prelate Indites Vigorous Pastoral Letter, Predicting Victory.

BERLIN, Feb. 8, (via London.)—Pope Benedict's prayer for peace was read yesterday in the Catholic churches throughout Germany.

The reading of the prayer was the occasion of a ceremonial of particular solemnity at the Cologne Cathedral. Cardinal von Hartman took part in the eucharistic procession to the cathedral, and read the Pope's prayer.

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 8, (via London.)—The Cologne Church Gazette publishes a pastoral letter by Cardinal von Hartman, Archbishop of Cologne, as follows:

"God has been with our heroic warriors in the West, in the East, on the sea, in the air. He has been with our German people, in whom the determination to hold out and confidence in a victorious issue are glowing.

"The war is an extremely severe trial on all. Every one is courageously making the requisite sacrifices. Supreme confidence in God is being shown by all Germans.

"With God our warriors went into this war, which had been forced upon us, to fight for the existence and liberty of our loved fatherland and to fight for the holy treasures of Christianity and its civilizing influence. Heroic deeds already have been accomplished under God's protection, and under the direction of the glorious leader, the Emperor, and the German princes. We must look upon the war in the light of our faith."

The churches of Antwerp, Brussels and Malines were crowded yesterday at the services at which Pope Benedict's prayer for peace was read. Cardinal Mercier assisted in the services at Malines.

No attempt was made by the German military in Belgium to interfere with the devotions. In most parishes the German soldiers who were Roman Catholics participated in the services.

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For Suits and Overcoats
That Were $40, $38, $35, $30 and $25
Unrestricted choice of this entire stock of Stein-Bloch and our own model Suits and Overcoats.
85 Suits and Overcoats, that were $20, finally reduced to $14.75.
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Fifth Avenue
Men's Shop
16 West 38th St.—Store Floor
Separate Shop, a Step from Fifth Avenue
For (To-morrow) Wednesday
A Special Purchase of
Men's Silk Lined Suits
Hand Tailored—Three Button Model
FOR MEN AND YOUNG MEN, 33 TO 44 CHEST
Three button soft roll model, silk lined, including sleeves, in black, blue, gray or olive, pencil or hairline striped worsted or vicuna, gray or olive English tweed, Oxford vicuna, and navy blue cheviot.
18.50
Regular Prices $30.00 to $35.00
Hand Tailored Overcoats
Slip-on, Fitted, Raglan or Chesterfield Models
FOR MEN AND YOUNG MEN, 33 TO 44 CHEST
Slip-on model of gray, brown or olive, Scotch tweed or heather mixtures, fitted model of Oxford or black vicuna, raglan model of Scotch tweed, also Chesterfield model of black or Oxford vicuna, silk lined, self or velvet collar.
18.50
Regular Prices $30.00 to $40.00

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this winter, stop off and see some of the sights in the Southwest land of enchantment

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Write to C.L. Seagraves, Gen. Colonization Agent, 2301 Railway Exchange, Chicago, for Arizona and San Joaquin Valley land booklets.

Ask me for Panama Expositions, California Limited and Grand Canyon booklets.

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GENOA, ITALY BALTIMORE, U.S.A.

Body and Brain work well on

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"There's a Reason"

REPUDIATE MEXICAN PEACE CONFERENCE

Bryan, Carranza, and Villa Deny That They Are Concerned in It.

FALL OF MONTEREY RUMORED

Carranzista Agent in Washington Issues a Report Which Villistas Deny.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—The confidential agencies of each of the principal warring factions now in the field—the Carranzistas and Villistas—deny that their respective de facto Governments are in any way conected with the Mexican peace convention that has been meeting at San Antonio. Both of these agencies assert that this convention is made up of delegates representing Felicistas, Cientificos and similar elements of the old régime, and insist that neither the Carranzista nor the Villista factions are open to overtures. Gen. Alvaro Obregon, the Carranza General in control of Mexico City, has sent a telegram to Federico Gamboa, former Minister in Huerta's Cabinet, Chairman of the permanent committee of the convention, declining an invitation to stop fighting.

Secretary Bryan was asked today about the report from San Antonio that the peace convention contemplated seeking American intervention, and that the Government at Washington had encouraged such a procedure. Mr. Bryan flatly denied that the Government had any relations with the San Antonio gathering of refugees.

The State Department today received a report from its agent in Mexico City saying that the Zapatistas were gradually retreating before the advance of the Constitutionalist troops in the Federal District. The telegram said that the Constitutionalists occupied the suburbs of San Angel on Feb. 4 and expected soon to take possession of the water station. San Angel is a few miles due south of Mexico City in the direction of one of its sources of water supply, the connection with which was cut last week by the Zapatistas.

Dispatches to the State Department said that a great deal of freight was entering Mexico City over the Mexican National Railway from the direction of Vera Cruz, and that some corn was being brought into the city, but no wheat or flour. "There is a continued scarcity of bread in the city," said an official dispatch to the department. "The Constitutionalists have confiscated a number of horses. The banks and principal stores in the City of Mexico remain closed on account of the order nullifying the Villa currency. Gen. Carranza has telegraphed that relief will be furnished to the poor; but there are no indications that this relief will apply to the middle class and to commerce generally."

According to the department's information, the Carranza Administration is shipping its own supplies out of the city, and articles of prime necessity are daily getting scarcer. The department is advised that Villareal is still in prison in Mexico City.

Advices dated last night with reference to the situation at Monterey said that fighting was in progress very near the city, and that on the day before many men had been killed, wounded or taken prisoners. The report said that on Feb. 6 Villista reinforcements arrived from Torreon, and that prisoners and others were "said to be receiving every consideration."

Eliseo Arredondo, Chief of the Carranza agency here, received this telegram from Laredo tonight:

"Reported here that Monterey has been taken by the Constitutionalist forces. No details of the fighting. The fall of Monterey has been expected for several days, and the fact that the communication between El Paso and Monterey has been suspended tends to confirm the report that Monterey has been captured."

Señor Arredondo also gave out this telegram, received from Gen. Carranza: "It is false that any friction exists between the diplomatic corps and the First Chief."

In this connection the Carranza agency here tonight issued this statement:

"Undue importance has been given to the del Caso incident. There is no likelihood of it developing any misunderstanding between Carranza and the diplomatic corps in Mexico City. Del Caso's activities with Villa are too well known in Mexico and too well understood by the diplomatic corps itself to become any kind of issue in regard to the rights of foreign citizens between the Constitutionalist Government and the diplomatic representatives of foreign Governments in Mexico."

Reports to the Villa agency here tonight announced that Gen. Angeles had repulsed the attack upon Monterey and inflicted great losses upon the Carranza forces headed by Gen. Monclovio Herrera. It was said that Angeles's men allowed the attacking troops to approach their trenches and then delivered a murderous fire. Col. José Sanz is reported as among the killed and Col. Reynaldo Garza among the seriously wounded.

REFUGEES THRONG VERA CRUZ.

Many Have Left Mexico City, Fearing a Shortage of Food.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

VERA CRUZ, Feb. 8.—Gen. Carranza's secretary says that the difficulty existing in Mexico City as to the acceptance of Villa bank notes as legal tender has been settled. He also says that Gen. Obregon has no intention of evacuating the capital.

Vera Cruz is crowded with refugees from Mexico City, who fear a shortage of food supplies there. Reports of a battle near Tuxpam are denied here.

Carranzistas to Attack Ensenada.

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 8.—The Mexican gunboat Guerrero, which sailed from Salina Cruz several days ago, will attack Ensenada, capital of Lower California, according to advices received by Mexican representatives here today. The Guerrero has about 800 Carranza soldiers aboard. Ensenada is held by a garrison numbering 400 men who are supposed to be partisans of Villa.

MORGAN PORCELAINS SOLD FOR $3,900,000

Continued from Page 1.

and qualities at different periods, but it requires an acute color sense to define the niceties of distinction of one epoch from another, aside from the variation of paste and forms.

The Blenheim Vase.

Among the "hawthorn blue-ginger jars," most perfect examples of their kind, the paste being of the purest white texture, hard, clear and flawless throughout, is included the well-known Blenheim vase from the Duke of Marlborough's collection. These jars are remarkable for their strong and full-tone azure blue, having the appearance of deep sapphire qualities in mineral gems.

Prominent among the groups of early specimens are examples from the Han, Sung, Yuan, and Ming dynasties, notably the pieces showing relief embellishment, or with perforations and tooled outlines that afford divisions for the different enamel color separations peculiar to the Yuan and Ming periods, representing figures, jars, and mammoth plant and fish jars. The Calados specimens were obtained from the Dana, Munsterberg, and other notable collections.

Joseph Duveen said the collection would be removed from the Museum in two to three weeks, and within a month would be placed on public exhibition for a month. No collector has any part in the purchase transaction, he said.

Mr. Robinson has not decided what exhibits will replace the Morgan collection, which occupied Gallery D, No. 6, on the second floor.

ALL-NIGHT SESSION IN SHIP BILL FIGHT

Continued from Page 1.

necessity of having to carry four roll calls to get the bill back before the Senate in the form that would command the needed majority for its support.

Sides Sharply Aligned.

After a day of debate in which the bill was attacked from various angles, Mr. Fletcher of Florida, in charge of the measure, offered as an amendment to the motion to recommit a clause instructing the committee to report back "forthwith" the bill amended so as to embody the demands of Mr. Norris of Nebraska, upon which the support of Mr. Kenyon also depends. Mr. Lodge then insisted that the instructions be divided into three propositions, one regarding the non-purchase of interned ships, one regarding the limiting of leases to twelve months, and the third regarding the directions to report back forthwith. When the Vice President sustained that point of oder, Mr. Clarke at once moved to recess.

Mr. Fletcher, by saying that he hoped the motion would fail, gave the word to his followers to press, by an all-night session if necessary, for a vote on the major question. The alignment of the last few days was preserved and the motion was rejected. Mr. Norris and Mr. La Follette voted with the Democrats and the seven insurgent Democrats voted with the Republicans.

The amendment to guard against breach of neutrality provided that "in making purchases of ships during the continuance of the present European war no purchase shall be made in a way which will disturb the conditions of neutrality." This was designed to prevent the purchase of belligerent-owned vessels.

In the course of his speech Mr. Jones of Washington questioned the statement made by President Wilson last week before the Chamber of Commerce of the United States that the business enterprise of the United States had been checked for almost twenty years. Mr. Jones said that the only checks to industry had come in the intervals of Democratic rule, and he cited figures in detail to show the enormous growth of American business in the period referred to by the President.

"That statement of the President's," said Mr. Jones, "forcibly illustrates his remarkable mental processes and his utter obliviousness to actual facts. It is a clear, unambiguous statement as a fact of what every man, woman, and child knows is not a fact. He is most unfortunate in the period selected. Within that period it can be shown conclusively that enterprise was actually checked while his party was in power and that it has been moving forward with amazing strides during the remainder of that period.

Cites International Dangers.

Certain international aspects of the Shipping bill were discussed earnestly by Mr. Colt of Rhode Island. Mr. Colt was for many years on the Federal Bench and he directed himself particularly to the legal phases of international dangers that he saw in the bill. The bill, he said, if enacted, would bring about an anomalous situation with the United States appearing as sovereign in regard to a part of the American merchant marine and as subject and private owner in regard to the ships purchased under the bill.

"The difficulty with the legal position in which it is sought by this bill to place the United States," said Mr. Colt, "is that by the very terms of the bill itself these ships are to be controlled by the Government through a Government Shipping Board. From a legal standpoint, therefore, there is no escape from the proposition that these are Government-controlled ships, and that with respect to these ships the Government would be held to all the responsibilities which attach to neutrality.

"When international law declares that the commerce of the seas is free to neutrals in time of war it means that it is free to neutral subjects and not to neutral sovereigns. The great principle of neutrality forbids a neutral sovereign from engaging in commerce in time of war. A neutral sovereign in time of was has all he can do to protect the rights of his neutral subjects with respect to foreign commerce, and the situation becomes most perplexing and embarrassing if the sovereign himself becomes interested and thus attempts to occupy the person of both a judge and a party in interest.

For the United States to go into the shipping business at this critical time would be a perilous undertaking, unknown to the history of civilized nations, and it would surely involve grave international complications."

President Wilson at last accounts was still insisting that the ship bill be passed without any intervening legislative business. Representative Underwood, the Democratic floor leader, called at the White House during the day, and when he went back to the Capitol and was importuned by his party associates to tell them whether an extra session was in sight, he explained that the President would not concede that the necessity for keeping Congress in Washington during the usual recess period had appeared. This meant that the President adhered to the contention that the Ship Purchase bill would be passed soon and that time enough would be left before March 4 to put through the annual appropriation bills.

SOUTHERN PORTS CONGESTED.

McAdoo Gets Further Reports of Freight Tie-Up—Two Exceptions.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8. — While the fight against the Ship Purchase bill dragged along in the Senate this afternoon Secretary McAdoo, who has been President Wilson's right-hand aid in marshaling popular support for the bill, was reading more telegrams in which Collectors of Customs at various Atlantic Coast points told of congestion crowding the dock facilities. These telegrams were sent in response to requests for information made by Mr. McAdoo following assertions that there was no real shortage of bottoms.

In today's batch of telegrams were two which did not bear out the situation as pictured by Senators Fletcher and Stone. Collector Peters wired from Charleston: "Careful inquiry shows no congestion of merchandise on docks or in warehouses at this port, coastwise or foreign-bound."

Collector Barrow of Savannah wired: "No congestion of merchandise on docks or in warehouses awaiting shipment either coastwise or foreign occasioned by lack of steamship facilities. Only congestion, which is slight, due to fact that so many steamships here difficult to handle work."

The reports from other cities, however, were in a different tenor. Collector Maer wired from Mobile: "Congestion merchandise destined South American ports here account no steamship facilities. No congestion otherwise for reason agents refuse book freight either coastwise or foreign account scarcity steamers and high rates. No business solicited through canal to Pacific ports account of coastwise steamers and business already contracted for refused account high rates."

This message came from Collector Foster at New Orleans: "No congestion merchandise awaiting coastwise shipment. Great congestion grain. On hand constantly in elevators about 9,000,000 bushels, with 4,000 cars on track awaiting elevator room. Nine steamers now loading for Europe, which will afford only temporary relief. First February 187,641 bales cotton in warehouses awaiting shipment; 43,583 bales in cars not delivered to ships or consignees on ships in ports; 106,890 bales, as compared with 25,128 bales this time last year, now on docks; 77,742 bales destination undetermined; elsewhere, 5,539 bales. Warehouses have stored all cotton for which they have room. No low grade freight being moved because goods cannot stand high rates freight being asked to correspond with rates being exacted for cotton, grain, and foodstuffs. There are stated to be 30,000 bales awaiting steamers for Rotterdam, and 25,000 to 30,000 bales for Genoa. Some exporters state congestion due not only to lack of ships but to great delay in discharging cargoes in Europe, and vessels are behind from one to two months in their schedules. The conditions recited have caused almost prohibitive freight rates."

Collector Berry at Philadelphia wired: "Investigation shows congestion in merchandise intended for export to foreign ports. Grain elevators all full. Unusual amount of export merchandise on piers. Exporters claim shortage in tonnage. Cannot secure space for English ports until latter part of February or first of March. Later for large lots. Space for Glasgow can be had this month. Netherlands ports no space until May. Scandinavian and Mediterranean ports no space until March or April. No congestion in coastwise merchandise."

The following message was received from Tampa: "Fernandina reports no congestion on merchandise, but phosphate, naval stores, and logwood congested on account of lack of steamship facilities, covering foreign traffic only. Pensacola reports lumber mills, naval stores yards, and cotton warehouses in vicinity have large stocks on hand which, could and would move were ships available. Cannot say congestion exists at Pensacola, but exports would be double could neutral tonnage be obtained. At Jacksonville, Key West, and Tampa there is no congestion of merchandise on account of lack of steamship facilities."

The Collector at Galveston wired: "Wharves and warehouses crowded, with space for only about 8,000 additional bales of cotton. Wheat on hand in cars reduced from 2,300 cars ten days ago to 1,528. Warehouses in cotton concentration yard crowded. February arrivals and due to arrive, seventy-eight steamers. Expect to export 750,200 bales cotton. Without docks at Texas City and Bolivar this port would now be congested to the limit."

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Of all forms of investment those based on real estate are the safest because they are protected by actual physical property.

The Guaranteed 5% Certificates issued by this Company are secured by First Mortgages on high grade Real Estate and are further protected by Capital and Surplus of $2,500,000.

These certificates are exempt from personal tax and issued in denominations of $100 and upward.

Write for Booklet "The Ideal Investment."

New York Mortgage & Security Co.
(Under supervision of New York State Banking Department.)
135 Broadway, New York
203 Montague St., Brooklyn

SCARLET FEVER IN BELLEVUE

Dr. Williams of Hospital Staff Taken to Minturn.

Dr. Norman H. Williams of the Second Surgical Division of Bellevue Hospital was removed last evening to the Minturn Hospital ill of scarlet fever.

Several days ago Dr. Williams became ill, and yesterday a physician of the Board of Health diagnosed his case. Dr. Williams's condition is serious.

THE EQUITABLE

LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF THE U. S.
165 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

The Fifty-fifth Annual Report of the Society embodying its Financial Statement, Schedules of Investments, and full details regarding its progress during the year 1914, will be sent to any address on application.

Increases are shown in Outstanding Insurance, Assets, Surplus, Income on Investments, and Payments to Policyholders, accompanied by a decrease in Expenses.

OUTSTANDING INSURANCE, DEC. 31, 1914		$1,494,234,342
NEW INSURANCE PAID FOR IN 1914		136,867,367
ADMITTED ASSETS, DEC. 31, 1914		$ 536,524,680
GENERAL INSURANCE RESERVE	$441,198,837	
OTHER LIABILITIES	9,866,637	$ 451,065,474
SURPLUS RESERVES:		
For Distribution to Policyholders in 1915	$12,287,757	
Held awaiting apportionment upon deferred dividend policies	62,148,865	
For Contingencies	11,022,584	$ 85,459,206
GROSS INCOME ON INVESTMENTS		$ 23,734,855
PREMIUM INCOME		$ 54,579,766
PAYMENTS TO POLICYHOLDERS IN 1914		$ 56,700,461
DEATH CLAIMS PAID IN 1914		$ 19,919,461

98½% of the Death Claims in the United States and Canada were paid within twenty-four hours after receipt of due proof of death.

The Mortality rate was the lowest in 15 years.

The service which the Equitable offers is comprehensive and efficient. Its Policies are simple, direct and liberal, and are issued on all standard forms, for the protection of individuals, firms, and corporations.

H. A. Day
President

GREENHUT'S

J. B. GREENHUT COMPANY.

Meet me at the Fountain

"THE BIG STORE"

BOTH SIDES SIXTH AVE., 18TH TO 19TH STREET

50 Green Stamps FREE *With Purchase of $1 or More. PRESENT COUPON.* **TODAY**

Usual Complimentary Green Trading Stamps Free Today
Distribution in Our Annex Building
As many sets of these Green Stamps as are reasonably required for books unfilled will be given, but only one set of any one date good in any one book. Only 100 Complimentary Stamps good in any one book, but you may start as many as you please.

CUT OUT THIS COUPON.
It is Good for 50 (FIFTY) Green Trading Stamps FREE with Purchase of $1 or More Today (Tuesday) Only (Feb. 9)
These 50 FREE Stamps are of the same kind as those which you would ordinarily obtain with your purchases.
J. B. GREENHUT CO.
N. Y. T.—2-9-15
16

ANNEX BUILDING—HOME FURNISHINGS
Today's Astonishing Sale of 21,000 Yards of
"New Process" Linoleums *(All 2 Yards Wide)*

Usual 50c Grade, Today, Sq. Yard, 29c | **Usual 45c Grade, Today, Sq. Yard, 26c**

Those who are interested in this sale had better COME EARLY, for the linoleum is so good in quality, and the price is so sensationally low, that the entire 21,000 yards should be sold in a few hours.

This Is a Special Purchase From the Ringwalt Linoleum Co.

The linoleum is constructed on a durable and satisfactory base of high-grade wool felt, treated with special oils. The patterns are beautiful, the color combinations are excellent, the linoleum very durable. There are trifling defects in the goods, which are almost imperceptible. These, however, will not affect the wear or appearance of the linoleum in any way.

MAIN BUILDING
Sterling Silver
Souvenir Spoons
Usually $1.50 Special at
79c

Emblems of every State represented. The illustration accompanying this announcement shows the shield of this State, "Niagara Falls" and the word "New York."
Every other State is represented by the view of an industry or some renowned place within its borders.
The backs of these spoons are uniform, bearing the American eagle and flag decoration.
DATE OF PURCHASE ENGRAVED FREE OF CHARGE

ANNEX BUILDING—HOME FURNISHINGS
Fine Thin Blown
Glass Tumblers
Engraved with any Old English Initial to your order.
Today Only **6 for 21c**
None will be sent C. O. D.

MAIN BUILDING
Take 'Em Away!
Men's Overcoats, Raincoats and Balmacaans, at $5

(Former Prices $8, $10 and $12)
Sizes 32 to 40 in today's sale. Considerably more than 1,000 garments for your choice at "a five-spot."

Heavy Overcoats, Balmacaans & Raincoats
Quite the best lot ever offered in such a low-price sale.
Assortments include overcoats of popular materials in plain gray, blue or brown.
Single or double-breasted styles.
The raincoats are in excellent styles and guaranteed for long service. Sale today only. COME EARLY.

Annual Clean-up of Men's Finest
"Kingly" Trousers at $2.50 and $3.50
From This Famous Maker on Sale Today
Come today and take your choice of thousands of pairs of trousers for dress and business wear—STRIPES AND MIXTURES IN CASSIMERES AND WORSTEDS; ARRAY OF PLAIN BLUE AND BLACK MATERIALS. All sizes in this sale. Big men up to 58 waist measure will be fitted.

Reduced for Today **Men's $1.25 to $1.75 Flannel Shirts at 79c**
Only 1,400 shirts in this sale, and at the special price they should all be sold in a few hours.
Good-looking and serviceable shirts, in gray, tan, khaki and other shades. Best kinds of shirts for hunting, fishing and golfing.
All are cut full—and nicely made. Doubly sewn seams; faced sleeves; pearl buttons. All sizes in this sale.

MAIN BUILDING
Today Only!
"American Lady" Corsets at $1.00
Choice of two new models Beautifully made of pink and blue coutil; prettily trimmed with lace and embroidery. Low and medium busts. Sizes 20 to 30.

A Limited Number of Women's $1.50
Petticoats, Today, at 89c
Charming styles in Messaline; excellent showing of colors.

Women's 50c Knit
Petticoats, Today, at 35c
Gray and black mixtures with colored borders.

Stamped
Pillow Tops and Backs *Usually to 25c, Today, each* **5c**
A special in our Art Department that many will be eager to share.
Floss Pillows—pure silk floss; size 24x24; regularly sold at 59c; a small lot to sell at..... **34c**

15c to 39c
Silk Mesh Veilings at, Yard, 10c
(Lengths of 1 and 1¼ yards)
Black, white, brown, navy and novelty shades. Some "beauty spot" and bordered veiling included. Sale today.

Double Green Trading Stamps in the Forenoon. Single Stamps in the Afternoon.

Nothing Mechanical

We believe in organization in our management of real estate properties and have an A No. 1 organization, but our work is based on the personal, individual efforts of experienced men working interestedly and intelligently upon distinct problems.

Is that the kind of management service you would like to have applied to your real estate properties?

WM. A. WHITE & SONS
Established 1868
62 Cedar Street

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO THE HOME of TRUTH

Bloomingdale's
59th to 60th St. Lex. to 3d Av.

Announcing the Continuance of our Great Annual
Sale of
Furniture

"Our February Furniture Sale," said the Furniture Manager, *"is BOOMING in spite of unsettled and inclement weather. Why? Just because we are giving MORE quality, MORE variety and MORE serviceability for the money than ever before—and a glance around the Department will prove it."*

He was right. Here, for instance, was the generous space allotted to library and other **Chairs.** The very embodiment of fireside coziness could be purchased in either chair or rocker form for as little as **$14.75.** Others ranged up to **$40.00.** Similar chairs covered in real English morocco leather were priced **$37.50** to **$60.00**

Library Suites, immediately adjoining, were priced **$39.75** for a massive three-piece Suite with leather covering, up to **$100.00** for a magnificent Set with carved back and legs. The selection at prices in between these two offered choice of sixty or more fine designs.

Dining Room Suites were a delight to the connoisseur in period styles. For **$66.00** was a very handsome Colonial 9-piece Suite in quartered oak. For **$130,** a rich 10-piece mahogany Adam Suite. For **$138.00,** a Charles the Second 10-piece Suite with the characteristic curl legs. For **$198,** an exquisite Sheraton 10-piece Suite in inlaid mahogany—and so on, up to magnificent specimens of the art of the cabinetmaker at **$300.**

Announcing a very Special Offering of New York State
Sterling Silver
Spoons, 59c

They are full teaspoon size, and are ornamented exactly as illustrated. Note that they are *sterling,* and that they average 10½ pennyweights each, and that some have plain and some handsomely gilt bowls.

On the front is the Great Seal of New York State. On the back is the American eagle, and goldenrods.

The price is far below the usual for spoons of this quality.

Don't miss this Important Reduction Sale of
Open Stock
Porcelain

We have made a *flat*—and very radical—reduction upon four of the most popular patterns. Twenty-two items are represented, from 6-inch Meat Dishes at **19c** each, up to Bouillon Cups and Saucers at **$3.00** a dozen.

Bloomingdale's 59th to 60th St. Lex. to 3d Ave.

START WORK TO MAKE CITY STREETS SAFER

Mayor's Committee Gets More Than Fifty Suggestions for Regulating Traffic.

WOODS FAVORS REFORMS

Limiting Size and Speed of Trucks and Changes in Building Law Among Those Suggested.

In the hands of the Mayor's Central Committee on Street Traffic and Safety at the end of its first business meeting yesterday afternoon were more than fifty suggestions for making the city streets safer and for handling traffic more efficiently. The committee hopes to present several bills at Albany before the Legislature adjourns. In order to do this, weekly meetings will be held at Police Headquarters. Mr. Woods said yesterday that while he was not at all satisfied with present traffic regulations, he would make no changes without consulting the committee.

He announced that he was having a list made by the police of all street accidents to find out what were the chief causes. When the reports were in, he promised to turn them over to the committee. The Commissioner said he was convinced that speeding motor trucks were one of the chief dangers, and offered the suggestion that these vehicles should be equipped with a governor to keep down their speed.

"So far, stationing fine-looking policemen at street corners is about all that has been done to regulate traffic," the Commissioner remarked. "We really haven't begun to tackle the problem yet."

Many Suggestions Received.

The committee received long lists of reforms proposed by the Fifth Avenue Association, Safety First Society, American Museum of Safety, Brooklyn Institution for Safety, and the Police Department through Inspector Meyers of the Traffic Division. The committee voted to approve one suggestion which came from Inspector Meyers. This was that all trees and high shrubbery at the corners of Park Avenue be removed for a distance of forty feet, and that sidewalks be put at the ends of the grass plots so that persons crossing the avenue might escape being run down. The committee agreed with the Inspector that Park Avenue was one of the most dangerous thoroughfares in the city, the presence of thick shrubs and trees in the middle of the street making it impossible for persons on foot or drivers to see around corners.

A still more drastic change urged by Inspector Meyers had to do with limiting the size of auto trucks and sightseeing autos. He favored a law prohibiting such vehicles from exceeding 24 feet 6 inches in length, 7 feet 6 inches in width, and 12 feet 2 inches in height. Their size, he said, was increasing so that they were becoming an impediment to traffic. He favored increasing the license tax on sightseeing autos from $10 to $100 and wanted them kept off Fifth Avenue and Broadway in the rush hours. A sub-committee will take up these suggestions. The Fifth Avenue Association put forward this programme of reforms:

A limit to the height of commercial buildings so that the volume of traffic may be reduced.
A law excluding factories from Fifth Avenue.
Regrading of Park Avenue at Thirty-fourth Street.
Reconstruction of commercial buildings so that trucks are loaded and unloaded within the building, not at the curb.
One traffic policeman at every corner, and at least two at the more important crossings.
Semaphores to flash traffic signals at crossings.
A law against cruising hacks.
Hack stands in the middle of side streets, instead of at the curbs.

The Safety First Society recommended the retention of near-side stops for street cars and favored the following changes:

One-way traffic streets.
Play lots for children.
Restriction of speed in certain thoroughfares.
Lights on all vehicles.
Play streets for children where traffic is barred.
Isles of safety.
Brakes on all horse-drawn vehicles.
Removal of steps from ice wagons.
Enforcement of the law against coasting on dangerous hills.

The near-side stop was indorsed by the Brooklyn Institution for Safety, which put in a plea for more traffic policemen in Brooklyn and made these recommendations:

Prohibition of vehicles crossing from one side of the street to the other at congested corners.
Ropes along the curb to prevent promiscuous crossings at Borough Hall and similar open places.
Notice cards to be sent to owners whose cars have been driven recklessly.
Posters for stables and garages setting forth the cause of street accidents, and how to avoid them.

Loose Manhole Covers a Menace.

From the American Museum of Safety came a long document pointing out that among the principal causes of street accidents were loose manhole and coalhole covers, slippery and defective pavements, and openings and areaways improperly protected.

Dr. John Winters Brannan, who represents the Board of Ambulance Service in the committee, presented figures to show the chief hazards to children playing in the streets. The total number of children taken in ambulances to Bellevue, Fordham, and Gouverneur Hospitals last year, he said, was 208, of whom 18 had been hurt by electric cars, 32 by autos, and 106 by horse cars and other horse-drawn vehicles. Dr. Brannan pointed out that these figures were deceptive, as they represented peculiar traffic conditions. He intends to get figures for other parts of the city, especially in the Bronx, where the auto accidents are more numerous.

The committee also heard a severe criticism of present conditions on Fifth Avenue from W. P. Eno, an authority on traffic and author of the so-called Paris plan of regulation. The congestion on Fifth Avenue, Mr. Eno said, would disappear if the block system were abolished and traffic were allowed to move as it pleased, with isles of safety at crossings for persons on foot. He said this system would increase the traffic capacity of the avenue from 50 to 75 per cent.

The members of the committee, all of whom were present, are A. A. Anderson, Chairman, representing the American Museum of Safety; Samuel W. Taylor, Secretary, of the Citizens' Street Traffic Committee; Robert Grier Cooke of the Fifth Avenue Association, Gen. George W. Wingate of the Brooklyn Institution for Safety, Frederick H. Elliott of the Safety First Society, Alderman Daniel M. Bedell, Jefferson De Mont Thompson of the Broadway Association, E. P. F. Goodrich of the Aldermanic Advisory Traffic Commission, and Dr. Brannan.

The committee will meet again at Police Headquarters next Monday at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

ENTOMBED IN DARK 25 DAYS FOODLESS

Rescued Earthquake Victim's Moving Story—Ancient Monte Cassino Monastery Wrecked.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Feb. 8, (Dispatch to The Daily Chronicle.)—Michael Caldo, the earthquake victim who, after being entombed for twenty-five days, was dug out alive from the ruins of his house at Paterno yesterday, was today rapidly regaining his strength. He is a farmer, 35 years old. Neighbors who had returned from Rome to try to recover some of their belongings heard his feeble groans by the merest chance and efforts at once were made to rescue him. This work occupied two days.

Caldo's first exclamation on finding himself free was: "Oh, the light! The light! I thought I had gone blind."

He showed a ravenous eagerness for food and drink. After taking a little bread and wine he was able to tell the story of his imprisonment. He had had nothing whatever to eat and the only water he could get was rain and melted snow which trickled down the walls.

"When the earthquake shock came," he said, "I rushed to the middle of the house. The next moment I was precipitated into the stable dug out underneath the house. It was pitch dark and all means of escape were cut off. I wondered whether I had lost my sight. I kept shouting continuously for what seemed about four days. I often heard footsteps, but no one seemed to hear my calls. I could move about a bit and I kept feeling around in the hope of finding some food, but there was nothing to be had.

"After a time I lay down, feeling certain I was doomed to die. I prayed I might lose my senses quickly, but I lost consciousness for only a short time. I tried to gauge the time I had been imprisoned, and thought it about a fortnight, so that I was surprised to learn it was nearly a month."

After making a good meal the rescued man mounted a motor car almost without aid and was driven to the field hospital at Avezzano. He asked earnestly after his family, and was told not to worry, as his relatives were being carefully looked after in the Red Cross camp. That was a white lie, told out of pity, for every member of his family perished.

Ancient Monastery Damaged.

NAPLES, Feb. 8.—It was learned today that the historic monastery of Monte Cassino, near this city, where St. Benedict in 529 A. D. founded the religious order bearing his name, was damaged badly by the recent earthquake. The library is almost at the point of collapse. In Emperor William's Hall, so called from the visit paid by the Kaiser to the monastery in 1904, there is a large fissure about 200 feet long. The right wing of the building is almost detached from the main structure. This wing stands at the edge of an abyss into which it would be precipitated, owing to its weakened position, should there be a recurrence of the earthquake.

Alarm is felt for the safety of historic art treasures in the monastery. In the library is a priceless codex. The threatened right wing contains many objects associated with the early Christian era and with the Middle Ages.

The Government has sent engineers to Monte Cassino to undertake the restoration of the monastery. Modern building materials will be used for the first time to strengthen the ancient structure.

The monastery is used as an ecclesiastical training college, which now has 300 students. News of the damage to the monastery has been suppressed hitherto to avoid spreading alarm among the relatives of these students.

Japan Society to Dine Chinda.

Viscount Chinda, the Japanese Ambassador, Viscountess Chinda, and Admiral Baron Dewa, and aides, representing the Japanese Government at the Panama Exposition, will be the guests of the Japan Society at its annual dinner on Thursday, Feb. 25, at the Hotel Astor. The dinner will be followed by a reception and dance at 10 P. M., and many naval and military guests will be present.

BUNDLE DAY GETS WIVES INTO TROUBLE

One Woman Gives Away Husband's Best Suit, with All His Pocket Trinkets in It.

ANOTHER SENDS NEW MUFF

Women Weak from Hunger Besiege Cross Building and Committee Gives Relief at Once to 800.

Little tragedies among wives who failed to consult their husbands before wrapping up clothes for the Bundle Day Committee, continued to break the routine work of sorting and giving out bundles at the committee's headquarters in the Mark Cross Building yesterday.

The first distressed wife to arrive said that she had wrapped up her husband's best suit instead of his oldest one and hadn't thought to take his penknife, pocketbook, and other articles out of it before sending it away. She asked permission to look over the bundles to see if she couldn't recover the things her husband had treasured. After searching for a long time she went away having failed in her quest.

Another woman said that she had sent away a package she saw on the parlor table, thinking it was a bundle of old clothes she had made up from the contents of her wardrobe. She was informed by her husband later that the package contained a new muff which he had bought for a birthday present. She lost her present, for the muff could not be found.

Gave Away Customer's Dolls.

A clerk from a United Cigar Stores sought a package of dolls he had sent in by mistake. He said folks had left bundles of old clothes at his store, and that when a wagon called he gave the driver all the bundles in sight. An hour later a customer demanded a package of dolls he had left there, or else $5 in lieu of the dolls. A watch will be kept for the dolls, and they will be returned if found.

The Bundle Day Committee had to abandon yesterday its plan to send out the clothing needed by the poor through distributing agencies established in the neighborhoods in which the applicants lived. Women suffering from lack of food, with children also insufficiently nourished, besieged the headquarters.

At first the committee tried to make records of these applications so as to send clothing later. But when some of the mothers explained that they had had nothing to eat for days except occasional gifts of food from neighbors almost as poor as they were, the committee's plans were thrust aside and the wants of the sufferers were attended to at once.

About 800 women with young children were taken into the sorting rooms, outfitted with warm clothing, and then supplied with money with which to buy a warm dinner. In the more acute cases the police in the districts where the women lived received lists of charity workers to whose attention they were requested to call the needs of the distressed families.

Open New Bureau for Men.

The women needing clothing more than filled the space available for them in the Mark Cross Building, so that men were admitted to a store building at 208 Fifth Avenue, adjoining the main headquarters, and their needs were attended to there.

Several thousand men applied, but only a few hundred could be cared for because each man took so long to look over the clothes in order to find a suit that fitted him. The store for men and the general headquarters will be opened again at 1 o'clock this afternoon to applicants for clothing.

The committee has found that the task of getting rid of opera cloaks, opera gloves, riding habits, and such articles will not prove as hard as it seemed at first. Several letters have arrived asking for such articles. The writers said they were accustomed to using them, but were unsupplied this year because of sudden poverty due to the war.

J. M. Draper of Havana, Cuba, wrote to the Bundle Day Committee, saying he had checked a bundle at the Hotel McAlpin last November which he hadn't been able to call for. He inclosed the coupon and the Bundle Day Committee received the bundle. It turned out to be a suit of clothes in good condition.

A force of clerks from Wanamaker's store aided yesterday in handling the applicants for clothing. As they entered the front door each woman was taken in charge by a clerk who piloted her through the building until she finally left with her bundle of clothes under her arm.

Miss Frances Keller, who is in charge at the Bundle Committee's headquarters, announced that, in order to facilitate the distribution and get the bundles to the poor as fast as possible, all bundles collected in Brooklyn would be given out there. She announced the appointment of a special committee to take charge of the Brooklyn Bureau, consisting of Mrs. John Tumbridge, Mrs. Frederick Pratt, Mrs. William Pitman Earl, Jr., Mrs. James B. Waterman, and Mrs. Don C. Seitz.

At the Knickerbocker Hotel yesterday 300 women and 2,000 men received frankfurter sandwiches and coffee. Persons passing the hotel contributed $25, which was distributed in dimes to men and women regarded by the police as deserving.

AID JOBLESS JEWISH GIRLS.

Workrooms Have Been Established by Emergency Committee.

The emergency fund for unemployed Jewish girls, organized under the direction of Mrs. Alexander Kohut, has been incorporated with the Vacation War Relief Society. Mrs. Kohut is Chairman of the committee, Mrs. Ira L. Bamberger, Treasurer, and Mrs. Rose Sumnierfield, Secretary. The committee comprises: Mrs. Daniel Guggenheim, Mrs. Cyrus Sulzberger, Mrs. Oscar Straus, Mrs. Belle Freechman, Mrs. Frances Poliak, Mrs. N. E. Brill, Mrs. Bernard Naumberg, Mrs. Arthur Cahn, Mrs. Julius Beer, Mrs. Walter Liebman, Mrs. Ira L. Bamberger, Mrs. E. A. Stonehill, Mrs. J. B. Greenhut, and Miss Olivia Levinbutt.

The fund for which $15,000 has been collected has helped hundreds of girls who were without employment. Work rooms have been established in different parts of the city and fifty girls are being taught at the Julia Richman High School to become efficient stenographers.

A New Industrial City
MANUFACTURERS

"SHOW ME"

This is the slogan of the Manufacturers to-day. We want to show you the Degnon Terminal. We want you to avail yourself of the economies we offer in Rent, Power, Insurance, Trucking, Labor. Your present lease or location is no barrier. Let us hear from you to-day.

Write 30 E. 42d St., New York City
Phone Murray Hill, 7505.

DEGNON TERMINAL
"GATEWAY TO WORLD'S GREATEST MARKETS"

ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT.

The moderate man is the backbone of this country.

He who drinks and eats, works and plays, *intelligently,* is the best citizen.

It is for him we make WILSON—an exceptionally mild, mellow Whiskey—and protect it with the Non-Refillable Bottle.

So that he is always sure to get just what he calls for, *every time—Wilson—Real Wilson—That's All!*

FREE CLUB RECIPES—Free booklet of famous club recipes for mixed drinks. Address Wilson, 309 Fifth Ave., N.Y. That's All!

GIMBELS

Broadway and Thirty-third Street

Just a Quick Run to the Midwinter Sale of Our Whole Collection of
Men's Fur Coats at Half Price

This half price Sale of Fur Coats is a midwinter fixture at GIMBELS.

This year it is better than usual, on account of the mild weather so far.

Every Fur Coat in our stock is included, from highest to lowest price—367 all told.

GIMBEL Fur Coats are good investments at their full prices. We buy critically, and sell the Coats for exactly what they are—no "aliases." Our experience of 73 years as furriers ought to, and does, "help some."

Among the fashionable furs included are mink, beaver, genuine seal, marmot, dyed muskrat (or Hudson seal), northern muskrat, raccoon and others. This is the way the Coats are priced:

Fur-Outside Coats	*Fur-Lined Coats*
$15.00 from $30.00	$24.75 from $49.50
$17.50 from $35.00	
$67.50 from $135.00	$37.50 from $75.00
$100.00 from $200.00	$42.50 from $85.00
$87.50 from $175.00	
$150.00 from $300.00	Up to $150.00 from $300.00

And These Particularly Fine Coats

Genuine Natural Beaver, $175 from $350.
Mink-lined, otter collar, $300 from $600.
Lined with selected mink, $300 from $600.
Japanese mink-lined, one with Persian lamb, one with otter collar, $125 from $250.
Genuine Alaska seal, with seal-dyed beaver collar, $250 from $500.
$150 marmot-lined, with otter collar, $75.
$200 Black Rat-lined Coat with otter collar, $100.
$150 muskrat-lined, with Persian or otter collar, $75. Fourth Floor

A Long Line of 1,000 Derbies and Soft Hats
$1.35 Instead of $2 & $3

We secured the entire assortment of salesmen's samples of Spring models in Derbies and Soft Hats from one of the biggest manufacturers in America.

To these we have added all Hats of this description now in our regular stock, with the exception of those made by Stetson.

Splendid styles and many of them; all the best colors in Soft Hats; Derbies in black only. And a full assortment of sizes.

Regular $2 and $3 Hats that today are $1.35. Fourth Floor

J. M. Gidding & Co.
564-566 and 568 Fifth Avenue 46TH AND 47TH STS.

In reviewing our remaining Winter garments, there are many pieces of most luxurious character which *must be closed out* within the least possible time.

Fur Coats—Of Hudson Seal and Caracul
Formerly $175, $195 to $500—at $75, $95, $125 to $295

Fur Sets—Fox, Skunk, Fisher, Ermine & Novelty Styles
Formerly $150, $225 to $295—at $55, $125 to $175

Very Handsome Evening Gowns
Formerly $225—$245—$325 to $350
At $95—$125—$155—$185
(Only one of a kind, in original or reproduced French models.)

Gowns—for Afternoon and Informal occasions that were $95 to $145—at $45

Luxurious Fur-trimmed Wraps
Formerly $225—$295—$325 to $425
At $85—$125—$145—$155
(Only one of a kind, in original or reproduced French models.)
$75 to $165 Fur-trimmed Wraps—at $48, $55, $65, $75

Tailleur Suits
Formerly $65 to $145, at $25, $38, $45

$45 to $85 Utility Coats—$25, $35, $45
($85 to $125 Fur-trimmed Coats—$55.)

Redfern Corsets

The New Design

found in the Redfern Models gives the slightly smaller, somewhat round waist effect—as gowns that mark the origin of spring fashions were modeled over figures corseted to show a curve at the waist.

So much has been learned about corsetry since the day of the "wasp waist" that we shall not return to such discomfort even for style, as the effect is now acquired through a perfect knowledge of designing.

Redfern Corsets

will mould this slightly smaller waist effect with the natural curve—not by restricting freedom, but by a redistribution of the flesh—let us show you how—just a new method of shaping, which the corsetiere will explain to you.

If you cannot find just what you wish in Redfern Corsets at your favorite shop, or if you would like the skilled service of a Redfern corsetiere, call at the Redfern Corset Shop and receive a fitting—the number of the model will be given you, and you may purchase it at your favorite store.

At any rate, see the full range of Redfern Models—it will prove well worth your while.

Three to Twenty-five Dollars.

Redfern Corset Shop
Five Hundred Ten
Fifth Avenue
Between 42nd and 43rd Streets

B. Altman & Co.

The Miami Suit

(a combination of coat, skirt and pantaloons) for Women and Misses, is now being introduced by B. Altman & Co.

This is a distinctive model possessing interesting style features not heretofore shown.

Orders for duplicates of these Suits will be taken and deliveries made at short notice.

Fifth Avenue-Madison Avenue
34th and 35th Streets New York

ECONOMY in advertising consists in reaching the maximum number of responsive readers at the minimum cost. The New York Times, with its daily and Sunday sale of more than 300,000 copies, offers the most economical means of covering the New York market, thoroughly and at the psychological moment.

DE PINNA

FIFTH AVENUE
AT THIRTY-SIXTH ST.
NEW YORK

A DEPARTURE

In Tailored Styles for Girls

There is a notable development in the house of De Pinna for this Spring.

It is a season of richly simple tailored styles for the miss.

The De Pinna reputation is founded on the richness and simplicity of tailoring which has always characterized young people's apparel bearing this name.

This has involved *judgment* as well as *skill*—the setting apart of the authentic thing from the experimental and the flippant.

* * *

Which has given this establishment a recognized pre-eminence as *headquarters for young people's tailored apparel.*

* * *

To enable the organization to devote their entire attention to this tailored apparel, and to the equally important sporting and country club clothes for girls and misses, they have permanently discontinued the department of afternoon and evening dresses.

* * *

The rapidly growing demand for De Pinna tailored apparel requires this radical step.

Spring Offerings Now Being Shown

Many of the De Pinna Spring models in Misses' tailored dresses, simple tailored suits for school and afternoon wear, and Spring top coats, are now ready.

They show in their variety and attractiveness the result of devoting the undivided attention of the house to this class of apparel.

Establishing Further Leadership in Misses' Sport Clothes

Sport suits, dresses, skirts, coats and hats for girls and misses—the exactly correct things for the country club, as they are worn in England—will henceforth receive largely increased attention.

Correct, thorough De Pinna tailoring and properly selected fabrics are the keynotes of this type of apparel.

Golf and tennis clothes, shooting and walking suits—every outer garment for the healthy outdoor girl.

Leading Authority on Riding Habits

The authentic English models for Spring and Summer, of absolutely correct fabrics, for girls and misses, from 8 to 18—both ready-to-wear and made to measure.

Correct English riding accessories, including hats, stocks, shirts, gloves, boots and crops.

DE PINNA
Exclusive Outfitters
for Young People.
Fifth Ave. at Thirty-Sixth St.

CARNEGIE PREACHES AS HIS UNCLE DID

Tells Rockefeller Bible Class He Found Presbyterianism Hard, but Got Used to It.

HE'S NOT A SECTARIAN

And Doesn't Care Whether Uncle Was Sprinkled or Dipped—Osborne Tells of Sing Sing.

Andrew Carnegie, appearing in the character of a theologian and speaking in the pulpit manner which he said that he had inherited from his uncle, Thomas Morrison, laid down doctrines on sin and punishment of a more cheerful tenor than that of the old kirk in a little sermon last night to the 300 members of the Young Men's Bible Class of the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church at their annual dinner in the rooms of the Aldine Club in the Fifth Avenue Building.

While he preached he kept his right hand on the shoulder of John D. Rockefeller, Jr., and occasionally used him to illustrate one of his points. On the programme his subject was "As the Spirit Moves." He said that he had waited for an inspiration a long time, and that it came only at the last minute, when a reporter asked him if he appeared at the dinner as a Baptist or as a Presbyterian. He began by telling how great a preacher Thomas Morrison was, and added:

"For myself, I don't know whether he was sprinkled or dipped. But I know that if I become a Baptist, I am going to have it done both ways. I am for the dead sure thing all the time. No chance for me, if I can help it.

Found Presbyterianism Hard.

"My father and his grandfather were both Presbyterians. That religion was a little hard for me when I was young, but I got over that. I remember when there was some question about the doctrines of Dr. McCosh of Princeton. A good many felt that his positions were not 'au sune' in regard to some of the doctrines, and I wrote:

> Oh, woodman, spare that tree,
> Touch not a single bough,
> In youth it frightened me,
> But I'll stand for it now.

"I'll stand for it now still, but I'll not give up the Baptists. I am one of the elect. It is great to have two chances."

Here Mr. Carnegie told how, the day after he had made a speech in Glasgow, some old man had written to a newspaper saying that he was his uncle, Thomas Morrison, to the life, in expression and gesture as well as physical appearance.

"How wonderful it is," he said, "that this resemblance should be transmitted, that the child should receive the voice and manner of his father as well as his looks. And mighty fortunate it is for some of us," he added, turning around to look into the face of John D. Rockefeller, Jr., and patting him on the shoulder.

Quotes Arnold on Sectarianism.

"Lord Morley—or, rather, John Morley, because he does not like to be called Lord—agrees with me," Mr. Carnegie continued, "that Matthew Arnold was the most charming man we ever knew. Remember what he said about sectarianism. Gladstone once told me that he had wanted to make Arnold a Bishop, but he was past being a Bishop at that time. His teaching was that God looks scornfully on no religion, that they are all good, that they all uplift mankind."

Mr. Carnegie said that the old days when sects stood apart and condemned each other had passed and that all were now beginning to work together for the good of mankind.

"You can't believe," he said, "that the Eternal Father picks out those of us who have done wrong and then tortures us forever. No, the God above is trying to take the best care of us all and will do all that he can for us. All the little peccadilloes that all of us commit will be wiped out like this."

Here the speaker, who had begun to enforce his arguments by short-arm blows with his right fist, picked up a napkin and swept it across the table.

"My," he exclaimed, "I was doing that like Sunday."

Col. J. M. Schoonmaker told of his experience in the civil war. He sat beside Mr. Carnegie at the table, but he did not hesitate to talk in favor of a bigger and better trained army which was necessary, he said, to avert the unnecessary slaughter of our soldiers which was bound to occur if we ever had to go to war with untrained or partly trained armies.

Osborne Explains Prison Plans.

Thomas Mott Osborne, Warden of Sing Sing Prison, explained his plans for prison reform and told some of his experiences with prisoners.

"The trouble has been that we have erected a strange abstraction which has been named the criminal," he said. "This theory was bolstered up by the claim of Lombroso that members of the criminal class bore certain stigmata which marked them as different from other persons. This was completely disproved by an English physician who made a study of convicts on the Isle of Wight and found that there were no such differences.

"The Governor recently asked me how I liked my job, and I told him that it was the finest in the country. This is because conditions at Sing Sing are so infernally bad that I can't do anything except for the better.

Unemployed Problem in Sing Sing.

"We now have an unemployed problem in Sing Sing just as you have here. I have ordered the foremen of the shops to find out men for whom there is no work, and we are now looking for places where we can keep them busy. This band was promptly dubbed the 'I. W. W.' by the other prisoners. The industrial system will always work poorly until you get a Legislature which will pay the men a decent wage. My own plan would be to give them full wages and make them pay for everything they get, even including the stone holes in which they live. Handling money is an excellent education for those people, when it is handled the right way.

"We have taken the guards out of the shops and they are now run by the foreman. If a prisoner won't work or is troublesome, the foreman assigns another prisoner to take him to his cell. Being taken into custody by a fellow-prisoner is not to the liking of any of them. One of the men ordered to go with another worker refused, saying:

"'I won't go with him. I won't move unless I have a bluecoat and buttons to take me.'

"Some day I hope we can have a prison where the men can dig on the farm. There is nothing that is so good for them. I remember one case where I was inclined to become almost sentimental over a young Italian called Johnny, who had never done a day's work in his life until he was put to work on a road gang. He said he was innocent, and told me how he had been 'framed up.' But his case was a warning not to become sentimental, because later, when we got on confidential terms, he told me that it would have been impossible for him to commit the burglary for which he got five years because at the time he was engaged on another burglary two blocks away."

SUFFRAGE BIRTHDAY PARTY.

Entertainment and Dance in Honor of Dr. Shaw and Miss Anthony.

Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, National Suffrage President, is in the South and will not be at her birthday party at the Hotel Biltmore this afternoon. Nevertheless the Dramatic Tea and Fete at 3 o'clock today, the annual celebration of her birthday and that of Susan B. Anthony, promises to be a success. All the reserved seats in the grand ball room have been sold, all but two of the boxes had been taken yesterday afternoon, and 2,000 tickets are out.

Nazimova will make her maiden suffrage speech, a long list of prominent stage people will assist at the tea tables and there will be a "City Mothers' Table" for the wives of city officials.

The entertainment will begin with a suffrage march by Zena S. Hawn. Margaret Wycherly will give "The Women at Arms," a company of men will render "The Lost Hat," Jane Cowl a selection from "Within the Law," Florence Fleming Noyes a classic dance, Elsie Ferguson "Women and War," Marcia Van Dresser will sing, Otis Skinner will read, and Beatrice Forbes Robertson Hale will close with "Our Cause." General dancing begins at 4.

Many well-known women are patronesses, and among the men patrons are David Belasco, Daniel Frohman, James Forbes, Montague Glass, Rupert Hughes, Arthur Hopkins, Charles Rann Kennedy, Percy Mackaye, George Middleton, and George C. Tyler.

The fete is under the auspices of the New York State Woman Suffrage Association. Half the net proceeds will go to the campaign in the State and half for the relief of unemployed women, particularly those of the stage.

CRIERS FOR SUFFRAGE BALL.

College Women, Ringing Bells in Autos, Will Set Out Today.

College women, acting as town criers, will cover the city in automobiles, beginning this morning and continuing through the week, to announce what the press agent of the Women's Political Union calls "the greatest entertainment New York has ever seen"—the ball to be held at the Grand Central Palace on Saturday evening. Mrs. Henry Butterworth and Miss Agnes Morgenthau, niece of the Ambassador, will act as marshals.

Among the young women will be the Misses Florence Edwards, Mildred Taylor, Lucy Morgenthau, Helen Richter, Katherine Terry, Norma Castle, Florence Franklin, and Lelia Noland. Automobiles will be furnished by Mrs. Lewis Delafield, Mrs. Emanuel Einstein, Mrs. Oakley S. Barker, Mrs. Tiffany Dyer, and others.

The ball will be advertised by large signs on the automobiles, and the young women will attract attention to these by ringing bells.

Suffrage Party Quilting Bee.

Quilting frames and patches nine and twelve inches square are in demand at 48 East Thirty-fourth Street, where the Woman Suffrage Party quilting bee will be in session all this week from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. daily. Strips of flannel from the Red Cross headquarters have been donated, and the contents of old piece bags, or preferably the squares already cut to save time, are wanted now. The loan of quilting frames will also be welcome. The suffragists have decided to help the poor of the city before they go on with the votes for women fight.

GIRL SAW MORS IN DEATH CHAMBER

Continued from Page 1.

day will examine several witnesses, among whom will be Mrs. Martha Hicksman of 237 Seventh Avenue, Brooklyn, whose brother, Albert B. Nelson, was killed in the Bronx Home by Mors downstairs last June.

District Attorney Martin talked yesterday with Dr. Juster, Frank J. Fuchs, the President of the Home Association, and Peter Keifer, the Chairman of the House Committee of the home. Dr. Juster repeated his assertion that he had viewed the body of each one of the persons Mors said he had killed and that he had seen nothing suspicious in the death.

The charge that children placed in the home by the City of New York and others were treated cruelly was disproved yesterday by an investigating committee sent up by Commissioner of Charities Kingsbury and by Charles H. Warner, Superintendent of the branch of the S. P. C. C. in Yonkers, although Mr. Warner recommended that Mrs. Lena Meuller, the matron in charge of the girls, be discharged, not because she had been brutal in her treatment of her charges, but because she had violated the rules prohibiting corporal punishment in the home. Thomas W. McKnight, the Grand Master of the I. O. O. F. in New York State, told Mr. Warner that he would indorse his recommendation to the Board of Directors of the home, which meets tonight in the Odd Fellows' Home at 67 St. Mark's Place.

Find Children Healthy.

The committee sent by Commissioner Kingsbury consisted of Dr. Edward T. Devine, Director of Social Investigation for the Department of Charities; Dr. Ludwig B. Bernstein of the Hebrew Sheltering and Immigrant Aid Society; Dr. Robert Reeder, Superintendent of the New York Orphanage at Hastings, and Dr. Arthur C. Jacobson, the physician for the Department of Charities. They spent four hours in the home yesterday afternoon, and after their investigation Dr. Devine said that Dr. Jacobson had made a physical examination of every child in the place and had found each well nourished reasonably healthy, and apparently well treated. No contusions or bruises indicating that the children had been beaten were found, he said. Dr. Devine said that there were sixty children in the home who had been sent by the city, for each of whom the city paid $130 a year for maintenance. He would not recommend the removal of any of these children, he said.

Thomas W. McKnight conferred with District Attorney Weeks yesterday regarding the Superintendent and three porters held in jail there as material witnesses. He told the District Attorney that he would make no move in the behalf of any of the men until after the investigation by the county authorities had been completed and that he would not defend in court any of them who appeared guilty of any crime.

No charge has been made against any of the men in confinement except Mors, who, in a warrant, has been charged with killing Henry Hearn and others.

The deaths of five persons who died in the home while Mors was there, but whom he did not mention when he confessed to the poisoning of eight, are now the subject of an investigation by Coroner Dunn. As yet the Coroner has found nothing to throw suspicion around these deaths, but he has assumed that if Mors killed eight inmates he might just as well have killed thirteen. The five deaths under investigation are those of Fritz List, who died on July 26; Louis Heimann, Aug. 8; Christopher Hitzer, Aug. 9; Charles Rehn, Sept. 3, and Nicholas Korn, Oct. 16. All of these deaths occurred in the building in Unionport.

BIG FUNDS AID THE NEGRO.

Advancing His Civilization, Says Booker T. Washington.

The Rockefeller and Carnegie Foundations were praised last night by Dr. Booker T. Washington, who was the principal speaker at the annual meeting in Carnegie Hall of those interested in the Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute of Hampton, Va.

"In New York City," said Dr. Washington, "I notice a certain group of investigators are investigating the Rockefeller and Carnegie Foundations. I wish they would extend their investigation to the South. I wish they would trace the influence of the Rockefeller and Carnegie money in bringing about better supervising of the schools by reason of the work of the State Supervisors. I wish the influence of this money could be followed into the colleges, industrial schools, the rural schools, on the farms, and into the homes of the people. It is here that the influence of the money from these boards may be felt and seen in the bringing about of a higher civilization for white people and black people."

WOULD IMPEACH DAYTON.

House Judiciary Committee Favors Proceedings Against District Judge.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—The House will take up tomorrow the question of impeachment proceedings against Judge Alston Gordon Dayton of the Federal Court for the Northern District of West Virginia. Representative Webb, Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, having reported back tonight a resolution, introduced at the last session, to investigate alleged misconduct of the Judge.

A sub-committee, sent by the full committee to make a preliminary inquiry into the facts, reported today to the full committee, which voted by a large majority in favor of undertaking impeachment proceedings. The sub-committee had no power to send for witnesses, but took the testimony of those who came before it voluntarily. The full committee decided that, if the House would act promptly, a sub-committee could be sent to West Virginia and get evidence on the charges, so as to have action by the House before the session ended.

A note, attached to the sub-committee's report, states that there was evidence to prove that Judge Dayton was improperly involved in the protection of the Carbon Trust in West Virginia and that he received excessive dividends from a subsidiary company of the trust in consideration of his attitude.

Friends of Judge Dayton assert that the movement to have him impeached is all prejudice because of his position in regard to labor unions. Representative Danforth, a member of the sub-committee, asserts there is nothing in the charges.

Judge Dayton, who is a Republican, served in Congress from 1899 to 1905, succeeding William L. Wilson when he became Postmaster General. He was appointed to the bench by President Roosevelt.

Celebration for Army and Navy Jews

The Army and Navy Young Men's Hebrew Association at 81 Delancey Street is arranging a Passover celebration, March 29 and 30, for Jews serving in the United States Army and Navy, stationed in the vicinity of New York, at Vienna Hall, Fifty-eighth Street and Lexington Avenue. Three hundred soldiers and sailors will be present both nights of the Seder celebration, to which the Secretary of the Navy, the Secretary of War, Gov. Whitman, and Mayor Mitchel have been invited. There are more than 8,000 Jews serving the flag, and the association was formed to secure their general welfare. Leon Saunders is President, Joseph T. Marcus Treasurer, Capt. Lewis Landes General Secretary, and the Rev. Dr. Aaron Eiseman Chaplain.

MUSIC TO CLEAR FIFTH AV.

Planned for Band to Draw Workers to Madison Square in Lunch Hour.

The lure of a brass band in Madison Square will be used to take crowds from Fifth Avenue during the luncheon hour, if an offer of the Chelsea Neighborhood Association is accepted by Park Commissioner Cabot Ward. The idea is to relieve the congestion in the avenue between Fourteenth and Twenty-seventh Streets, where factory employes out for luncheon block the street and sidewalks.

Knowlton Durham, President of the association, has asked permission for the concerts as an experiment for one week. The association thinks the bill for the band will be cheerfully paid by merchants who lose business because of the Fifth Avenue jam.

"Bat" Nelson Sues Miss Kellerman.

Battling Nelson, ex-lightweight champion pugilist, sued Annette Kellerman, exhibition swimmer, and her husband, James R. Sullivan, in the Supreme Court yesterday for $250, balance on a loan of $1,000.

OLD MAN SUICIDE OVER LOSS

William B. Francke Worried Over Foreclosure on Hotel Cecil.

William B. Francke, 72 years old, a retired architect, who for several years had been living with his wife and two children in Dresden and making annual trips to this city to look after his properties here, committed suicide yesterday morning by cutting his throat in the Hotel Cecil, at 118th Street and St. Nicholas Avenue, which he had built and owned, but which was sold at public auction on Jan. 26 to satisfy claims against it.

J. M. H. Hanser, who bought the hotel last month, said that Mr. Francke had been much worried by financial matters since being forced to give up the hotel. Mr. Francke's troubles were caused in part by the bankruptcy of former tenants who had leased the hotel from him.

Indian Photo Play at Carnegie Hall.

Edward S. Curtis will give his Indian photo drama at Carnegie Hall this evening for the benefit of the Yorkville Social Centre.

BY THE "Rainy Day" Shopper

'Did some shopping yesterday—got wet feet—took cold—felt bad all evening. This morning John got me some

LUDEN'S Menthol Cough Drops

"Give Quick Relief"

and now I'm quite myself again."

Luden's give quick relief from coughs, colds—and throat irritations. Their benefit to the voice makes Luden's popular among people of all professions. "Luden's Have A Hundred Uses"

Sold everywhere—stores, shops, stands—in the yellow box at 5¢

WM. H. LUDEN, Mfg. Confectioner, Reading, Pa.

GEO. C. FLINT CO. and R. J. HORNER CO.

FLINT & HORNER VALUES

However pretentious or simple the individual plans for the furnishing of the Summer Home, comparison of Flint Values plus Horner Service will be proof that one can always "do better" at FLINT & HORNER'S for a like expenditure.

New additions have been made to our large showing of ENAMELED and LIGHT WOODS, and EARLY ENGLISH STYLES, of exclusive design.

Inspection involves no obligation. Consultation with our artists free.

REDUCTIONS

of 10% to 50% on discontinued patterns continue throughout February.

Flint & Horner Co. Inc.
20-26 West 36th St.
New York

Both at the front and at home France fights with a smile on her lips. In "Why France is Gay," James Hopper has expressed the spirit that animates France to-day. It is the kind of a war article you will never forget. This week in

5¢ a copy **Collier's** THE NATIONAL WEEKLY

Resinol Soap

gives natural beauty to skin and hair

There can be no comparison between a *naturally* beautiful complexion and one of the defects of which are *covered up*. Resinol Soap helps you to have the right kind of skin.

It is a delightfully pure soap, perfectly suited to everyday use in the toilet and bath. Yet to it are added gentle *Resinol* balsams. These stimulate the pores to healthy activity, allay irritations, and prevent or overcome the complexion defects which are so often caused by neglect, improper treatment, or the use of artificial aids to beauty.

Sold by all druggists. For sample free, write to Dept. 7F, Resinol, Baltimore, Md.

CIVIL SERVICE.

DENTIST, GRADE 2.
$1,200 to $1,500.

Applications for examination for this position will be received at Room 1400, Municipal Building, from

Feb. 9 to 4 P. M. Feb. 23.

The duties of Dentist are to attend the Dental Clinics of the Health Department on school days from 2 to 5 P. M., and on Saturdays from 9 to 12 M. Candidates must be licensed to practice in the State of New York.

Subjects and weights are: Experience, 4; Technical, 6; 75% required on the Technical paper and 70% on the entire examination. A physical examination will precede the Mental.

The minimum age is 21 years.

MUNICIPAL CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.

Stop Coughs **BROWN'S** Bronchial **TROCHES**

Allay throat irritation and hacking cough. 25c, 50c and $1.00. Sample Free. JOHN I. BROWN & SON, Boston, Mass.

California Expositions

Part Water Part Rail Route

Offering a most restful trip filled with varied enjoyment from start to finish and making you fit for sightseeing.

Southern Pacific Steamships

(Morgan Line)

New York to New Orleans

Luxuriously appointed suites, baths, library and smoking rooms; staterooms, promenade decks, superior cuisine; following the Gulf Stream to quaint New Orleans. There you board the

Sunset Limited

(Every day in the year No Extra Fare)

New Orleans Los Angeles San Diego San Francisco

Steel Equipment. Electric Lighted through Dining and Observation Cars. Automatic Electric Block Signals. Oil Burning Locomotives; Rock Ballasted Road Bed. Comfort, Cleanliness, Safety.

BEST DINING CAR IN AMERICA.

Special — Low Round trip rates. Choice of Routes. Ten days stopover at New Orleans. El Paso; Los Angeles and San Francisco or Oakland, on all one way tickets

For Beautifully Illustrated Books on the Exposition, phone write or call

1158 Broadway, At 27th Street
366 Broadway, At Franklin Street
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PHONE FRANKLIN 3925

Increasing the Purchasing Power of a Cent

Reduced rates for Edison Service and improved lamps, have raised the purchasing value of the American cent eighteen and one-half times. One cent will purchase as much electricity today as 18 cents did in 1884

What One Cent Will Buy

Edison Service to light a 40 Watt (36 candles) lamp for 2½ hours	in an electric hot-water cup
Edison Service to make 6 cups of coffee in an electric coffee-pot	Edison Service for an electric vacuum cleaner for one hour
Edison Service to heat milk in a nursery milk-warmer 3 times	Edison Service to warm a heating pad for 2 hours
Edison Service for 300,000 stitches on a motor-driven sewing-machine	Edison Service for an electric washing machine for an hour
Edison Service for 12 cups of tea in an electric samovar	Edison Service for an electric flatiron for ten minutes
Edison Service to operate an electric chafing-dish for 15 minutes	Edison Service to make 10 slices of toast on an electric toaster
Edison Service to boil 12 eggs	

The New York Edison Company
At Your Service

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General Offices: Irving Place and 15th Street
Telephone: Stuyvesant 5600
Night and Emergency Call Madison Square 6001

WOMAN FLIES OVER HARBOR.

Mrs. Saufley Controls Sperry Stabilizer in Part of Test Trip.

With a woman passenger Lawrence Sperry, the Brooklyn aviator, made another flight over the harbor yesterday in his hydroaeroplane. The passenger was Mrs. Helen O. Saufley, wife of Lieut. Richard C. Saufley, U. S. N. Mr. Sperry is testing the gyroscope stabilizer invented by his father, Elmer A. Sperry, and Lieut. Saufley has been detailed to watch the experiments for the Government.

It was not Mrs. Saufley's first trip in a flying machine. Her husband is a naval aviator, and she has made several flights with him. The start yesterday was from the navy yard. The machine flew under Manhattan and Brooklyn Bridges, and then, rising, circled Governors Island.

The flyers made several turns around the Statue of Liberty, and then flew over Staten Island, attaining an altitude of about 3,000 feet. Forty miles were covered at more than fifty miles an hour. Above Staten Island Mr. Sperry turned the control of the machine over to his passenger for a few minutes.

Arnold, Constable & Co

CONTINUING OUR

REMOVAL CLEARANCE SALE OF

House Furnishings

An important section of our stock of Carpets, Rugs, Curtains, Upholstery, Winter Bedding and Linens.

Reductions Average 1-3 Off Former Prices

Men's Hose by the Box

At less than wholesale prices

In all sizes of medium weight, high grades suitable for present and Spring wear

GROUP 1.—**Our own best Artificial Silk Hose,** in plain black and standard colors; recommended for good service. — **1.35 Box 6 pairs.**

GROUP 2.
Silk and Cashmere Lined Half Hose—Black and colors.
Wool and Silk Lined Half Hose—Two-tone effects.
Silk Accordion Knitted Half Hose—Two-tone effects. *Regularly $3.00 half dozen* — **2.00 Box 6 pairs.**

Clearance Sale Continued in

Men's Underwear

The Remainder of all odd and discontinued lines in the very highest grade of American made garments, also an assortment of Cartwright and Warner's, Morley's and Brettle's Silk Underwear, marked to close

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F. J. Empson, of Sydney, Australia, inventor of the wonderful Graduola device.

At the offices of the Aeolian Company in London, Mr. Empson gave the first demonstration of his wonderful invention for controlling the tone of the phonograph

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The Interesting Story of

The Aeolian-Vocalion

THE Aeolian-Vocalion is a new musical instrument of the phonograph type. Its greatest feature, the vital feature of any musical instrument, is its tone—the hitherto unapproached fidelity with which it reproduces the distinctive quality of every voice and instrument. But, in addition, the Aeolian-Vocalion possesses another feature of revolutionary character—one that adds immeasurably to the value of the instrument by ***putting its extraordinary tone under the direct personal control of its owner.*** *This immensely important and absolutely unique accomplishment in connection with the phonograph, is the result of a single, brilliant invention, the story of which is so fraught with human interest that its brief relation is justified.*

The Birth of a Great Invention

As the largest manufacturers of musical instruments in the world and originators of many of the most notable innovations in the music industry, The Aeolian Company has had a wide experience with inventions and inventors. The open-minded policy of this house, its dissatisfaction with ends achieved and constant striving for better and still better results, and its courteous and equitable treatment of all with whom it deals, are proverbial in the music trade. This attitude brings to it practically all who have inventions of value in connection with the art of music, and is largely responsible for its position in the forefront of musical development.

Of temporary discomfort to himself, however, was the fact that The Aeolian Company was but little known to an inventor from Australia who arrived in London, England, late in the summer of 1912 with a phonograph containing a revolutionary invention.

This man had purchased a phonograph of leading make for his home in Australia several years before. He was intensely musical, however, and from the first his instrument had failed to satisfy him. Wonderful and interesting as it was he felt keenly its inability to reproduce certain of the finer and more subtle musical effects. But most *of all it left him nothing to do.* Even had its playing been absolutely perfect, it was always the same and the intense desire that he felt to exercise his interpretative instinct by introducing the slight modifications needed to give the records new meaning and interest, remained unsatisfied. It was a marvelous mechanical instrument but still *only mechanical.*

Fortunately, however, this man possessed rare inventive genius. Instead of finally discarding his phonograph or resting content with its limitations, he devoted himself to overcoming them. He sought a means by which the wonderful records of the world's master artists could be heard again and again without monotony—a means for introducing the subtle and changing shades of expression with which the musician himself varies each performance.

To make a long story short, his efforts met with signal success, and after securing letters patent on his invention he sailed for London, confident that he need but show it to the manufacturers of phonographs to arouse their enthusiasm and secure its immediate adoption.

The Inventor Finds Recognition

In London, however, he met with an experience unfortunately not unusual for an inventor. He found so much difficulty in getting a satisfactory hearing from phonograph manufacturers that, finally becoming discouraged, he made his arrangements to return home, and had he not just at this period met a friend who gave him good advice, the wonderful results of his labors would have been lost to the world, temporarily at least.

This friend was well acquainted with the management of The Aeolian Company in London, and strongly urged that before giving up he submit his invention to this house. Unable to assure him of its adoption, he was at least able to promise a courteous reception and careful consideration of what he had to offer.

That he not only received courteous and intelligent consideration, but that the immense value of his invention was recognized by people ever awake to improvement is shown in the following cablegrams, that passed between the President of The Aeolian Company and the manager of its London house a little over two years ago.

Tremaine, New York
Have been offered exclusive rights for very remarkable talking machine, different from and superior to any machine have ever seen. Propose sending inventor to America to submit his instrument for your approval.
(Signed) Mason, London

Mason, London
As we are not at present considering manufacturing talking machines, do not see how instrument can interest us. If you think it sufficiently exceptional to send under circumstances, do so, but secure option on invention before inventor sails. (Signed) Tremaine, New York

Tremaine, New York
Inventor with machine sailing Saturday. Mauretania.
(Signed) Mason, London

On the following Saturday, Mr. F. J. Empson, the inventor, arrived in New York. He was met at the pier by representatives of The Aeolian Company and an audience arranged with the officials of the Company for the following Tuesday.

It was a highly interested and expectant gathering that met in the Directors' Room at Aeolian Hall at the appointed time.

The skepticism born of wide experience was tempered by a knowledge of the conservatism of the London officials. Mr. Mason's cablegram had expressed unusual enthusiasm and the inventor faced a sympathetic, though highly critical audience as he began to play his phonograph.

That afternoon will never be forgotten at Aeolian Hall. As the different department heads left the room after Empson had finished, each one realized that a new epoch had dawned for the phonograph—that in this wonderful invention was the feature that the phonograph had hitherto so greatly needed.

A New and Better Phonograph

Were the patents sound—were they fundamental? These were the important questions. The Aeolian Company was thoroughly familiar with the phonograph—had already experimented with an idea of finding means for improving its tone, and knew what it could accomplish should it be decided to enter the field.

When Mr. Empson's patents were found basic the matter was settled. The Aeolian Company took up its option, the inventor, gratified beyond measure at the recognition his genius had received and at his treatment, sailed for home, and the great organization, recognized as the most powerful force in the music world, set itself seriously to the task of making a new and better phonograph.

This was more than two years ago. The rest is another story in itself. No man and no body of men in the world were so well equipped for the task of improving the phonograph as the men constituting the expert staff of The Aeolian Company. Not only artists and musicians of exceptional capabilities, but scientific, mechanical engineers comprise this staff. While in addition, the greatest authority on sound alive today, is a permanent consultant, and the most perfectly equipped laboratory in existence for photographing and analyzing sound-waves, is at this company's command.

The result of the Aeolian Company's entrance into the field of phonograph manufacture might readily have been foreseen. In The Aeolian-Vocalion, its new phonograph, recently announced, this Company has produced an instrument that is not only fully up to the high standard of its other celebrated products, but one that is unquestionably the most perfect as well as most interesting phonograph the world has ever seen.

The Aeolian-Vocalion is now upon the market. It is on exhibition and sale only at Aeolian Hall. It is made in a wide variety of beautiful models, casting from $90 upwards. Descriptive booklet will be sent upon request. Informal demonstrations daily at 11 and at 3, in the Vocalion Salons. Admission free.

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NEW YORK, TUESDAY, FEB. 9, 1915.

THE SUPPLY BILLS OR THE SHIPPING BILL?

The Administration cannot afford to produce a situation in which it persists with one of its personal proposals at the cost of disordering the country's finances. There is still time to pass the appropriation bills, although with less care than they ought to receive, but there is not time enough to pass both the supply bills and the Shipping bill. After this Congress's duties are fulfilled it would still be possible to present the Shipping bill to the new Congress, but it would not be fair to unload upon the newly elected body the undischarged responsibilities of the existing Congress. As matter of fact it is not right to make a party question before either Congress of a matter upon which the opinion of the country was not asked, but is overwhelmingly contrary to the programme which it is sought to enforce in a manner equally high-handed, and contemptuous of the facts and the reason of the case.

Take, for example, the formal statement yesterday of the Secretary of the Treasury that commerce is congested, and that Government shipping is the remedy. In the same column in which THE TIMES gave hospitality to the Secretary's statement appears the fact that the exports of staples are abnormally large. For grain they are thrice last year, and for cotton twice last year, in the months the war disturbed the currents of trade. If more grain were to be shipped we would have to pay more for our own bread. If more cotton were to be shipped the foreign price would be so depressed that our own prices would not be stimulated as is desirable, in order that the foreigner may be compelled to pay both a fair price for the cotton and any price necessary to move it to him. What are called extortionate freight rates, and what certainly are high rates, represent merely the adjustment of supply to demand for both freight accommodations and supplies of goods. The foreign buyers fed themselves first, and clothed themselves next. Those are the great primary human wants, and the price for the goods and the freights were such as to cause them to be supplied.

We must sell what others want to buy, not what we want to sell. The disproportionate rise in the prices for the goods which are moving best is the best sign regarding what goods ought to be moved first. The discretion of Government about the routes which it would favor, or the goods which it would move cheaply, would be the worst sort of substitute for adjustments of the market. It would be intolerable that tax money should be used for the movement of one man's goods rather than another's, or one sort of goods rather than another. The idea that a Government line would relieve the entire situation is as foolish as though a little boy were sent with his toy express wagon to empty a warehouse, as was said at the Chamber of Commerce debate.

As it chances, also, the Secretary's statement that Government shipping is the remedy for the situation appears on the same day that the mails bring an equally authoritative expression of foreign opinion. England has made an official inquiry into the same troubles, and sixteen representative owners of shipping have enumerated to the Board of Trade the causes of the trouble under six heads. Not one of them refers to shipping. All of them relate to railways, docks, labor, and, generally speaking, terminal facilities. The supply of more shipping would only increase such a congestion. What is needed is exactly what is happening. A redistribution of the world's tonnage is under way. Some routes and ports have been closed by the war. Some shipping has been driven off the seas. Some goods are less wanted, and others wanted more. There is no off-hand and complete remedy. Patience and natural processes are what is required. Letting the case alone is the economic remedy, and trade records abundantly show that the medicine is working. The situation is relaxing normally, and will be entirely relaxed before it would be possible for the Government to put another boat upon the seas, or to make any better use of the boats which exist.

The case against the Government shipping experiment is weakest just where it is strongest. The explanation of that paradox is that the bill is political rather than economic in its origin, and that politically it has not a leg to stand on. The bill does not come from the people, and has no claim to be referred to the people by any of its sponsors, from the President down. Parties make, or should make, policies, not Presidents. Policies thus made have the capacity of unmaking Presidents. There is neither right nor reason in converting the Democratic Party into a Government ownership party without its consent. Yet that would be the effect of adding the Shipping bill to the long list of socialistic new departures. There is the Alaskan Railway bill, the War Insurance bill, the movement for the Government ownership of wire communications, the ruin of the express companies for the sake of the establishment of the postal parcel business upon a basis unfair to the railways, and which has converted the Post Office "surplus" into a deficit of a score of millions or so, and left all the employés dissatisfied with their wages. The country cannot afford to be committed further in such a direction, especially not upon false arguments about business affairs by those whose confession and practice show them not to be qualified to instruct or to direct in such matters.

THE SUBMERGED AMERICAN.

It is to be feared that The Rheinisch Westfalische Zeitung is too optimistic. It sees the Germans and the Irish as becoming so strong that their combined strength "will in time direct "the course of things in the United "States." Two or three things are to be thought of before that. It is just remotely possible that certain other foreign-born citizens might take a different attitude. Of course there is no reason in the world why we should think of or reckon with any citizen not foreign-born.

And yet there are in various remote parts of the country a few American citizens whose parents and grandparents, to go back no further, came to this country quite a while ago; and perhaps, queer and odd as it may seem to our Westphalian colleague, they may have to be consulted when the reckoning comes to be made. They are not heard of much; no propaganda exists in their interest; no Ambassador uses the avenues of publicity to get their views in print; no association has been formed to advertise their opinions and enforce their distortions of international law upon the Government. And yet, we feel warranted in assuring our friend in Westphalia, they have votes. This is said with the utmost respect for the greatness and wisdom of the individuals who are spending so lavishly their time—and possibly money not their own—in educating and improving the American people.

BANKING OVERDRAFTS.

Controller of the Currency WILLIAMS reports that he has received many commendations for his disapproval of overdrafts, together with suggestions for the amendment of his order. Inasmuch as he expresses his readiness to defer to banking advice, the new order may be made unharmful, and perhaps helpful in a matter about which bankers are well able to help themselves. According to the Controller's figures, overdrafts before his order was issued had fallen from $47,000,000 to $19,000,000. The larger figure is considerable in itself, but is relative to deposits subject to check of $6,000,000,000. The reduction shows considerable progress by the banks in the desired direction before the Controller sought to stop the practice "entirely."

The benefits of that must be contrasted with the benefits of the judicious allowance of what is a technical error. If that $47,000,000 of overdrafts had not been allowed, it is easily possible that more damage might have resulted than the figures would indicate. The growth of the overdrafts points to a necessity, and the reduction shows appreciation of the objections to the practice. In other words, there were bankers attending to the matter before the Controller went to Washington, and they will continue their work after he turns to other concerns. When he puts his order into tolerable form it will be a pleasure to commend both its motive and its effect. If he had done that in the first place, there would have been no reason for adverse remark. Moderation and reason are necessary, even in reform.

LONG ISLAND'S LIFE SAVERS.

Those who regard dubiously the bill to pension coast guards by combining their work with the Revenue Cutter Service in the navy, which was passed largely through the efforts of Mrs. MARTIN W. LITTLETON, might be convinced by reading the account of the struggles of Capt. BAKER'S men on Fire Island to bring succor to the stranded four-master Hougomont. The launching of surfboats in a storm, the rigging of breeches buoys, and the hauling of half-drowned men through hundreds of yards of surf come after long patrols up and down the beach in the face of Winter gales. The life savers with their pay of $65 a month have little chance to lay by enough for an old age that comes early in their occupation.

It is properly a subsidiary work of the navy, not of the civil service. The coast guards are engaged in war with the elements—a nobler war than that of those who strive against their fellow-men.

TEXAS.

Why does The New Orleans Times-Picayune start unnecessary excitement by discussing the question of the division of Texas? When Texas was admitted to the Union, the law permitted her to divide herself into five States, if she chose at any future time, and since then the question has been from time to time revived. Now The Galveston News is talking about it, and The Times-Picayune, from sheer deviltry, as we suspect, is encouraging the notion. The upper districts of the State find themselves as far apart from the lower as West Virginia did from Virginia in the days that preceded her erection into a separate State.

But this sort of talk never gets anywhere. Texas is too proud of her size and her possibilities. We have in mind two eloquent utterances which, taken together, form a conclusive answer to the idea of splitting Texas. One was uttered by that sagacious Texas statesman and littérateur, Col. BILL STERRETT, in private conversation:

> Men don't understand Texas. Texas is not a State, it's a division of the Union. This country is divided into the North, the South, the East, the West, and Texas. When it's snowing in the Panhandle you're burning to death in Galveston. If Texas was located in Canada and swung on a pivot, she'd lop over into West Virginia.

The other reads as follows:

> Thermopylæ had her messenger of death; the Alamo had none.

INCOME TAX COMPENSATIONS.

Gentlemen who are struggling with the income tax problem and denouncing the Congressmen who saddled it on them may cheer up. Poetic justice has overtaken the lawmakers, and life has ceased to bear any resemblance to beer and skittles for them. Listen to Representative J. HAMPTON MOORE of Pennsylvania gloating audibly over his colleagues in the columns of The Philadelphia Public Ledger:

> A sight for the gods has been the scene in the office of the Sergeant at Arms of the House during the last ten days, where the men who made the income tax law have been struggling, under the guidance of BOB GORDON and his assistants, to comply with the conditions set forth in the highly instructive but extremely contracted blank forms prepared by the Treasury Department.

Mr. MOORE says it is to be "presumed" that Representative HULL of Tennessee, who drafted the law and was its principal exponent, managed to make out his blank without much agony; but he "presumes" it in a manner which makes it plain that he is presuming only in a rhetorical sense. As for the other proponents and indorsers of the income tax, Mr. MOORE flatly declares that only a few of them were able to get through the job; the rest had to let the Sergeant at Arms and his assistants do it for them.

It is also cheering to learn from Mr. MOORE that the work is "exasperating to those officials of the "Government in the smaller grades "upon whom the burden of interpreting and administering the law has "been imposed." Hitherto most taxpayers, when they thought at all of the men who with each new blank impose some new and weird nuisance upon the man who has to fill it out, thought of them as sitting with their feet on a desk and devilish smiles on their faces, evolving new horrors from sheer hatred of their species. The idea that they, too, are harassed and wearied and exasperated is distinctly grateful and cooling to their victims.

SCRAPS OF PAPER.

Knitting for the soldiers is still going on in America and all over England, but the supply of woolen yarn is said to be giving out. Roubaix and Rheims and other centres of the woolcarding and wool-weaving trades of France are too near the fighting line to manufacture, and many other places have none to sell. This, however, is not an unmixed evil for the troops. M. CLEMENCEAU says that calico steeped in some chemical solution to make it waterproof is better than wool for wet weather protection, and a correspondent of London Truth recalls the fact that the Japanese at Manchuria used pelerines and puggarees of tough, soft, and quite waterproof paper. They also slept on paper sheets which could be folded into small compass, yet kept out the dampness.

Such paper is very cheap in Japan, and we in America have proved the usefulness and economy of paper napkins, paper plates and cups, paper handkerchiefs, and numberless other things that enjoy a short life and a useful one by minimizing labor and emphasizing cleanliness. The finding of new uses for familiar materials will be, no doubt, one of the benefits of the devastating war.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Really It Was a Compliment.

A correspondent whose aspirations for the now denied ballot are well known in this vicinity and for a considerable distance around it has found in THE TIMES a headline which she evidently regards as proof that this paper, besides opposing woman suffrage on its editorial page, is unfair to that "cause" in its news columns. The caption in question was "Say Women Sold Votes" —the sub-caption, "Get a Dollar Each in School Election, Kentucky Indictment Charges."

As the dispatch beneath this heading revealed that only three women were thus accused, while 1,100 men in the same voting area are under like arraignment, our critic made courteous but emphatic protest against the selection of the feminine offenders to be advertised in the headline—which is all that some readers notice, she said—while their masculine associates in wrongdoing were relegated to the comparative safety from obloquy that lies in small type.

Well, there does seem at first sight an element of unjust partiality in this discrimination, but, at second, even an offended suffragist ought to realize that it was really a compliment, and a large one, in a case like that, to single three women out for mention from among almost 400 times as many men. The thing was done, certainly and almost obviously, because there was so little of the surprising and exciting in the fact that a lot of men had been indicted for vote-selling, and, if not very much, at least some, of both in the fact that even three women had yielded to a temptation at once so base and so sordid.

Instead of finding fault with us, Mrs. WHITEHOUSE should have gloated over what she might well have called an admission by an antagonistic paper that misuse of the ballot by women was the important feature of this dispatch. Had she taken that position she would have been on fairly firm ground from which to make an attack, but as it is she can be outflanked with amusing ease.

It is always injudicious to criticise newspapers for recognising and printing news. Moreover, a first-time happening of anything always is news, and pretty good news, too, in the journalistic sense of "good." Therefore the first women to sell their votes made news, just as did the first woman who drove a taxicab or ran a real estate office or practiced law or medicine, or did any one of a hundred things that in the past few years have marked the extension of the feminine "sphere."

"Defectives" Among the Hills.

Vermont is a State where the conditions of life approach more closely than do those of most other parts of the country to the peacefulness and quietude supposed to be conducive to bodily and mental health. The rushes and strains of great cities are lacking there, most of the people are villagers or farmers, the population per acre is small, the air is good, and the extremities of poverty and wealth alike work their accustomed injuries to very few. Yet, curiously enough, The Burlington News by implication confesses that the number of "defectives" in Vermont is already great and is rapidly increasing.

This it does in the course of an editorial article opposing a proposal to burden the State with the cost and maintenance of another great school for subnormal children. Vermont already has one such institution, and that, The News declares, is enough—but not because it would remain empty. On the contrary, its antagonism is based on what it calls the certainty that the new school would soon have as many feeble-minded pupils as the old one, and in effect it warns the taxpayers to beware of yielding to the plea for better care for such children.

Its argument on the subject is—well, in these days a good deal of courage is required for making such statements. "The feeble-minded of Vermont," says The News, "are taken care of well enough under the present system," that system being to put the worst of them in a special school, and to let the remainder take their chances with the other boys and girls. "There is," it adds, "no substantial reason, everything considered, why vastly more expensive methods should be adopted." That it is expensive to have defectives in the common schools, keeping back the normal children and monopolizing the greater part of the teachers' attention and energy, has apparently not occurred to The News.

Another Art Is Lost!

Old-time train robbers must have read with disgust and humiliation about the attempt made on Sunday in Florida to revive the glories and repeat the achievements of other days. Even those of us who would not approve of train robbery, even if it were done with the courage and skill that used to bring success, can see that the four men who attacked the Palm Beach Limited were the most bungling of amateurs.

The passengers acted with the docility confidently to be expected of them—with the docility that is the part of wisdom, though it is not heroic. They promptly obeyed a tremulous order to throw up their hands, and evidently would have given up their valuables as a price gladly paid for safety, but before the always interesting process of abstraction began a mysterious panic seized upon these unworthy followers in the footsteps of illustrious predecessors. They proved to be more, rather than less, easily scared than their selected victims, and as soon as an opportunity was provided for them they leaped from the train and fled without a single watch or pocketbook.

Such weaklings as these should let the doormat be the limit of their depredatory ambitions. Masks and pistols are not for them, and never will they get a nomination for Governor.

Want Peace Only After Victory.

By the explanations given in the French churches where the Pope's prayer for peace was read on Sunday, it was changed for those who joined in offering it into precisely such a prayer for victory as is constantly going up in innumerable repetition from every one of the countries participating in the war.

Thus explained, there was behind this prayer the familiar assumption that the suppliants and their cause were right and therefore deserving of the divine assistance which rightness alone can command, and with that assumption, of course, went its converse—that "the enemy" were wrong and deserving of defeat. The peace for which the French prayed, refusing to think of any other, is the one which will, they believe, follow the success of the Allies—the solid and permanent peace they expect only from the complete crushing of their foes.

That is human nature, and on both sides of the lines of trenches it is the same, but more than probability remains, in spite of the ingenious interpretations, that the Pope wanted his divided flock to ask for a different peace, differently obtained.

Times Book Review's Appearance.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am writing to tell you how delighted I am with the larger type and improved appearances generally of THE NEW YORK TIMES BOOK REVIEW, received this week. I had decided not to renew my subscription next Fall, but if this new state of things, so needed for a long time in the paper, continues, I shall not carry out my resolution.

AMELIA B. LEELIN.
New York, Feb. 4, 1915.

OPPOSES NEW TAXES.

Controller Prendergast Has a Definite Programme of Retrenchment.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorial article of this morning regarding what transpired at the New Era Club is extremely unjust. If you had known the facts I am certain you would not have tolerated such an article. The implication of the article is that I am disposed to favor new taxes. From the very time that certain new forms of taxation were proposed some weeks ago I have vigorously opposed them, and did so publicly last Saturday night at the dinner of the Real Estate Board.

In one of our papers this morning there appears a statement from me, in which I took the same ground. I am not in favor of new taxes and I am in favor of retrenchment. Whenever I have discussed retrenchment, however, I have been told by city officials and their outside advisers that any programme such as I had outlined would not be tolerated by the people of this city. Consequently, when I have been addressing political or civic bodies during the last couple of weeks I have explained the situation to them and asked for their suggestions in order to determine whether my views of economy were unsatisfactory to the people generally. That is the reason I asked the question at the New Era Club—what would its members propose to be cut out of the budget? I was most agreeably surprised to learn that instead of being in favor of the unnecessarily elaborate programme of public education we are now following, the sentiment of some of the speakers of the New Era Club was strongly in favor of a retrenchment of the educational activities. This is both interesting and helpful information, and should be heeded by men who seem indisposed to limit any of our present activities on the theory that the people demand a continuance of them.

I do not know of any more effective way of learning what the people think than by going among them and asking their opinions. I have a very definite programme of retrenchment, which includes a co-ordination of many of the present functions of government outside of the educational department. The only reason I have not set it forth is because the Board of Estimate and Apportionment has undertaken to draft such a programme, and I would prefer to give the board every opportunity to do this rather than be exploiting my own views or attempting to acquire personal credit when it may be that the entire city administration will be in harmony with my opinions and would be willing to adopt the same programme.

There are laws which prevent certain retrenchments, and I am in favor of asking the Legislature to repeal those laws or give us any new ones that will leave the City Government foot loose to do what it feels should be done in order to reduce expenses. If the Board of Estimate and Apportionment is willing to outline a programme of retrenchment, well and good; if not, then I will give the public one on my own account.

WILLIAM A. PRENDERGAST,
Controller.

New York, Feb. 8, 1915.

Petty Graft by Women.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I never attend a matinee that I do not recall with great amusement the claim of the suffragists that women will purify politics. Do most people realize the predominance of grafters in a matinee audience made up almost entirely of women? It is a common habit among these audiences to secure, by bribing the usher, a seat more expensive and advantageous than they have paid for at the box office. Recently at the Empire Theatre my neighbor called my attention to two women who had just handed money to an usher and who had moved down to the second row of the balcony. My neighbor confessed she did it herself sometimes, but had not thought of it that day. I endeavored to drive home to her the essential meanness of such stealing, and I hope at least one woman has gained a new sense of personal honor.

This is a plain, unvarnished statement concerning the women that I see about me; but doubtless it will be but feeble corrective, and tomorrow and henceforth in the future I shall continue to see the same harangues and prophecies concerning the greater conscientiousness and higher idealism, "the needed touch in civic life," of women, &c.

ANNIE NATHAN MEYER.
New York, Feb. 8, 1915.

Southampton Asks Our Help.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

May I as the new Vicar of the poorest parish in Southampton be granted a small space in your paper to appeal to our American cousins who know and love this ancient seaport? Every voyager from the States who has landed in Southampton has landed in this the poorest parish. In time of war our poverty is intensified. And it is in a time of war that I am appointed as the new Vicar. We are in urgent need of something like £1,000 to put our church in order. We need another considerable sum, say £3,000, to build a suitable hall for the social side of a great parish of over 8,000.

It was from this port that the Titanic sailed. There may be some one who would like to place a memorial to a friend who perished in that wreck in the last parish in England through which that friend passed.

BERNARD M. HANCOCK,
Vicar of St. James's, Southampton.
Southampton, England, Jan. 23, 1915.

Mr. Ver Beck an American.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

On Page 18 of yesterday's Magazine Section of THE TIMES, in your extended notice of the book, "The Truth About Twilight Sleep," you refer to Frank Ver Beck, husband of the author, as "a well-known German artist." This is a mistake which may lead to some embarrassment for Mr. Ver Beck, since he is at present living in England, working for various book and magazine publishers, as well as occasionally doing war cartoons for London newspapers. Mr. Ver Beck is an American, born in Ohio; his parents and grandparents were Americans. Further than this, if the Ver Beck family line is traced back it leads to Holland rather than to Germany.

HAYDEN CARRUTH.
New York, Feb. 8, 1915.

Gallantry Shown in Subway.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Please make space for a few lines of praise for those men who helped the woman jump from the Subway cars to the tracks at Seventy-sixth Street and Broadway during today's accident, and who continued to aid us in reaching the Seventy-second Street station. We needed their assistance in climbing up to the platform, and again over the high railed fence. We are all most grateful.

SCHOOL GIRL.
New York, Feb. 2, 1915.

THE VISION SPLENDID.

Ages ago, a wise tent-maker taught:
More happy he who in some tavern's brawl
Catches one gleam of Love and heeds its call
Than he who has in Eros' temple wrought
With ne'er a vision of the god he sought.
Maybe, with gifts he heaped the altar tall,
Offering in barter, body, soul, and all—
Love, the divinity, can not be bought!
But what of him who tireless vigil keeps,
Serving with joy the temple's inner place,
Tending the shrine lest incense it should miss?
His humble service precious guerdon reaps;
For him the Shining One reveals his face!
Tongue hath no words for blessedness like this!

MARIE Y. CARUTHERS.

MILLS OPENS WAY FOR TAX BILL FIGHT

Calls on Controller for List of Corporations Exempted from Payment.

WHITMAN STANDS GROUND

No Yielding Yet as to Proposed Reforms—Compensation Rider Stirs Many to Heated Protest.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 8.—While the Republican leaders in both Senate and Assembly assert that they have enough votes to defeat Gov. Whitman's bill providing for changes in the method of assessing and collecting taxes in this State, proceedings in the Senate tonight made it appear that they would not attain their object without a fight which might be attended by a split in the Republican majority.

Senator Ogden L. Mills of New York, who was elected as a Progressive Republican, introduced a resolution tonight calling on Controller Travis to supply information to show the amount of corporation tax assessed and collected by the Controller's office since 1900 and a list of the manufacturing corporations which have been examined in the same period to ascertain if they had forfeited the right to exemption claimed at the time the tax was assessed.

Under Section 183 of the tax law manufacturing corporations which can show that they have at least 40 per cent. of their capital invested in manufacturing within the State are exempt from the corporation tax. Senator Mills said last night that he understood the Controller's office had done nothing to check a custom on the part of some corporations to withdraw capital invested in manufacturing after they had succeeded in establishing their right to exemption. The Senate passed the resolution. Here is the full text:

> Resolved, That the Controller be and hereby is respectfully requested to compile and transmit to the Senate, as soon as possible, the following information:
>
> (a) The amount of corporation taxes assessed under Section 183 of Article 9 of the Tax Law for the years 1900 to 1914, showing the years in which said taxes have been assessed and in which they were finally adjusted and settled; the amounts of said taxes uncollected, the amounts uncollected, with the reasons therefor, and a list of the proceedings pending for the recovery of said uncollected taxes.
>
> (b) A list of manufacturing corporations exempted under Section 183 of the Tax Law which have been examined during the last five years, to ascertain whether any such have lost their right to exemption under said section by reason of a reduction of their capital employed in manufacturing within the State.

The Governor's bill to reform the tax system takes from the Controller's office the function of assessing the corporation tax, but leaves with the Controller the duty of collecting it. Controller Travis has been fighting hard to retain his present powers and recently it has been reported about the Capitol that Gov. Whitman, realizing that the Controller had succeeded in enlisting sufficient support in both branches of the Legislature to defeat the bill, had promised the Controller that he would acquiesce and sign the bill, even should the Legislature amend it in a manner that would leave with the Controller all his present powers and patronage.

Senator Mills said nothing tonight to indicate that the Governor had been consulted with reference to his resolution, and it is not known whether the Executive will avail himself of the opportunity it gives him for a vigorous attack on the legislative plot, backed by the minor Republican bosses throughout the State whom the Controller has won over, to defeat his bill. Friends of Gov. Whitman, however, assert that he has not abandoned his original plan, and it is known that he will confer tomorrow with some advocates of his tax reforms not in the law-making body, when it is thought a plan of campaign may be mapped out.

The "rider" which the Republican leaders tacked on the bill providing an emergency appropriation of $425,000 for the Workmen's Compensation Commission has called forth a storm of opposition from organized labor and from organizations interested in labor reforms. The "rider" provides for the direct settlement of some compensation claims without the intervention of the Workmen's Compensation Commission. The plan would make private settlements by the casualty insurance companies possible, whereas, under the present system, all payments must be made through the Compensation Commission.

The Republican leaders on their return to the Capitol tonight received bundles of telegrams and letters clamorous in their opposition to the proposal, which the leaders had planned to rush through both houses this week.

The "rider" has been amended so as to give the Compensation Commission the right to review all private settlements on its own initiative. In the Senate tonight Minority Leader Wagner said that this would not afford sufficient protection to workingmen. He read a score of letters from labor organizations and one from the American Association of Labor Legislation, of which President Wilson is a Director, which asked that a public hearing be held before the "rider" was passed. Senator Brown said before the session that the messages bore all the earmarks of "acceleration." He holds John Mitchell, the former labor leader and now a member of the Compensation Commission, responsible. The bill was not taken up for final passage at the session tonight, Senator Brown asserting that the measure would be put through some more refining processes.

After the session the Republican Senators and Assemblymen in joint caucus agreed to give a hearing before the Senate Finance and the Assembly Ways and Means Committee on the amendment on Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock. This will of necessity defer final action on the appropriation and the rider until next week.

Senator George F. Thompson of Niagara, Chairman of the Legislative Committee investigating the Public Service Commissions, tonight introduced and got the Senate to adopt a concurrent resolution providing an additional appropriation of $5,000 to defray the cost of the inquiry. In the Assembly a similar resolution was sent to the Committee on Ways and Means when Minority Leader Smith objected to its immediate adoption.

The plan to amend the Public Service Commissions law so as to vest in the Board of Estimate of New York City the function of contracting for and supervising the construction of new transit lines and the proposed consolidation of the two commissions has given rise to many protests. It is said tonight that the Governor is seriously considering proceeding against the members of the Public Service Commissions on charges of neglect or incompetency. Under the law, Gov. Whitman can file charges against the Public Service Commissioners and after giving them ten days to answer can remove them at his own discretion without the consent of the Senate. All he is required to do is to file his reasons for taking action with the Secretary of State.

The bill to abolish the Efficiency and Economy Department, which has already passed the Assembly, will be passed in the Senate tomorrow. The Governor's bill to change the tenure of office of the Civil Service Commissioners and to decrease their salaries in the interest of economy was passed in the Senate tonight without opposition.

Troops Withdrawn from Arkansas.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—Secretary Garrison today decided to withdraw from Arkansas the first squadron of the Fifth Cavalry sent into the State several months ago during a coal mining strike. The troops will return to Fort Sheridan, Ill., within a few days.

PUT UP NORDICA'S STOCK.

Banker Says Young Pledged $500,000 of Her Securities for Loan.

Surrogate Cohalan, called in to rule upon questions in the proceedings brought to discover the property holdings of Mme. Lillian Nordica at the time of her death, reminded the lawyers that it was for the best interests of the estate that the proceeding be concluded at an early date. While it might be for the interests of the lawyers, the Surrogate said, it certainly was an expense to the estate, and not fair to George W. Young, banker-husband of the prima donna, who has been repeatedly brought to court to answer questions of Emil Dreyfus, attorney for the executors of the will made in 1914, which did not mention Mr. Young.

The 1910 will, now before the New Jersey courts for probate, leaves the entire estate of the singer, estimated at $1,500,000, to her husband.

The Surrogate's admonition came after Lawyer Dreyfus had started to quiz Mr. Young concerning ledger accountings of his dealings with Mme. Nordica, and to which J. Cotter Connell, lawyer for Mr. Young, objected. The Surrogate ruled that it would be a useless waste of the court's time to rehearse all the items in the large books which Mr. Young had brought into court. A list of Mme. Nordica's jewelry was then put in evidence. Lawyer Dreyfus refrained from making it public.

The Surrogate decided to appoint William C. Magelssen, United States Consul at Melbourne, Australia, to hear the testimony of the witnesses to the 1914 will, made by Mme. Nordica during her last illness at Thursday Island, in the South Seas. He also declared that the next hearing, the final one in the discovery proceedings, would be held on March 1.

Prior to the announcement Archibald S. White of the banking firm of A. S. White & Co., testified that he had received $500,000 worth of stock of the Maine Securities Company from Mr. Young, on Dec. 31, 1913, as security for loans aggregating $60,000. Asked by Lawyer Dreyfus whether he had made any other loans to Mr. Young, Mr. White answered that Mme. Nordica's husband had borrowed more than $100,000 from him. The stock in question, Lawyer Dreyfus maintains, was in Mme. Nordica's name at the time of her death in May, 1914. Banker White testified that it was indorsed over to Mr. Young on the date mentioned above.

Mr. Young testified that the trunks of Mme. Nordica which contained her belongings, and which arrived with her remains and were placed in the Manhattan Storage Warehouse for a time, are now in a storage warehouse in Jersey City. He said he did not know the contents of the trunks.

FORBIDS PARDON BY COURTS

Department of Justice in Future Will Bar Suspensions of Sentence.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—Attorney General Gregory has notified all United States District Attorneys that in the future the Department of Justice does not intende to permit Federal Judges to suspend indefinitely either the imposition or execution of sentences on convicted criminals. In a circular letter to his assistants Mr. Gregory, pointing out that the practice of indefinite suspension of sentence has long prevailed in many districts, says:

"No court has such power. It is in effect a pardon or commutation. Nor may a court exercise it indirectly by a continuance of the case from term to term for sentence, or by other similar device.

"This custom has been the cause of much complaint, and has tended to somewhat discredit the administration of the criminal law in the Federal courts. In future you will protest against and object to any motions or requests for such suspension order and report the making of the order to this department, that it may take the necessary steps to compel the issuance of commitment upon any such sentence.

"Because this involves an attack upon a practice heretofore tolerated, proper courtesy to the judicial officer requires that he be advised in advance that the department finds it necessary in future to oppose these orders. You will kindly convey this information to each Judge of your district and at the same time offer, should any Judge doubt this limitation of his judicial power, to furnish reference to decisions relating thereto, which reference the department, at your request, will furnish."

SULLIVAN BUSY FOR LOAN.

Vick Tells How Minister Tried to Put Through a $500,000 Deal.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—Further testimony concerning James M. Sullivan, Minister to the Dominican Republic, was given here today before Special Commissioner James D. Phelan. Walker W. Vick, ex-Collector General of Dominican Customs, resumed the stand and submitted evidence designed to show that Minister Sullivan endeavored, without the knowledge of the Government at Washington and without the approval of the Dominican Congress, to pave the way for the negotiation of a loan of $500,000 to be made to the Dominican Government through banks in the republic. He asserted that a Dominican banker showed him a letter from Sullivan sent to the three banks in San Domingo City. This letter, placed in the record, set forth that Sullivan had been instructed by his Government to arrange the loan, that Dominican bonds would be issued to repay it, and that the United States would agree to an extension of the legal limit of the Dominican debt to cover the amount.

President Bares of the Dominican Chamber of Deputies and a Deputy named Moscoco organized a protest against the proposed loan, Mr. Vick said, and the recent revolution brought the entire matter to a close.

Mr. Vick denied categorically charges as to his personal conduct made by H. S. Dickey and further denied that a mining scheme with which he was once connected "had swindled the public out of $6,000,000."

PRESIDENT NAMES CONSULS

Promotion for John R. Silliman—One New Yorker on List.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—Frank W. Mahin of New York City, Calvin M. Hitch, chief of the Bureau of Latin-American Affairs in the State Department; Thomas D. Davis of McAlester, Okla., and Maurice P. Dunlap of St. Paul, Minn., were nominated today by President Wilson for places in the Consular Service, and will be assigned later. John R. Silliman, now representing the State Department in Mexico City, was nominated a Consul of full rank, and William P. Cresson, recently Secretary of the Legation at Panama, was nominated for a Secretaryship and assignment later.

Under the new law, which permits nominations in the Consular Service without respect to specific posts but in grades, all the present members of the service will have to be renominated. The first batch of nominations to carry out that plan went in today.

Benefit for Crippled Children.

A special performance of "Polygamy" is to be given tonight at the Park Theatre for the benefit of the Seaside Home for Crippled Children. Mrs. Marcus Marks is to tell something about the work of the home, which cares for the poor crippled children of the public schools and hospitals during the Summer.

Mrs. Joseph H. Choate, Mrs. Finley J. Shepard, Mrs. Andrew Carnegie, Mrs. Isidor Wormser, Mrs. William Dela-field, and Mrs. William Church Osborn are among those who have taken seats. The federated clubs of the city are also to be represented; also the college women.

CITY PHONE RATES TOO HIGH, BEMIS SAYS

Expert Tells Investigators Interborough Charge Should Be Five Cents.

EARNED $9,550,000 IN 1914

Company's Profits Should Be Cut to $4,550,000, Legislative Committee Hears.

Although Prof. Edward W. Bemis, who has been studying the telephone situation for the legislative committee of which Senator Foley is Chairman, is not prepared to fix exactly the reductions which should be made, he informed the committee at its hearing yesterday in the rooms of the New York County Lawyers' Association at 165 Broadway of the general lines which he considered these modifications should follow.

The charge between Manhattan and the Bronx on public telephones and also between Manhattan or Brooklyn and that part of Queens which is included in or near to Astoria should be 5 cents, he thinks. Other reductions within the city might also be made, the professor asserts. Then the rate for residence telephones should be 600 messages for $30, with 5 cents for every additional message up to 1,200, after which 3 cents should be charged.

The cost of business telephones should also be considerably reduced, he asserted, and a sufficient cut should be made for private branch exchanges to make it possible for all hotels and apartment houses to make their rates 5 cents a message. Moreover, when more than the minimum number of messages are to be sent, it should no longer be necessary to contract to take the extra service in blocks of 300 messages, in order to get the benefit of reduced rates, except in such cases as demand an increase in the number of trunk lines with the increase in messages.

Value Put at $65,000,000.

In explaining how he arrived at these conclusions, Prof. Bemis said that he thought the value of the property, on which the New York Telephone Company should be permitted to earn a return was $65,000,000. He explained that this figure was based on the fact that on Oct. 31 the production cost of the telephone company's property in the city was $88,520,127. From this should be written off for depreciation the 17 per cent. which the company had accumulated from its customers, which would bring the value down to $56,819,692. Then a very liberal allowance for working capital would increase that sum to $59,000,000.

As the courts have at times permitted companies to retain the appreciation in the value of their land and a few other kinds of property in order to meet every possible contingency of this nature the Professor set his final figure at $65,000,000.

Five years ago in testifying before the up-State Public Service Commission an official of the company suggested that it should add to the investment $10,000,000 as its going value, and last October another official asked on this score an allowance of about $13,400,000. But Prof. Bemis, quoting the decision of the Court of Appeals in the Kings County Lighting Company's case of last March, held that it was impossible for any company which had been paying from its inception to charge anything to its capital account on this score. As from its very start in 1878 the New York Telephone Company had made a profit, it was not entitled to any allowance for going value, he asserted.

Then remembering that the Supreme Court allowed the Consolidated Gas Company 6 per cent. as a reasonable return, Prof. Bemis maintained that the telephone company could have no cause for complaint if it was permitted to make 7 per cent., which on $65,000,000 would bring in $4,550,000. As a matter of fact in 1914 the company earned $9,550,000.

In addition Prof. Bem

LAWRANCE D'ORSAY IN A NEW FARCE

Quondam Earl of Pawtucket Has a Kindred Role in "The Jonted Earl."

PLAY BY SALISBURY FIELD

Which Tells a Not Very Amusing Story of Social Climbing at Lenox.

THE RENTED EARL, by Salisbury Field. At the Maxine Elliott Theatre.

Mrs. Sanderson-Burr ..... Evelyn Carter Carrington
Dorothy Manners ..... Alice Lindahl
Mrs. Ainsworth ..... Teresa Maxwell-Conover
Earl of Carmendale ..... Lawrance D'Orsay
Barry Randolph ..... Schuyler Ladd
Maude Randolph ..... Olive Templeton
Reddy Gatewood ..... Douglas J. Wood
Archibald J. Beamer ..... Albert Brown
Kipps ..... Leonard Grey

It was just about twelve years ago that New York first greeted with delighted laughter the humors of "The Earl of Pawtucket," and ever since then there has been a not very still hunt for a play that would provide as happy a medium for the peculiar talents of Lawrance D'Orsay. Up to a late hour last night none had been found. Certainly "The Rented Earl," a new play which was presented here for the first time last evening at Maxine Elliott's Theatre, echoes very faintly the laughter that was started when Augustus Thomas wrote the amusing farce that gave Mr. D'Orsay his first big success in the United States.

"The Rented Earl" is a piece in three acts from the pen of Salisbury Field, author of the story from which Margaret Mayo constructed the highly successful "Twin Beds" which has been in cheerful possession of the Fulton Theatre ever since the dog days. This time, so far as the programme records, no mere experience hand intervened, Mr. Field is credited with being the sole author of "The Rented Earl."

It is quite possible that he conceived and wrote it without so much as a thought of Mr. D'Orsay, but nevertheless his handiwork has every appearance of a made-to-order play. It suggests the work of one who knew the measure perfectly but who, at the time of the order, was in possession of rather scanty and unsatisfactory material. This actor is always funny as a stage representative of the House of Lords. He can do very amusingly in American farce what Kenneth Douglas can do supremely well in English comedy. In "The Rented Earl" Lawrance D'Orsay is himself again, and for more reasons than one the new play at Maxine Elliott's might have been fittingly and reminiscently called "Just Himself."

The story concerns the stolid, simple, guileless haw-hawing Earl of Carmendale, quite unaffectedly out of funds and come to America to become a "ranchak." On our shores he falls into the acquisitive hands of a young booking agent, who, without his Lordship guessing it, rents him out to families struggling on the social ladder. It is a little tale of social distinction engaged in by the cosy, by the captivated and is captivated by a young girl in one of the country houses that receives him, and is unmasked at last by a jealous swain.

Here is a promising, if not an entirely new, idea, but Mr. Field could not have been feeling particularly inventive when he sat him down to develop it. Whenever Mr. D'Orsay is speaking there is entertainment, but "The Rented Earl" is not a monologue.

Albert Brown, who is an able and versatile actor, gives a good account of himself as the Earl of Carmondale's manager, although it is difficult to believe that his performance visualizes the type of snappy young American Mr. Field must have had in mind. Miss Maxwell-Conover is competent, as usual, but she has the misfortune to be associated with the parts of the play that are particularly preposterous. Mr. Field, in his farce, seeks to be slightly satirical about the social set at Lenox, Tuxedo and the like, but the background of smart folk which Mr. Brady provided was the unkindest cut of all.

SOCIAL NOTES.

Mr. and Mrs. Waldron Williams with the Misses Joy and Hope Williams are leaving tomorrow for California, to remain until the last of April. Miss Hope Williams is to be one of next season's debutantes.

Miss Alice McCarty Little, daughter of Capt. and Mrs. William Little of Newport, and James Lounsberry of New York, whose engagement was announced last month, took out their marriage license yesterday at Newport. They plan to be married in March, but the serious illness of Capt. Little may alter their arrangements.

Russian Ambassador and Mme. Bakhmeteff of Washington, D. C., are at the Plaza. Mrs. Craige Lippincott and Mrs. Samuel K. Reeves of Philadelphia are at the Wolcott for a visit.

Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., and Mrs. Harry S. Ihle are to serve tea tomorrow afternoon at 4:30 o'clock at Albert E. Gallatin's benefit art exhibit now being held at the studio of Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, 8 West Eighth Street.

The sixth yearly dinner of the Board of Managers of the New York Zoological Society will be held this evening at the home of Ogden Mills, 2 East Sixty-ninth Street.

The last of the dances managed by Mrs. Arthur Scribner, Mrs. Lindsley Tappin and others, in the Cosmopolitan Club, for the benefit of the American Hospital in Paris, will take place this evening.

Mrs. John W. Herbert will give a reception and tea dance at the Plaza this afternoon from 4 until 7 o'clock.

Mr. and Mrs. Vincent Astor will entertain this evening with a dinner, followed by dancing, at their house, 1,021 Fifth Avenue.

Mrs. Vanderbilt will also entertain at dinner, also the Rev. Alfred Duane Pell and Mrs. Pell.

Fifth La Fayette Fund Dance.

The fifth of the La Fayette Fund dances is to be held tomorrow evening at the Vanderbilt under the auspices of the Paul Jones Club. The features of the entertainment have been arranged by the Misses Janet Scudder, Mercedes de Acosta, and Audrey Osborn.

Many of the guests plan to attend in fancy costume.

Miss Barber Weds Carl B. Elmer.

The wedding of Miss Dorothy Ethel Barber, daughter of Mrs. S. E. Barber, to Carl Bernard Elmer, took place last evening at 6:30 o'clock in the apartments of the bride's mother at the Hotel Marseilles. The Rev. Dr. Luther B. Wilson offciated. Mr. and Mrs. Elmer left later for an extended stay in Florida, and will be at home after April 15 at 300 West Ninety-ninth Street.

TYNDALE—SWAN.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry J. Tyndale of West New Brighton, S. I., have announced the engagement of their second daughter, Miss Helen Tyndale, to William Henry Swan, son of Mr. and Mrs. John Swan of Brooklyn. No date has been set for the wedding.

Swift & Company's sales of Beef in New York City for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 6th, averaged as follows: Domestic Beef, 11.04 cents. Imported Beef, none. —Advt.

Dutton's
FOR VALENTINES
See Dr. Cupid
Office hours, 8:30 to 6
681 FIFTH AVE.
Near 54th St.

MRS. W. DREXEL HOSTESS.

Gives Dance at Colony Club for Her Nieces, Misses Dahlgren.

Mrs. Wharton Drexel of Philadelphia and New York entertained last night at the Colony Club with a dance and supper for her two nieces, the Misses Madeline and Katharine Dahlgren, daughters of her sister, Mrs. Drexel Dahlgren.

The assembly room and the adjoining room were thrown into one for the dance and soon after midnight a seated supper was served in the gymnasium. The decorations were Spring flowers. Mrs. Drexel and the Misses Dahlgren received the guests, who numbered nearly 400, and who were chiefly the young dancing set and a few married people. Among them were Mr. and Mrs. Harry Lehr, Mr. and Mrs. H. T. Maury, Mr. and Mrs. L. W. Noel, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Bristed, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur B. Lawrence, the Misses Gertrude Welling, Emily Winthrop, Frances Wyeth, Gabrielle Warren, Marie Louise Wanamaker, Elsie Cassatt, and Alice Van Rensselaer of Philadelphia, Marion Tiffany, Louise Trevor, Noemi Gibert Townsend, Urling Sibley, Natalie Slocum, Marie Tailer, Marjorie Stewart, Leta Sullivan, Rita Sturgis, Elsie Stevens, Penelope Sears, Mary Stevens Chapin, Katharine Sands, Yvonne Gourd, Lentilhon Gilford, Julia Grant.

Carol Harriman, Adrienne Iselin, Marie Johnson, Theodora Larocque, Dorothy Anderton, Noel Johnston, Marian and Maude Kennedy, Ruth King, Ina Kissel, Margaret Knapp, Alice Kortright, Beth Leary, Mildred Dennis, Alice Delamar, Alexandra Emery, Jeannie Emmet, Louise Flint, Edith Gracie, Eleanor Green, Symphorosa Bristed, Lois Cassatt, Alida Chanler, Vera Cravath, Maud Coster, Evelyn Crimmins, Marjorie Curtis, Ruth Cutting, Jean Roosevelt, Mildred and Helen Rives, Janetta and Mary Alexander, Mary and Virginia Alexandre, Anna and Civilise Alexandre, Edith McKeever, Edith Starr Miller, Elsie Nicoll, Estelle O'Brien, Vera Onativia, Josephine Osborn, Leslie Pearson, Eugenia Phibbin, Mildred and Elise Rice, Marie de Barril, and Annie Leary.

Also Bryce Wing, Chalmers Wood, Jr., Newton Rae, Reginald B. Rives, Johnston Redmond, Philip Rhinelander, Orvial Palmieri, T. D. Partridge, Edmund Peaslee, Percy R. Pyne, 2d, Walden Pell, Walbridge Taft, Roderick Terry, Jr., Etienne de Markowski, Coster Wilmerding, Hamilton Fish, Averell Harriman, John R. Drexel, Jr., Malcolm Sloane, Maurice Roche, Thornton Wilson, Burgess Wooley, R. D. Wrenn, Oliver Wagstaff, Brenton and Charles Welling, G. H. Warren, Jr., H. C. Steers, Reginald Townsend, Frederick J. Dennis, Eliot Cross, Bradish J. Carroll, Le Grand Cannon, Colles Coe, Hugh Cotton, and A. M. Bagby.

DANCE FOR ST. AGNES NURSERY

Mrs. Robert R. Livingston Again Opens Her Home for Charity.

A dance in aid of the St. Agnes Nursery took place last night at the residence of Mrs. Robert R. Livingston, 11 Washington Square, North. This dance takes place annually and Mrs. Livingston always opens her spacious house for it. The dance was preceded by several dinners, the hostesses including Mrs. James Remsen Strong, who entertained for her two daughters, the Misses Margaret R. and Charlotte G. Strong; Mrs. William M. Carson, whose dinner was for two daughters, the Misses Betty and Rosetta Carson, and Mrs. Gardiner Gayley, whose dinner was for her daughter, Miss Florence Gayley.

The subscribers and their guests were received by Mrs. Livingston, assisted by Mrs. John E. Berwind and Mrs. Joseph S. Auerbach. A colored quartet played during the evening and a buffet supper was served shortly after 12 o'clock.

Among those who attended the dance were: Mr. and Mrs. Howland S. Davis, Mr and Mrs. Dawson C. Glover, Mr. and Mrs. William Baylis, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. H. Le Roy Emmet, 2d, Mr and Mrs. Armitage Whitman, Mr. and Mrs. John T. Auerbach, Mr. and Mrs. J. Griswold Webb, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Ely, the Misses Georgia Appleton, Margreta Beekman, Emily and Rosalie Coe, Helen Seton, Elizabeth Russell, Cornelia Jay Iselin, Helen Chapin, Adeline Townsend, Elizabeth Hare Powel, Mary Wood, Jean Morris, Anita Emmet, Lisa Stillman, L. H. Paul Chapin, John Farr, Jr., Paul S. Brinsmade, William M. Carson, Jr., Reginald R. Livingston and Henry E. Coe, Jr.

PLANS THREE DINNER DANCES.

Monday Supper and Monday Evening Clubs Join for a Series.

A series of three dinner dances, organized by Miss Annabella S. Oiphant, are to be given at Sherry's, the first on Monday night, Feb. 15, which is to be in the nature of a Mardi Gras dinner. Mme. Pulitche, who has been dancing privately before the courts of Germany, Bavaria and Russia, is to appear in exhibition dances.

The series will mark the joining together of the Monday Supper Club and the Monday Evening Club. Dinner is to be served in the large ballroom, and there are to be cards for those who do not care to dance. The second dinner dance is to take place in March, and the third on April 12.

Among the patronesses are Mrs. J. Henry Alexander, Mrs. Charles C. Auchincloss, Mrs. Davis H. Coddington, Mrs. W. W. Hoppin, Mrs. Lewis Cass Ledyard, Jr., Mrs. Alfred Wagstaff, Jr., Mrs. Donn Barber, Mrs. Lindsley Tappin, Mrs. Willard Brown, Mrs. Arthur Curtiss James, Mrs. Henry G. Trevor, Mrs. J. Hareen Rhoades, Mrs. J. H. Hunt, and Mrs. William H. Erhart.

Fordham University Dance.

There was a large attendance last night at the annual Fordham University promenade dance at the Hotel Astor, which was held in the large ballroom. The dance was held under the direction of the Class of 1915, in conjunction with the Alumni Association.

The patronesses included Mrs. John Purroy Mitchel, Mrs. Louis H. Amy, Mrs. Loring M. Black, Mrs. Peter Doelger, Mrs. Hugh Kelly, Mrs. Jacob Ruppert, Mrs. E. O. Stanton, Mrs. Nicholas F. Brady, and Mrs. Mauritz F. Westergren.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

The first performance of Earl Derr Biggers's new play, "Inside the Lines," which was announced for tonight in the Longacre Theatre, has been postponed to Friday night.

Otto H. Kahn will preside at the meeting of the Drama League in the Harris Theatre this afternoon. "The Theatre" will be the general topic for discussion, and the speakers will include Granville Barker, Walter Prichard Eaton, Rupert Hughes, and Allen W. McCurdy. Admission will be by card.

A vaudeville entertainment is to be given as a benefit for the Actors' Fund Sunday night, March 7, in the Century Opera House. A programme, to which the most popular headliners of vaudeville will contribute, has been arranged.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Niblo, who have been starring in Australia under the management of J. C. Williamson & Co., Ltd., for the last three years, will return to America in June, to appear in a new play under the direction of Cohan & Harris. Mrs. Niblo was Josephine Cohan before her marriage.

Three hundred members of the junior class of Columbia will have a theatre party at the Shubert tonight, for the performance of "Tonight's the Night." George Grossmith and Emmy Wehlen will introduce new verses in some of their songs for the visitors.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Just a Minute
Night and Morning

A few minutes a day is a low price to pay for a beautiful complexion and soft hands. Yet these are yours, no matter how roughened and reddened you may be now by many household duties, if you will use VELOGEN.

Its softening, healing action is the quickest way to restore your skin to smoothness and beauty. After cleansing the skin with warm water and soap, apply VELOGEN. There is nothing else to do—except wipe off the surplus with a soft cloth. Dry, cracked, painful skins respond in a night. Frequent applications keep the skin healthful.

VELOGEN does not stain or grow hair.

Your druggist sells it—35c a tube.

JAS. C. FARGO DIES; EXPRESS PIONEER

Ex-President of American, National, and Westcott Companies Expires at 86.

RETIRED ONLY LAST JUNE

Began His Career as Expressman at Age of 15, and Was With American Co. for 70 Years.

James Congdel Fargo, for many years known as the foremost express official in this country, died last night at his home, 56 Park Avenue, in his eighty-sixth year. He was President of the American Express Company, the National Express Company, and the Westcott Express Company from 1881 until he retired in June, 1914.

At the time of his retirement the American Express Company issued a statement in which it said: "Mr. James C. Fargo, who for seventy years has been connected with the American Express Company and since 1881 has been its President, feeling the weight of his years and the need of relief from the burdens of business as well as its responsibilities, has tendered his resignation as President, which was regretfully accepted at a meeting of the board today. Mr. Fargo's connection with the company has been exceptional for length of service, in an absolute and unceasing devotion to its interests and affairs, and has been marked by a high degree of ability in the management of the company's complex and extensive business."

Mr. Fargo was born at Pompey, N. Y., and entered the employ of Wells & Co. at the age of 15. His brother, William George Fargo, was a partner in the firm and had his offices in Buffalo, where young Fargo was located for some years. Later he was sent to Detroit and finally to Chicago, where he was in charge of the firm's business.

When the American Express Company succeeded Wells & Co. Mr. Fargo became agent and manager, and in 1881 was appointed President of the company. In the consolidation that followed Mr. Fargo became President of the National and Westcott Express Companies.

Although he resigned the Presidency of these companies last year, he retained his Directorships in them, and at the time of his death was also a Director of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company. Besides these positions, Mr. Fargo had been President and a Director of the Merchants' Dispatch and Transportation Company, and several other corporations.

He is survived by two sons, who are connected with the various express companies of which their father was an officer. William G. Fargo is Secretary, and his brother, James F. Fargo, is Treasurer, of the American, National, and Westcott Express Companies, and the latter is also a Director of the Hanover National Bank.

WILL FARRAR STAY IN OPERA?

Charles A. Ellis Has Disposal of Singer's Services for Next Season.

The question whether Geraldine Farrar would be a member of the Metropolitan Opera Company next season was revived again yesterday when confirmation of a report that the singer's services for next season had been placed at the disposal of Charles A. Ellis was received from Boston. A Boston paper yesterday published a confirmation of the story. Mr. Ellis is manager of the Boston Symphony, and Miss Farrar has made two concert tours under his management.

Since her contract with the Metropolitan expires with this season and Mr. Ellis has become her manager for next season this means the Metropolitan must deal with him as the agent if they would retain the star. Her salary is between $1,200 and $1,500 a performance under her present contract.

Gatti-Casazza, following his usual policy, refused to discuss the matter last night, nor would Miss Farrar talk. The impression prevails in operatic circles that the singer is intrenching herself against a possible reduction in salary following cuts that have been made recently at the expiration of contracts.

FRENCH PLAYERS RESUME.

"Le Maitre de Forges," by Ohnet, Acted at Century Lyceum.

The Theatre Français began its second series of plays of the current season last night in the Century Lyceum after an absence of several weeks in Boston. "Le Maitre de Forges," by Georges Ohnet, taken from the author's novel of that title, was the first offering of the new group. Under the title of "The Iron Master," the drama has been acted in English. M. Benedict portrayed the title part and Mlle. Meurville was seen in the rôle of his wife.

The company has been strengthened by the addition of several players lately arrived from Paris. Mlle. Gabrielle Dorziat will also take part in some of the performances.

Mme. Auld's Recital.

Mme. Gertrude Auld, who gave a song recital in Aeolian Hall yesterday afternoon, has a rather slender equipment in voice and artistic personality. The voice is a light soprano, agreeable in quality, but unsteady as she produces it, and of rather limited range, so that her higher tones, as heard yesterday, seemed to be the result of some effort. Her gamut of expression does not reach far, and seems to be confined, in its best results, to delicate sentiment, gentle melancholy, the pleasing but scarcely contagious gayety of certain old French songs. When she undertakes songs of a greater reach, they are apt to be reduced to this level, whatever they may offer in possibilities. So far as it goes, Mme. Auld's singing is agreeable; and it seemed to give pleasure to a friendly audience yesterday but it is not an important contribution to the season's music.

Musicale for the Blind Tonight.

A musicale is to be held tonight at the Kings County Almshouse for the blind inmates, under the auspices of the New York Association for the Blind. Among those who are to attend are Miss Winifred Holt, Gen. and Mrs. Nelson H. Henry, Mrs. Valentine Schuyler, Mr. and Mrs. Amos Pinchot, Mrs. Joseph H. Hunt, and Mr. and Mrs. Ernest A. Bigelow.

Shuberts Win Copyright Suit.

Judge Mayer decided yesterday in the Federal District Court that Sam S. and Lee Shubert, Incorporated, and John C. Huffman and George Scarborough, authors of the play "At Bay," had not infringed the copyright of John M. Vernon, author of the play "Threads of Destiny." Vernon had sent his play in 1911 to Huffman, who is a stage manager, and "At Bay" was copyrighted two years later.

BIG LONDON DIVORCE SUIT.

Albu Case to be Heard Today—Grand Duke a Witness.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Feb. 8.—A divorce case that is awaited with much interest is down for hearing tomorrow. A well-known South African millionaire, Leopold Albu of Park Lane, is petitioning for a divorce from his wife, Adelaide Veronica Elisabeth Albu, naming Capt. George Larsky as co-respondent.

The Albus' wedding at the fashionable St. George's Church, Hanover Square, in August, 1901, was a society event. The millionaire charges his wife with misconduct with Capt. Larsky and lays particular stress on alleged incidents at a house party at Knebworth, the country house of the Grand Duke Michael of Russia, where the respondent was one of the guests. Capt. Larsky is in the personal service of the Grand Duke. Both are now fighting in the Russian Army.

The wife denies the charges and is bringing a counter-suit. An affidavit of the Grand Duke in Mrs. Albu's support is offered and she also charges acts of misconduct against her husband with several named women.

Mrs. Albu, who had an allowance of $30,000 a year, is fighting hard for the custody of her child, and seeks a large annual sum as alimony. In reply and in mitigation, Mr. Albu says that since the marriage he has given his wife $325,000 worth of jewelry, furs, automobiles, &c., which she still possesses.

Fred Stone Seeks Name for Daughter

Wanted—A name for a girl baby. The baby is the tiny daughter of Fred Stone, the comedian, and Mrs. Stone, and she is just a week old today. Mr. Stone had assembled a long list of boy names, but when he learned it was a girl he had no selection. So he invites suggestions.

THE WEEK IN THE THEATRES.

The following plays began new weeks of their runs in the theatres last night: "The Shadow," with Ethel Barrymore, at the Empire Theatre; "90 in the Shade," with Marie Cahill and Richard Carle, at the Knickerbocker Theatre; "Marie-Odile," with Frances Starr, at the Belasco Theatre; "Andrecles and the Lion" and "The Man Who Married a Dumb Wife," at Wallack's Theatre; "The Clever Ones," at the Punch & Judy Theatre; "Experience," at the Casino; "A Mix Up," with Marie Dressler, at the Thirty-ninth Street Theatre; "The Silent Voice," with Otis Skinner, at the Liberty Theatre; "The Show Shop," at the Hudson Theatre; "Sinners," at The Playhouse; "The Song of Songs," at the Eltinge Theatre; "The Lie," at the Harris Theatre; "Tonight's the Night," at the Knickerbocker Theatre; "Nearly Married," at the Astor Theatre; "Watch Your Step," at the New Amsterdam; "Outcast," with Elsie Ferguson, at the Lyceum Theatre; "Kick In," at the Republic Theatre; "A Night of Silk Stockings," at the Little Theatre; "Chin-Chin," at the Globe Theatre; "Life," at the Manhattan Opera House; "Daddy Long-Legs," at the Gaiety Theatre; "The Law of the Land," at the Fourteenth Street Theatre; "On Trial," at the Candler; "It Pays to Advertise," at Cohan's; "Under Cover," at the Cort; "Twin Beds," at the Fulton; "The Circus," at the Hippodrome; "Polygamy," at the Lyric Theatre, and "The White Feather," at the Comedy Theatre.

The third of Thomas Gray's series of travesties was given yesterday in Hammerstein's Victoria Theatre. It is a burlesque on "Uncle Tom's Cabin" and shows that famous story turned into a moving picture house, Jack Curtis, Molly Lee, Harry Green, George Fisher, Billy Sharp, and Tom Smith were included in the cast. The rest of the programme included Fisher and Green in a comedy sketch called "The Partners," Rhea Davies in songs, and Bernard Granville, who sang and danced.

Ina Claire headed the new bill in the Palace Theatre yesterday. Miss Claire sang some of the songs made popular by her in musical comedy, danced and gave impersonations of a number of popular stars. It was with these impersonations that Miss Claire helped establish her popularity in London. Alla Naximova began the last week of her engagement in the Palace yesterday. "Joan of Arc," which makes a dramatic plea for peace, Ralph Riggs and Katherine Wilchie danced and Maria Nordstrom gave her specialty called "Bits of Acting." Frank Rogers exhibited his dexterity with the lariat to the accompaniment of his drolleries. Pat Rooney and Marion Bent in one of their skits was another feature of a well-balanced programme.

Orville Harold, the tenor, sang arias from operas and several lighter songs in the Colonial Theatre. Regina Connelli and company gave Edgar Allan Woolf's playlet, "The Lollard." George White and Isabelle Dacre danced in "The Rings of the Night," a comedy playlet of New York life by Wilson Mizner, was given its first performance.

Grace La Rue is the featured entertainer in the Alhambra Theatre. Miss La Rue sings popular songs. Edward Childe Carpenter's playlet, "Bread Upon the Waters," is acted by a company in which Minnie Dupree is the star. "The Lonesome Lassies" is the title of one of R. A. Roife's elaborate musical sketches. Wee Georgie Wood and Van Hoven contribute numbers to the bill.

Eddie Leonard and Mabel Russell sing some of the former's own song compositions in the Royal Theatre. The Four Marx Brothers, who are well known in the West as members of the old Alcazar Musical Stock Company at San Francisco, offer a nautical musical comedy in tabloid form entitled "Home Again." An innocent Bystander" is presented by Homer Miles and company. Robert Emmet Keane and Murial Window are included on the bill.

"Her Triumph" is the title of the new feature film being shown in the Strand Theatre. The picture tells the story of Gaby Dealys from her early life, when she was a milliner's apprentice in a Paris shop, through the episodes that eventually led her to her present position of one of the most famous of music hall artistes. Mlle. Dealys acted the camera for the picture, which purport to tell her story. Some new war pictures, topical and travel views, and new comedy films make up the remainder of the programme.

Two features are being shown in the Vitagraph Theatre in recognition of the first anniversary of the opening of the old Criterion as a home of motion pictures. They are "From Headquarters," a dramatic picture in three parts, produced by Ralph W. Ince, with Anita Stewart and Earle Williams in the cast, and "A Daughter's Strange Inheritance." This, also, is in three parts, and in it Norma Talmadge acts the principal role. "The Wrong Girl" and "The Hypochondriac," both comedy pictures, complete the programme.

Willard Mack's melodrama, "So Much for So Much," which was produced in the Longacre Theatre earlier in the season, began a weeks' stay in the Standard Theatre. The cast includes the author and Marjorie Rambeau.

Sam Bernard and the company seen with him last Spring in "The Belle of Bond Street" in the Shubert Theatre, came to the Bronx Opera House. Molly King plays Gaby Deslys's role.

One of Jessie Bonstelle's stock companies established itself last night in the West End Theatre. Miss Bonstelle, who was responsible for Louise M. Alcott's "Little Women" finding its way to the stage, has a number of stock companies in Eastern cities, and their work is much above the general average. An acceptable performance of Avery Hopwood's comedy, "Nobody's Widow," was the opening offering of her company at the West End.

Ben Welch and his Burlesquers are the entertainers this week in the Columbia Theatre.

Two burlesques, "A Hot Night" and "Hotel New Point Comfort," are to be seen in the Murray Hill Theatre.

The Taxi Girl Company presented a new burlesque in the Olympic Theatre.

In the Grand Opera House the Cabaret Girls gave a burlesque show of the usual pattern.

"Hypocrites," the unusual film which has been on view in the Longacre Theatre for two weeks, was transferred yesterday to the Princess Theatre.

FOR NEW YORK RELIEF SHIP.

Two Hundred Tons of Clothing In—Artists Aid French Brethren.

More than 200 tons of clothing had been delivered at the Bush Terminal yesterday for the steamship Harpalyce, which is to sail soon with a cargo for the Belgians, all from New York State. In addition to the clothing much food also has been delivered. The Harpalyce is under charter to the Commission for Relief in Belgium.

The Women's Section of the Commission for Relief in Belgium yesterday received $100 from students of Vassar, $64.50 from Mrs. H. W. Spaulding, Iowa State Chairman; $170 from Mrs. J. S. McGrath, State Chairman of Mississippi; $72.70 from the Texas State Chairman, Mrs. Henry R. Fall; $149.57 from Colorado University, and $114 from Mrs. Thomas W. Bentley of Newton, N. J.

The Belgian Relief Fund was increased by $3,587.76 yesterday and now totals $213,729.21. Subscriptions should be sent to J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall Street, or to the Belgian Relief Committee, 8 and 10 Bridge Street. Yesterday's subscribers who gave $10 or more were:

Estate of S. S. High School, Sc.	$1,002	F. S.	$1,000
Orange	194	Mrs. C. B. Goldsborough	15
Bradentown (Fla.) concert	110	Geo. W. Clyde	40
Mrs. J. S. Douglas	103	Mrs. S. O. Pell	25
Orlando D. A. R.	100	Pompet School	20
Geo. Marsh Co.	50	Mrs. W. S. Bankine	25
Mrs. E. A. Cheney	50	Eleanor E. McAdoo	10
F. H. Anderson	40	Geo. P. Putnam	10
New Century Club	25	Mrs. L. Adams	25
St. Paul	200	Mrs. Tracey Dows	50
Mrs. H. V. Joslin	25	M. A. and T. L.	10
H. M. Armstrong	10	Shipman	10
A. J. Newbury	10	Margaret H. Rich	10
Mem. Pres. Ch.	10	Bishop G. W. Perkins	20
Indianapolis	10	Anon.	20
Mrs. R. J. Farrer	10	Ft. Stockton, Tex.	10
Paul Clements	20	Church Soc., New	10
M. J. Sullivan	25	Haven	20
C. E. Sykes	10	Deuel, Lapey & Co.	10
B. D. Jones	10	W. D. Faris	15
E. L. P. Lyon	10	Mrs. C. B. Keeler	10
W. C. Dexter	15		

Mme. Lydia Vanderveide, wife of a Belgian Minister of State, is to speak in the Women's Cosmopolitan Club, 133 East Fortieth Street on Feb. 16. Attendance is by invitation only. The hostesses are Miss Mary Lincoln Aldrich, Mrs. William Adams Brown, Mrs. William H. Bliss, Miss Agnes Carpenter, Mrs. Everit Macy, Mrs. Victor Morawetz, Mrs. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., Mrs. F. Louis Slade, and Mrs. Henry Osborn Taylor.

Red Cross Donations.

The Red Cross Fund was increased by $2,680.31 yesterday and now totals $456,168.89. Subscriptions should be sent to Jacob H. Schiff, treasurer, 52 East Twenty-second Street, or 52 William Street. Yesterday's contributions of $10 or more were:

Proceeds of "Romany Maid Operetta"	$2,483
Dr. B. Dernburg, (col.)	100
Otto Kappelmann	25
Grace Eng. Luth. Ch., Jersey City	31

Another Ambulance Gift.

The fund for the American Ambulance Hospital in Paris was increased by $1,120 yesterday, and now totals $325,-254.85, among yesterday gifts was $1,100 from the Paul Jones Club for an automobile ambulance. Everett J. Brent and W. V. B. Ames each gave $10. Subscriptions to this fund should be sent to J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall Street.

For French Women and Children.

Contributions to the fund for the relief of the women and children of France, subscriptions to which should be sent to Mrs. Whitney Warren, 16 East Forty-seventh Street, amounted yesterday to $175. The fund now totals $57,629.24. Among yesterday's givers were Mrs. William F. Crocker of San Francisco, $110; A. F. Morrison, San Francisco, $25, and an anonymous donor, $10.

Mercy Committee.

The Committee of Mercy Fund, the Treasurer of which is August Belmont, now totals $110,626.21. Yesterday's subscribers who gave $10 or more were:

A Friend	$50	Katherine Thow	$300
Harold Codwin	20	R. N. Patterson	10

To Aid French Artists' Families.

The National Association of Portrait Painters will devote the entrance fee proceeds of its fourth annual exhibition, to be held in the Jacques Seligman & Co., Inc., galleries, 705 Fifth Avenue, to the fund for the relief of the families of French artists. The exhibition will be held from Feb. 15 to Feb. 28, inclusive. The entrance fee will be 25 cents. The members of the committee include John W. Alexander, William M. Chase, Charles Dana Gibson, Ben All Haggin, S. Montgomery Roosevelt, John S. Sargent, and Robert Vonnoh.

Hotel Workers Give $3,000.

The International Geneva Association of Hotel Workers, 143 West Forty-fourth Street, three months ago, through its official organ, The Hotel Industry, began to collect money for war sufferers in Europe. More than $3,000 has been received from members.

Office Open for Supplies.

The British War Relief Association, Inc., formerly meeting at the British Imperial Club, has moved into larger quarters at 132 West Twenty-seventh Street. The office is open all day to receive shipments of clothes or hospital supplies or gifts in money. The association is just now shipping two motor ambulances for use among the wounded at the front. The association rekuests gifts of material for the succor of the wounded, especially linen. The women on the Hospital Supply Committee are headed by Dr. Spring-Rice and comprise many trained nurses. Those who want to join the association can do so by sending in their names to Mrs. Oliver Herford, with $1. There are no assessments and no dues. And each dollar is at once put to use for the benefit of some wounded soldier.

ART SALE FOR RED CROSS.

Anderson Galleries Donated to Aid Sufferers in the War.

There will be a Red Cross sale at the Anderson Galleries on the evening of Feb. 18. It will consist of prints, books, oil and water color paintings, pen and wash drawings, bronzes and porcelains, and a new pianola contributed by artists and others to the Red Cross Committee.

All of these articles, with two exceptions, were donated to the Red Cross bazaar held in the Grand Central Palace in October, under the auspices of the Women's Committee of One Hundred, and the proceeds will be devoted to the American Red Cross European War Relief Fund. They were selected by the committee from the unsold articles as possessing sufficient merit to warrant a special sale under more favorable conditions. All costs of the sale of every description will be borne by the Anderson Galleries, and the entire gross proceeds will be paid to the committee.

On the same evening the Anderson people will sell under the same conditions early Belgian views for the benefit of women and children of France and Belgium made homeless by the war. This will be under the auspices of the Museum of French Art.

Mantell Acts "King Lear."

"King Lear" was Robert B. Mantell's addition last night to the repertoire he is presenting in the Forty-fourth Street Theatre. Mr. Mantell played the title rôle, and the three daughters were characterized by Genevieve Hampner, Florence Auer, and Genevieve Reynolds. Frank Peters was the Earl of Gloster, Walter Gibbs the Earl of Kent, and Harold Skinner the Duke of Cornwall.

SEES $100,000,000 DEFICIT.

Appropriations Chairman Predicts Huge Loss for Government.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—In opposing an amendment to the Sundry Civil bill today, which would have thrown out more than $9,000,000 proposed to be spent on public buildings, Mr. Fitzgerald, Chairman of the Appropriations Committee, set the highest mark yet suggested for the approaching deficit. In the United States Treasury. He said that he fully anticipated that there would be a deficit of from $80,000,000 to $100,000,000.

FAVORS DRILL FOR BOYS.

Gen. McAlpin at U. S. Scout Benefit Tells How to Interest Them.

A benefit was given last night at the Century Opera House for the United States Boy Scouts, the organization which differs from the Boy Scouts of America in that it includes military drill in its programme. Recent misunderstandings between the two organizations were touched on lightly by speakers, who expressed cordial feeling for the Boy Scouts of America and a desire for friendly rivalry only between the two bodies.

Gen. E. A. McAlpin, chief scout, expressed the opinion that military discipline, which he was careful to explain did not imply militarism, was the only way to control the millions of boys in the country. Burr McIntosh gave an illustrated lecture on "The United States and Its Menaces," and drills were given by Alexander Battalion and the First Naval Battalion of Scouts from Manhattan and the Custer Battalion of Brooklyn. Major Gen. Leonard Wood was detained and did not arrive in time to speak.

LORD LONDONDERRY DEAD.

A Foremost Ulster Leader and Land Owner of Great Wealth.

LONDON, Feb. 8.—The Marquis of Londonderry died today of pneumonia. The Marquis of Londonderry was one of the foremost leaders of the Ulster movement, and was one of the most successful members of the British par. He was one of the great noblemen of the United Kingdom, being a Knight of the Garter and an aide-de-camp to the King.

Lord Londonderry traced his descent from Sir Piers Tempest, who fought at Agincourt, through a family distinguished in English history and and himself in an active political life.

Born in Ulster sixty-two years ago, he was a graduate of Trinity College, Dublin, which he represented in Parliament. His first preferment under the Government came in 1892, when he was made Solicitor General for Ireland, and in the last Unionist Ministry he served as Postmaster and Comptroller of the Household. He was one of the largest landowners in Great Britain, holding title to 50,000 acres in Six counties in England and Ireland, but the greater part of his wealth was derived from collieries at Durham.

Apart from the Cabinet positions which he held and the Viceroyship of Ireland, the Marquis of Londonderry was best known as a most fervent advocate of the doctrine of "no surrender" to the Irish Nationalists and their Liberal supporters. The Ulster cause owed much to his unceasing support, the effect of which was increased by his social prominence and immense wealth.

Lord Londonderry was married in 1875 to a daughter of the Earl of Shrewsbury. They had two children, a son and a daughter. The son, Viscount Castlereagh, is his heir.

Sir Francis Langelier Dies.

QUEBEC, Feb. 8.—Sir Francis Langelier, 76 years old, Lieutenant Governor of Quebec, died this afternoon at his official residence, Spencer Wood.

Sir Francis was descended from an old French-Canadian family, his paternal ancestor coming to Canada from Fresquiennes, near Rouen, France. He was born at St. Rosalie, in the Province of Quebec, and educated at St. Hyacinth's College and Laval University, from which he received the degrees of LL.B. in 1860, LL.L. with great distinction in 1861.

He became a King's Counsel in 1878, and in 1887 was the Batonnier of the Province of Quebec. From 1882 until 1890 he was Mayor of Quebec, and then entered the Canadian Parliament as the representative of Montmagny, and later Portneuf.

WARDS TO BACK NEWARK FEDERAL LEAGUE CLUB---ATHLETICS---HOCKEY

WARDS TO FINANCE NEWARK FEDERALS

President Gilmore Tells Kansas City Directors Club Has Been Transferred.

It was learned yesterday that the real backers of the Kansas City franchise, which has been transferred to Newark, are the Wards, owners of the Brooklyn Club of the Federal League. The conflicting stories of President Gilmore and the Directors of the Kansas City Club were due to the fact, it is stated, that, on account of the financial assistance which the Wards gave Kansas City last year, they practically possessed control of the franchise, and the approval of the Kansas City Directors was not necessary.

It was announced yesterday by the Eastern representative of the Federal League that the Kansas City franchise positively had been transferred to Newark. President Gilmore made a hurried trip to this city late on Sunday afternoon and had a conference with Robert Ward, Vice President of the league, at the Hotel Biltmore. At that time it was decided that the Kansas City Club should come to Newark.

President Gilmore's statement on the matter is: "On account of the inability of Kansas City people to raise sufficient funds to properly finance the Federal League club and on account of the near approach of the playing season, I found it necessary to take action, with the result that Kansas City will not be represented in the Federal League in the future. The league was anxious to stay in Kansas City, but, inasmuch as the club could not be properly financed by local people, it was necessary to make a change. I want to thank the people of Kansas City for the support given our club last year, and believe, when they are fully acquainted with the details of the transfer, they will not criticise the Federal League for taking this action."

While it is announced here that those behind the new club in Newark will be Pat Powers, formerly President of the Eastern League before it was renamed the International; J. J. Lillis, and "a Western oil man," it is stated on good authority that it is because the Kansas City Club lost heavily last year and has been unable to meet its obligations with the Wards that the change was made.

Powers and Lillis are experienced baseball men, and it is believed they will have actual charge of the club, but that the Wards will finance it. The signing of Ed Reulbach, recently released by Brooklyn, is taken as an indication that he will be the manager in Newark. It is said that Powers and Lillis have options on several sites in Newark proper and one in Harrison.

Another rumor which was in circulation last night was to the effect that it was the plan of the Federal League to make only a temporary stay in Newark this season, but that it was the idea of the Wards to invade New York territory next season. The Wards, it has been known for some time, have been planning to bring a team to New York, for the league gave them the promise of this territory when they decided to go into the game in Brooklyn.

The property at 225th Street and Broadway which was acquired by the Yankees a few seasons ago with a view to building a ball park there is still available and is said to be controlled by W. S. Devery, who was one of the owners of the Yankees. The first option on this property, it is understood, is held by Col. Ruppert and Capt. Huston, the new owners of the Yankees, but these owners, it is said, have another site which they are strongly considering for the American League Club.

The men in the Federal League who have the greatest financial interest have realized for some time that a baseball circuit with Kansas City in it was entirely impractical. The mileage of the circuit was so great last year that the profits would have been consumed, even if the Kansas City club had been a success. With Newark in the league, the mileage will be greatly reduced.

D. J. Haff of Kansas City, a Director in the Kansas City Federal League Club, who arrived here last night from the West, said that he could not understand why the Kansas City franchise had been sold, if it has been disposed of as reported. He could neither affirm nor deny the sale.

Mr Haff declared, however, that he would do all in his power to get the officials of the Federal League to rescind their action in selling the franchise, if they have done so. He said that he would use all his influence to get the Kansas City people to continue their subscriptions to the fund being raised to retain the franchise. He expressed the opinion that $100,000 would be required for this purpose.

Mr. Haff last night received a score of telegrams from Directors of the Kansas City Club and others asking him to make every effort to get President Gilmore and other league officials to reconsider their reported action. The telegrams expressed confidence that enough money could be raised to keep the franchise in Kansas City. Mr. Haff expects to confer with league officials here today.

DIRECTORS OF CLUB "AT SEA"

But Will Strive to Keep Franchise—Director Haff Here.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Feb. 8.—While Directors of the Kansas City Federal League Club took no action at a meeting here late today regarding the announced sale of the club's franchise by the league President, James A. Gilmore, they announced that subscriptions to a fund being raised to retain the franchise would not be discontinued.

PITCHERS TO THAW OUT.

Manager Donovan Orders Eight Men to Hot Springs Feb. 15.

Manager Bill Donovan of the Yankees yesterday ordered his pitchers and catchers to report at Hot Springs, Ark., on Feb. 15. The staff will work out under Scout Joe Kelley until they report to Manager Donovan at the Yankee training camp at Savannah on March 10. By that time, Donovan believes, the pitchers will be in fair shape and that they can give the other players better batting practice than if they did not start to take the kinks out of their arms until they reach Savannah.

The players ordered to report at Hot Springs are Catchers Ed Sweeney and Leslie Nunamaker and Pitchers Ray Fisher, Ray Caldwell, Jack Warhop, King Cole, Ray Keating and Carroll Brown.

Manager Donovan met Roger Bresnahan at the Waldorf yesterday, and a game between the Yankees and the Cubs was arranged to be played at Savannah about the middle of March. Bresnahan told Donovan that he would consent to pitch three innings of the game if Donovan would agree to do the same, but Wild Bill said that he wanted to save his arm for Donovan Day in Detroit next Summer.

Bresnahan offered the Yankees a left-handed pitcher in George Pierce, who was with the Giants for a time. It was also announced that the Cubs had turned Arthur Bues back to Jersey City. Bues was also with the Giants a few seasons back.

Willie Zimmerman a Dodger.

Outfielder Willie Zimmerman, who has threatened to become a Dodger for a long time, was signed by the Brooklyn Club yesterday along with Catcher Mack Wheat, who is a brother of Zach Wheat. The Brooklyn Club also turned Outfielder Leo Callahan over to the Newark Club. Brooklyn also has another young catcher, Snow, from Oshkosh, who will also be taken South. This will give the Brooklyns five catchers to work with the fifteen members of the Dodger pitching staff at Daytona. Zimmerman signed his contract with Brooklyn for two years.

Rickart President of St. Louis Feds.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 8.—Lloyd Rickart, Secretary of the Federal League, today was elected President of the St. Louis Club of the league to succeed E. A. Steininger, who resigned because of the press of private business several weeks ago.

FRESHMEN MUST WAKE UP.

Coach Rice Puzzled at Indifference Shown Toward Rowing.

Jim Rice, coach of the Columbia crews, is at a total loss to account for the lack of interest shown in the freshman crew by the members of the first-year class. In spite of his repeated appeals to the youngsters to come out, there is only a half-hearted response, and the coach is becoming thoroughly discouraged over the poor showing of candidates.

Sixty of the freshmen reported last Fall at the opening practice, and a huskier lot of youngsters had not been seen in the rowing room for years. Coach Rice could not hide his satisfaction. But since that time the candidates have fallen off until the coach has hardly enough to fill two "eights."

The matter has been taken up by the rowing authorities and they have finally announced that if fifty freshmen of suitable build do not report by the end of the week, drastic measures will be adopted. This is not taken as an idle threat on the campus, and the 'Varsity men have warned the freshmen that they may expect the abolishment of the first-year crew unless they support their crew.

The Student Board reports that the full $1,000 which the undergraduates promised to raise by this month has not yet been paid. The students undertook to pay part of the heavy indebtedness in which the crew found itself following the Poughkeepsie regatta last June.

WOMEN'S TEAM GOLF PLANS.

Innovation to be Started in Metropolitan District This Year.

The Women's Metropolitan Golf Association officials are planning the experiment of running off a team competition for the championship of the district under original conditions.

As many clubs in the district as desire to do so, may form one or more teams of four women each, entering them in the competition through Miss Marion Hollins, the association secretary. The association then classifies the teams according to New Jersey, Westchester and Long Island sections, or as many other sections as may be necessary, issuing a schedule so that two teams will meet on a neutral course nearby the home club.

All of the teams will play on one day, and if necessary to have another day of the next week to decide the sectional winners it will be assigned. In the finals the winning teams of each section will come together on a neutral course until one team emerges the winner. The association will offer medals to the members of the winning team, with possibly additional awards for the runners-up.

Miss Marion Hollins, former metropolitan champion, left yesterday afternoon for California, She will be gone about five weeks. Previous to her departure she sent out letters to the various club secretaries asking for dates for the association one day tournaments, of which there will be only two a month this season.

TRAVIS IN A GOLF TIE.

Forty-four Metropolitan Players Qualify in South Florida Tourney.

Special to The New York Times.

PALM BEACH, Fla., Feb. 8.—Walter J. Travis, Garden City, and V. C. Longley, Wannamoisett, a member of the Rhode Island golf team, tied today in the eighteen-hole qualification round of the South Florida golf championship for the low score gold medal with a total of 76 each. H. M. Forrest, Lakewood, and A. R. Pierson, Glenridge, were the only other players in a field of 114 to get under 80, and they secured 79. All the scores were high, owing to the heavy condition of the course, and scores of 106 and better found places in the five sixteens that start match play tomorrow. Metropolitan players did well to place forty-four men in the five flights, and by a strange coincidence nine players from this district are to be found in each of the first four flights and eight in the last. Those who qualified for the first division are: V. C. Longley, Wannamoisett, 76; W. J. Travis, Garden City, 76; S. M. Forrest, Lakewood, 79; A. R. Pierson, Glenridge, 79; C. E. Vanvlock, Upper Montclair, 80; M. B. Nelson, Blue Hills, 83; J. R. Hyde, South Shore, 84; H. B. McClelland, Fox Hills, 84; H. R. London, New York, 84; G. W. Bartlett, Hangar Hill, 86; William Thaw, 3d, Allegheny, 86; H. Pemberton, Montreal, 86; H. F. Farrington, Woodland, 87; W. A. Larned, Baltusrol, 87; B. C. Davies, Arcola, 87; A. F. Huston, St. David's, 88; W. H. Smith, Oakland, 88.

Pinehurst Golf and Shooting.

Special to The New York Times.

PINEHURST, N. C., Feb. 8.—An exhibition foursomes golf match between Philip V. Carter of Nassau and J. C. Parrish, Jr., of the National Club; Gardiner W. White of Flushing and Hamilton K. Kerr of Ekwanok today resulted in a two-up win at the end of thirty-six holes for Parrish and Carter. The best cards of the day were 79 each for Kerr and Carter. White's best round was 83 and Parrish was one stroke lower. Stuyvesant Leroy of New York and H. W. Ormsbee of Fitchburg, Mass., whose handicap was 19, and G. T. Dunlap of Forest Hills and C. H. Lay of Oil City (15) tied for the tin whistle trophy at 78 each.

C. T. Crocker of Fitchburg, who added thirty targets to a gross score of 65, won the trap shoot with a net of 95, fifteen ahead of the scratch man, who made 80.

Mitchell Wins on Indoor Links.

More than twoscore professionals representing many of the most important golf clubs around New York entered the professional golf tournament held yesterday on the Gimbel indoor golf links. The tournament was for 36 holes—four rounds of the course. Joe Mitchell of Upper Montclair won first prize of $25 with 120 strokes. H. Over, Ocean Country Club, won second prize of $10 with 129. Charles Strong of Sacandaga, with 133 strokes, won the third prize of $5.

These three men were also tied at 27 for the best single round. On the play-off Mitchell won the special prize of $10 with 29, the others taking 31 and 32, respectively.

Blackton Re-elected Commodore.

The Atlantic Yacht Club held their annual election at Delmonico's last night, Commodore J. Stuart Blackton, who was re-elected last night, presiding. For the first time in many years there was a fight on for the secretaryship of the club between Edward L. Graff, the incumbent, and George F. Dillenbeck. The reports of the various committees showed the club to be in a prosperous condition. It has now 627 members, 45 of whom were elected in 1914. Carlos De Zafra, Chairman of the Regatta Committee, announced that 232 yachts started in the thirteen races sailed, and that 103 prizes were distributed. The racing planned for 1915 gives promise of a lively season for the club's yachts. The officers elected to serve until Dec. 15 are:

Commodore, J. Stuart Blackton; Vice Commodore, L. T. Petersen; Rear Commodore, Herbert E. Jones; Secretary, Edward L. Groff; Treasurer, P. H. Hart; Trustees to serve until Dec. 31, 1915, W. H. Barnard and Lyman A. Spalding; Membership Committee, Alvah Nickerson, Charles N. Lindsley, and William Pothier; Nominating Committee, (yacht owners,) Rennselaer W. Bartram, F. S. Crosley, and A. J. McIntosh; (non-yacht owners,) William D. Gash, Louis Lemp, and A. G. Hoyt.

Boston Terrier Puppies Shown.

Under the auspices of new officers the Boston Terrier Club of New York held its first meeting of the year last night at the Gregorian Hotel. The business session was followed by three matches in puppy classes. The class for puppy dogs bred by an exhibitor was won by Mrs. T. J. O. Rhinelander's Yellow Jasper. Mrs. Wilson's Wilson's Tack was second. G. O. Sullivan's Lady Grand carried off first honors in the class for puppy bitches, second prize going to Mr. Schachtel's Flashlight. The best puppy of either breed was an easy and popular victory for Mr. Ruback's Crystal Pater King.

Eddie Kelly Beats Duffy.

Eddie Kelly of Harlem defeated Jimmy Duffy of the west side last night in the final ten-round bout at the Olympic Athletic Club. It was a hard bout from start to finish. One of Duffy's eyes were closed in the second round. In spite of this disadvantage he went along gamely. In the sixth Kelly had his opponent hanging on, but the bell saved Duffy. From then on the Harlem lad had things all his own way, but he was unable to knock his man out.

In the semi-windup, Al Roach, 145 pounds, and Battling Malverty wrestled and floundered around the ring for ten weary rounds.

JERSEY CITY CLUB MAY PLAY IN BRONX

International League Asks Permission to Invade National League Territory.

When the National League club owners gather at the Waldorf-Astoria today, one of the most important questions that they will have to decide is whether they will give permission to the International League to locate the Jersey City Club in the Bronx. President Edward G. Barrow has made a request to this effect, and yesterday he had a long talk with President H. N. Hempstead of the Giants, whose permission must first be obtained before the minor league will be permitted to invade New York territory.

President Hempstead gave no decision in answer to the request, but the matter will be decided today by the league. There is sure to be some objection to the scheme, as it will be of a very experimental nature. It will be a difficult thing to build up a following for a minor league team in a city which has always been served with the major league article of baseball.

The International League people believe that by placing a club in the Bronx two objects will be served. It will save the Jersey City team from an embarrassing situation and it will also bring about the invasion of the Bronx territory before the Federal League has a chance to settle up there. The International League is just now going through a trying period, and if it can be shown that the move to transfer the Jersey City Club will be of any benefit to the Internationals, the National League may give its approval.

The question has also been put up to the new owners of the Yankee club, but no action will be taken by the Yankees or the American League until it is known what the National League is going to do.

President Barrow announced yesterday that the International League would meet in this city next Monday, when he hopes that all the troubles of his circuit will be ended. Mr. Barrow yesterday denied the rumors that the International League would drop either Montreal or Toronto from the circuit.

The Ebbets-McKeever combination of Brooklyn, which controls the Newark Club of the same league, is making a strong effort to get rid of its interests, and a sale may be made before next Monday.

MAY CANCEL MARATHON.

Only Two Entries Received for Brooklyn Distance Race.

Although a return trip ticket to the Pacific Coast is the rich prize hung up for first place, only two long-distance runners have entered the classic Brooklyn-to-Sea Gate marathon, which is scheduled to be run in conjunction with the Fourteenth Regiment games on Washington's Birthday afternoon in Brooklyn. Unless the entry list is filled by next Saturday afternoon the event will be canceled, according to a decision reached by the Athletic Committee of the Fourteenth Regiment at a meeting last night.

In past years this race has always drawn a large number of competitors, but it is believed that an edict issued by the Registration Committee ordering all contestants to wear heavy wraps in the race has had something to do with the lack of entries.

Willie Rozette of the Irish-American A. C. and Harry Parkinson, Bradhurst Field Club, winner of the race two years ago, are the only men nominated for the distance event. If the present intention of the Fourteenth Regiment Athletic Committee is upheld entries will not be received after the closing time next Saturday.

Mike De Vamey, winner of the Hunter mile, yesterday entered the mile run at these sports. A number of Boston A. A. men will also be here, having given their consent to Lawson Robertson, trainer of the Fourteenth, while he was attending the Boston A. A. games on Saturday.

FENCERS' CLUB MEN WIN.

Capture Saltus Medals Against Five Other Teams Competing.

In the junior team competition for the J. Sanford Saltus medals at the Fencers' Club last night the Fencers' Club team scored a victory over five rivals, experiencing no difficulty in winning the trophies. There were six teams in the event and two strips were run simultaneously. In the first round Columbia, the University of Pennsylvania, and the New York A. C. were put out of the event. This left the Fencers' Club, New York Turn Verein, and French Y. M. C. A. in the final round robin. The Fencers' Club defeated the Turn Verein by a score of 5 to 3 and won the final over the French Y. M. C. A. by the one-sided score of 5 to 1.

The University of Pennsylvania team, in its competition with the Fencers' Club, failed to win a bout, and L. Mouquin, the Columbia Captain, was the only winner against the French Y. M. C. A., three victories going to him. No fencing competition in which six teams were entered ever ended so early as that of last night, and this was due to the excellent work of John Allaire, the patriarch of the sport in this city.

Dolder a Y. M. C. A. Champion.

A. H. Dolder last night won the championship of the West Side Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association for the 440-yard run, when he outsprinted a large field and crossed the finish line a winner in the fast time of 0:55 4-5. The event was a part of the bi-monthly games of the branch in the gymnasium, West Fifty-seventh Street, and a large crowd attended. Dolder also won first honors in the 1,000-yard handicap run, when, starting from the scratch mark, he outdistanced a field of eight runners and crossed the finish line first in 2:19. The summary:

50-Yard Dash.—Won by H. Eglers; W. N. Scharff, second; J. Franklin, third. Time—0:03 1-5.

440-Yard Run for Championship of Branch.—Won by A. H. Dolder; E. H. Church, second; C. T. A. Miller, third. Time—0:55 4-5.

880-Yard Run, Novice.—Won by J. Donahue; M. Thonian, second; A. Smith, third. Time—2:17 3-5.

Two-and-One-Half-Mile Run.—Won by C. Henningsen; W. De Witt, second; C. T. A. Miller, third. Time—12:30 2-5.

1,000-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by A. H. Dolder, (scratch;) E. H. Church, (10 yards,) second; G. Koppel, (60 yards,) third. Time—2:19.

Eight-Lap Relay Race.—Won by team composed of Thompson, Smith, Henningsen, and Dolder; team composed of Marra, Sproule, J. Donahue, and Scalder, second.

Crescent A. C. Football Committee.

At the annual meeting of the Association Football Committee of the Crescent Athletic Club, and at its city house Saturday evening, the following officers were elected for the current year: J. O. F. Humphreys and H. V. L. Flannery re-elected Manager and Assistant Manager respectively of the first team; Captain, Randall Philip; Vice Captain, G. M. Dodwell; Manager second team, H. V. L. Flannery; Captain second team, T. H. S. Andrews. The election of a Chairman will be held next week.

The Football Committee will be composed of J. O. F. Humphreys, L. H. de Baun, W. C. McClelland, J. O. MacInnan, and R. Philip.

A date for the game to be played for the intercity championship for the Crescent Athletic Club Challenge Cup between the winner of the Philadelphia Club's championship and the New Moon team was not settled at this meeting, but will undoubtedly be contested during the early Spring. The game will be played on the Crescent Club's Bay Ridge grounds.

Young McAleenan Second in Dive.

Owing to a mistake in figuring by the judges in the junior metropolitan diving championship at the New York A. C. last Saturday night Henry McAleenan of the Fordham Prep. School, a thirteen-year-old brother of Arthur McAleenan, the national and collegiate champion, was placed third on the first computation of points. Yesterday, however, it was announced that the correct count stood McAleenan, second, with 24.60 points, and William Rogow, City A. C., third, with 23.90.

WOMEN SEE KNOCKOUTS.

Lively Scraps in Semi-Professional Bouts at Broadway Sporting Club.

Several women "fight fans" saw two knockouts at the "ladies matinee boxing show" at the Broadway Sporting Club yesterday afternoon. It was Bay Ridge day at the club and both knockouts were caused by wallops taught to the boxers out in the quiet of Bay Ridge. Jimmy Capper, who is a resident of that district, was scheduled for a ten-round bout with Young Hoffman of Maspeth, but after Capper had gone four rounds, during which he had the better of Maspeth's boxer, he had his man groggy and in the fifth round he landed two terrific wallops on Hoffman's jaw and sent him down for the count. It took trainers several minutes to restore Hoffman to consciousness and then he had to be carried to his dressing room.

The other knockout was scored by Sam Hartley over Willie Ahearn in one of the semi-professional tryouts. Willie Ahearn is known to Brooklyn fans as a clever boxer and they never dreamed that their favorite would go down before a novice. Sam has been accumulating considerable boxing ability in his spare time out in Bay Ridge and yesterday he made his first public appearance in the ring and so well did he perform that Matchmaker Dunn has signed him up for future bouts.

It was the most interesting show from the fans' standpoint since the club inaugurated its matinee boxing. Two of the bouts were stopped by the referee, one in the first round, the other in the second and the remainder of the ten-three-round bouts with the exception of the Hartley-Ahearn bout, went the limit. The results of the bouts follow:

Young Whitey defeated Young Arkin, three rounds.

Al Farrell defeated Al Yerkes, three rounds.

Young Colloty and Bobby Flynn, three rounds to a draw.

Johnny Sullivan and Henry Coppell, three rounds to a draw.

Sam Hartley knocked out Willie Ahearn in the second round.

Young Meyers defeated Young Redmond, three rounds.

Joe Schroeder defeated Young Ricker, stopped by referee in second round.

Jack Tracy defeated Young Joe Ross, three rounds.

Walter Gerard defeated Bobby Donovan, stopped by referee in first round.

Battling Neff defeated Kid Connors, three rounds.

Jimmy Capper knocked out Young Hoffman in fifth round.

SHUGRUE WILL SHOW WELSH

Intends to Force Champion Into 20-Round Bout by Winning Tonight.

Joe Shugrue and Freddie Welsh completed their training yesterday and are at weight for their contest tonight at Madison Square Garden. The men will weigh in at 135 pounds this afternoon at 2 o'clock at the Garden. From all indications both boxers are in better condition for a stubborn contest than they were for their last engagement, on which occasion the champion appeared stale. Although the Jerseyite won handily he showed an improvement in his bout with White, whom he also defeated, following it up with a victory over Leach Cross. This is an enviable record considering the fact that all three opponents are top-notchers in their class.

Shugrue is bent on forcing Welsh into a twenty-round bout by showing up the champion tonight. His forfeit of $5,000 has been sneered at by the Welsh camp in regard to a twenty-round fight, and this is the chance to show the public that he is entitled to the first crack at the title. On the other hand, it is up to Welsh to live down the persistent rumors going the rounds that he is on the down grade and fast losing his championship form. A decisive defeat by Shugrue again will mean many thousands of dollars to the champion, as he will cease to be a drawing power and will eventually be forced to give some one a chance at the title in a long contest.

The preliminaries tonight are of high-class order, Johnny Drummie, a stablemate of Shugrue's, and Kid Black, sparring partner for Welsh, going in the ten-round semi-final. Both are excellent featherweights and should put up an interesting bout. The six-rounder will bring together Jerome Hennessy of Hoboken and Joe Shay of Waterbury, two fast bantams.

JOHNSON AT BARBADOS.

Champion Boxer to Charter Steamer to Take Him to Vera Cruz.

BARBADOS, British West Indies, Feb. 8.—Jack Johnson, the pugilist, arrived here today from Buenos Aires. He weighs 245 pounds, and declares he is in good condition.

Johnson said he would attempt to charter a steamer to take him to Vera Cruz, as no other means is available to reach Juarez, Mexico, in time for his fight with Jess Willard on March 4. Johnson said he was confident of winning, but was anxious because of the possibility of not reaching Juarez as early as he had expected, and might ask for a postponement.

Wells to Box Moran in London.

LONDON, Feb. 8.—Bombardier Wells, the champion English heavyweight pugilist, and Frank Moran, the American fighter, today signed articles for a twenty-round bout to be fought in London March 29.

Shugrue to Box Griffiths.

AKRON, Ohio, Feb. 8.—Joe Shugrue was matched today to box Johnny Griffiths twelve rounds in this city Feb. 22.

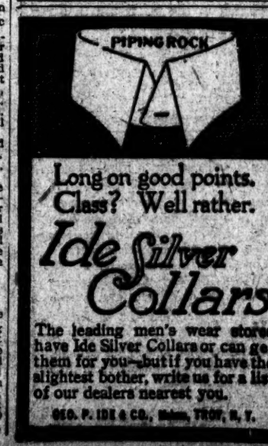
To Play for the Gold Racquet.

Contests for the gold racquet championship emblem of the Tuxedo Racquet Club will begin at the Tuxedo courts on Friday next. J. C. Waterbury of New York and Stanley Mortimer of Tuxedo will play in the first game at 11 o'clock. At noon C. C. Fell of Tuxedo will play Cyril Hatch of New York, and after luncheon George A. Thorne of Chicago will engage W. Post of Tuxedo. G. M. Heckscher of the New York Racquet and Tennis Club, who has a bye, will play the winner of the Waterbury-Mortimer match at 11 A. M., and at noon the winners of the Fell-Hatch and Thorne-Post matches will play for a place in the finals, which will take place on Sunday morning at 11. Clarence C. Fell of the Tuxedo Tennis and Racquet Club is now the holder of the emblem, which he won in the tourney a year ago.

On Sunday afternoon Jack Boutay, the world's champion among professional players of the game, will play a match against J. Mullens of the New York Racquet and Tennis Club, giving him five aces, the contest being the best of seven games.

Ruelbach Signed by Federals.

CHICAGO, Feb. 8.—James A. Gilmore, President of the Federal Baseball League, today announced that he had signed Ed Ruelbach, pitcher for the Brooklyn Nationals and formerly for the Chicago Nationals. Ruelbach's contract with the Federals is for one year. According to Gilmore he will be assigned to a club later.



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IRISH-AMERICAN A. C. HAS BANNER YEAR

Six National and Metropolitan Team Championships Won Last Year.

Patrick J. Conway, President of the Irish-American A. C. since its formation eighteen years ago, was again elected chief executive of the Winged Fist organization at the annual meeting of the Board of Directors in the East Sixtieth Street clubhouse last night. The selection was unanimous. More than a month ago Mr. Conway proposed to the Directors that they place some other man at the helm of their organization, but they refused to listen to his request.

Thomas J. Cummings was the unopposed candidate for Vice President. Others of the executive officers are: Treasurer—Peter Curran; Financial Secretary—Matthew G. Lyons; Secretary—Harry G. Bannon; Club Secretary—Joseph V. Dickman. Dr. James Meehan, Richard Bennett, William P. McLoughlin, Timothy Healy, John V. Coggey, Edward S. Murphy, John J. Manning, M. J. McCarthy, Martin J. Sheridan, and Tierney O'Rourke are other Directors.

Only after much persuasion, Terence Farley agreed to accept the Chairmanship of the Athletic Committee, appointed by President Conway immediately after his election, succeeding William L. Jones, who declined to serve longer as Chairman, but who still retains a position on the board. Other members of this committee are Tierney O'Rourke, J. P. McLoughlin, Joseph Hynes, J. L. Murphy, James J. Archer, John F. Conway, Lawson Robertson, and Abel Kivlat, Captain of the track squad.

The selection of Mr. Farley as Chairman of the Athletic Committee should work well for the club, as for many years he has been actively identified with amateur track and field athletics in various capacities. He has served as Chairman of the Metropolitan Association Registration Committee, and at present is Vice President of the association. All the other members of the committee are men well known in track circles.

Thomas J. Cummins is Chairman of the Finance Committee, and will have as associates James J. McGinley, W. P. McLoughlin, Dr. James T. Meehan, and Richard Bennett.

The remaining committees are: House—Matthew G. Lyons, Chairman; Thomas J. Cummins, James J. Flood, Frank McKay, and Stephen Dunleavy; Park—M. J. McCarthy, Chairman; Martin J. Sheridan, and Timothy Healy; Park Rental—Peter Curran, Chairman; Thomas J. Cummins, and M. J. McCarthy.

The last year was very successful for the Irish-American athletes. Six national and metropolitan team championships were captured by representatives of the Winged Fist organization, starting with the national senior indoor title games on March 2, and winding up with the national senior cross-country championship race at Van Cortlandt Park. Other titles annexed by the Winged Fistites were the national senior indoor track and field at Baltimore, Sept. 12; metropolitan senior outdoor track and field, Celtic Park, Oct. 4; metropolitan junior cross-country, Van Cortlandt Park, Nov. 7, and metropolitan senior cross-country, Prospect Park, Nov. 14.

New York A. C.'s Next Boxing.

Entry blanks have been issued for the monthly amateur boxing tournament to be held under the auspices of the New York Athletic Club and will be sent to any one applying for same. The committee in charge has decided to put on as an attraction all odd classes, and the weights to be contested for on Feb. 18 and 20, when the above tournament will be held, are as follows: 112, 122, 138, and 158 pounds, with an allowance of 1 pound extra to each competitor when he weighs in.

Entry banks can be had from M. P. Halpin, Chairman Athletic Committee, New York Athletic Club, Fifty-ninth Street and Sixth Avenue, and at the office of the Amateur Athletic Union, 21 Warren Street, New York City.

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Black and russet calf—mostly black.
A few patent leathers, enamels, and fancy tops.
All men's sizes and widths.

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49 pairs were $7.00.
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YALE FAST IN HOCKEY.

Dartmouth's Defense Crumbles in Extra Period—Loses 4 to 1.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 8.—After fighting through a ten-minute overtime period, Yale hockey team finally subdued Dartmouth today, 4 to 1. Both sevens were strong in defensive work, their attack being checked, after the first ten minutes of play, until the start of the overtime period when Yale broke through for the odd goal and smashed into the visitors' netting for two more before the period expired.

Wanamaker was below his usual phenomenal form, but Tuck shone as an aggressive star. Dartmouth's defensive game, through the blocking of Murchie and Currier, blighted Yale hopes. Murray, for Yale, excelled in dashing play. York's goal tending was phenomenal.

Today's result gives Yale a strong chance to win the intercollegiate championship, although Dartmouth reigned favorite before the game, having beaten Harvard, which had beaten Yale. The line-up:

Yale.	Position.	Dartmouth.
York	Goal	Donahue
Bierwirth	Point	Currier
Herron	Cover point	Murchie
Sweeney	Rover	Wanamaker
Burgess	Centre	Tuck
Murray	Left wing	Holmes
McDonald	Right wing	Tyler

Goals—First, by McDonald, Yale, 3:56; second, by Tuck, Dartmouth, 11:36; third, by Murray, Yale, 3:18; fourth, by Burgess, 1:35; fifth, by Sweeney, Yale, 1:50. Stops—York, 16; Donahue, 16. Referee—Ray Skilton, Boston. Umpire—Hugh Garon, New York City. Halves—Twenty minutes each and extra period of ten minutes.

Alumni Defeats Loyola School.

Facing defeat at the end of the first period with the score 2 to 0 against them, the Alumni hockey team of the Loyola School rallied in the second period and mainly through the spectacular playing of Butler, star on last year's seven, won from the Loyola School team by the score of 5 to 3. The line-up:

Loyola School.	Position.	Alumni.
Burkhard	Goal	Wagner
Woodward	Point	Healy
Hennessy	Cover point	S. Kersey
Joseph Amy	Rover	Butler
P. Kersey	Centre	McKay
Adams	Left wing	J. Amy
Benziger	Right wing	C. Amy

Goals—Butler, 5; P. Kersey, 2; Adams, 1; J. Amy, 1; C. Amy, 1. Time of periods—Fifteen minutes each.

ANNUAL POLO MEETING.

Executive Committee to Make Amendments to Rules Today.

With a larger attendance of delegates and guests than ever before, the Polo Association will hold its annual meeting and election of officers tonight. The session will be followed by a dinner at the Racquet and Tennis Club. The Executive Committee will meet earlier in the day and put into shape a number of suggestions and amendments to the rules, which will later be submitted to the delegates at the general meeting for action.

Efforts to encourage polo in the United States Army and the success with which these efforts have met will be one of the important subjects discussed at the meeting tonight. Gen. Leonard Wood, Commander of the East, with headquarters at Governors Island, was to have been a guest, but he will be unable to be present. However, Col. Edwin S. Glenn, Chief of Staff, and Capt. Gordon Johnston will be on hand as representatives of the United States Army. Both officers are strong advocates of polo and favor the sport as part of a military education.

Col. Charles G. Treat, who is the Army Polo Association delegate, with headquarters in Washington, it is expected will be present. Col. Treat is not only interested in polo, but in army remounts, and is strongly in favor of the light cavalry mount, at a standard of 15 hands 1 inch, which would be both serviceable for military purposes and could be used for polo.

A rider to last year's appropriation bill prohibited the buying of horses of polo type by the Government for service use. With the light cavalry standard in force it would do away with the necessity of having any polo ponies in the army, except those kept by individual officers.

Bayside Y. C. Fleet Officers.

A. P. Lundin has been appointed Fleet Captain of the Bayside Yacht Club, and Louis C. Barrian, Chairman of the Regatta Committee. The appointments were made by Commodore Elmer O. Story with the unanimous approval of the Board of Governors. The club is planning one of the most active racing seasons in its history. The delegates to the Yacht Racing Association of Long Island Sound for the year are Louis C. Barrian, Herbert F. L. Funke, and Frederick R. Long. Dr. Charles H. Story has been reappointed Fleet Surgeon, the Rev. Charles A. Brown, Chaplain, and John P. Floan, legal adviser. The Chairmen of the several committees for the year are as follows: Robert H. Everett, house; Ernest L. Smith, entertainment; Eaton V. Reed, library; Charles L. Willard, social; Frederick R. Long, trap shooting, and William C. Poertner, automobile run.

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WINSTON DEFEATS IRVING.

Harvard Captain Reaches Fourth Round in Squash Tennis Tournament

Three players joined Charles M. Bull, Jr., in the fourth round of the National Squash Tennis Association championship tournament yesterday in the courts of the Squash Club, Forty-second Street and Madison Avenue. The results of the matches played accorded with the form of the contestants during the past season, and several interesting contests were witnessed. Summary:

National Squash Tennis Association Championship.—Second Round—Frank Kidde, Montclair Athletic Club, defeated A. Dana, Harvard Club, 15—3, 15—5; F. H. Davis, Harvard Club, defeated A. J. Cordier, Heights Casino, 16—17, 15—3, 15—8.

Third Round—Eric S. Winston, Harvard Club, defeated E. du Pont Irving, Harvard Club, 15—4, 15—11; A. W. Riley, Princeton Club, defeated F. S. Keeler, Columbia Club, 15—6, 15—11; H. W. Hack, Short Hills Country Club, defeated F. S. Cooley, Yale University, 15—10, 15—6, 15—12.

Power Out of New York A. C. Games

BOSTON, Feb. 8.—"Jimmy" Power, the Boston Athletic Association running star, will not do any more indoor racing this season. He is sick with pleurisy and his physician has ordered him to remain in bed for some time. The Boston Athletic Association officials were notified today to withdraw his entry from the Baxter Cup mile in New York and from several other meets.

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WORK SOON TO START ON M'ALPIN ADDITION

Plans Filed for Twenty-three-Story Building Adjoining the Big Hotel.

ONCE DELAYED BY THE WAR

Improved Business Prompts Decision to Go Ahead Now with the $1,000,000 Structure.

Owing to the war the building of an addition to the Hotel McAlpin, on the two lots at 46-48 West Thirty-fourth Street, which had been acquired recently by the owners of the McAlpin, the Greeley Square Hotel Company, was indefinitely postponed. Yesterday plans were filed with the Building Department for the addition, and the work of tearing down the buildings now on these lots, it was announced, will begin soon after the plans have been approved.

The new building will be twenty-three stories high, with a fifty-foot frontage, fireproof, and in appearance and construction similar to the main part of the hotel. The architects of the addition are Warren & Wetmore, who have designed several of the newer hotels. It is understood the cost will be about $1,000,000.

"We have been needing this addition for a long time," said Lucius M. Boomer, managing director of the McAlpin, last night, "and we expected to have begun it long ago; but the coming of the war, with the severe financial conditions it brought, made postponement necessary. However, the unexpectedly big business we have had since the beginning of the year prompted the decision to go ahead.

"Messrs. Warren & Wetmore have incorporated in their plans many new and distinctive features. In the first place the addition will provide about 200 more sleeping rooms. A large amount of space will be given up to additional quarters for women visitors. There will be a large ballroom, and a big lounge will open into the mezzanine floor. Four additional elevators will be provided, and there will be fifty additional rooms adjacent to the Turkish bath.

"On the ladies' floor, the sixth, will be a library, a sitting room, and a reception room. A novel feature will be the children's playground, for which the court on the sixth floor level will be used. This will be a space of about sixty by thirty feet, facing east and south and partly surrounded by the new and the present buildings with a high hedge parapet. It will be open overhead, but provision will be made for covering it in bad weather.

"Business being so good with us, it was felt unwise to put off any longer the building of the addition," said Mr. Boomer. "Naturally we expect conditions to become still better."

DR. CHAS. A. BEARD CHOSEN.

Supervisor for Training School Mrs. Harriman Founded.

It was announced at the Bureau of Municipal Research yesterday that the authorities of the Training School for Public Service, founded four years ago by Mrs. J. H. Harriman, had chosen Dr. Charles A. Beard as supervisor of instruction.

Dr. Beard is associate professor of politics in Columbia University and the author of several books on American government and politics. He will not give up his connections with Columbia, but will undertake the supervision of the seminary and conference work at the Training School, the general direction of the school remaining in the hands of Dr. F. A. Cleveland.

The New York State Society of Certified Public Accountants last night adopted resolutions protesting against the Bureau of Municipal Research receiving compensation for investigations or accountings, inasmuch as it is supported by subscriptions and enters into direct competition with the public accountants. The resolutions set forth the list of contributors to the bureau and the amounts given, as brought out by the United States Commission on Industrial Relations. Copies of the resolutions will be sent the Mayor, Controller, President of the Board of Aldermen and members of the Industrial Commission.

GERMAN STEAMER SAILS

But She Anchors in Gravesend Bay After Surprising Port Watchers.

The observer at Quarantine stared wide-eyed yesterday afternoon when the German steamship Harburg passed out, her skipper on the bridge. The observer had good reason for surprise, for he had received a report only twenty minutes before, that a British warship was off Fire Island, cruising across the entrance to the harbor.

Beyond the Narrows the Harburg turned into Gravesend Bay, and anchored alongside her sister ship, Magdeburg. At least a dozen pairs of glasses held the Harburg until she was swinging with the tide at the end of her chain.

The Harburg is owned by Funch, Edye & Co., 82 Bridge Street, and since July has been at the foot of 27th Street, Brooklyn. At the office of the company it was said that she had been sent to Gravesend Bay to save wharfage dues. It was denied that she had a cargo or sought to leave port without clearance papers.

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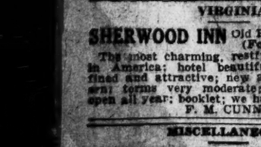

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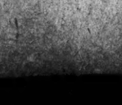

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FARRELL SEES GOOD TIMES APPROACHING

Steel President Urges Co-operation to Insure Larger Employment of Labor.

STEEL TRADE IMPROVING

Unprecedented Prosperity for Farming Anticipated and Corporation-Baiting Halted.

PITTSBURGH, Feb. 8.—James A. Farrell, President of the United States Steel Corporation, addressing the guests at the dinner of the Engineers' Society of Western Pennsylvania this evening, proclaimed his belief in better times if business men would co-operate in constructive work for the country's benefit.

"Up to within a few weeks ago," Mr. Farrell said, "it seemed as if the prospects of a material improvement in business were doubtful, but, apparently, the tide has turned and each day records a marked improvement in the general situation. It seems to me that the time has come when co-operation should manifest itself among business men, to bring about conditions which will result in a larger employment of labor.

"As business men, let us give our attention to solving industrial unrest by creating work, by toiling and spinning, and creating a normal circulation in the arteries of commerce. The problems of capital and the problems of labor have an intimate relation—both need employment. In my judgment a campaign for the constructive upbuilding of the business of our country on a scale commensurate with modern needs and opportunities should be inaugurated. Our problems are national, our opportunities are national; let us bear more of national common sense and see if we cannot get back to work. Public sentiment and governmental inclination unmistakably favor a live-and-let-live attitude toward business.

New Era of World Commerce.

"The era of intensive domestic growth in which this country has played so great a part has carried us into another era of world commerce, and it is a favorable augury of the development of foreign trade that American products are now to be found in many of the markets of the world.

"Whatever may be the political outcome of the European war, changes of territorial lines or colonial domination, it is apparent that each of the countries now engaged will find it necessary to vigorously pursue its foreign trade to repair the ravages of its domestic commerce, and it is of vital consequence to America's future position that advantage be taken of the present opportunity to exploit the products of American invention, enterprise and quality, to establish a firm foothold in foreign markets.

"The European war should teach the United States one lesson, namely, national unity. The moment a crisis arose, all internal differences were dropped in each country. The people rallied loyally in support of one common end. This country has reached a crucial stage in its history. It can attain the largest success only by Government and people working with loyalty, zeal and courage in a constructive and national sense. Let ours be the courage, not of destruction but of construction. European nations seek the conquest of foreign peoples. We are concerned with the development of a greater and more prosperous future for American commerce, and there should be a realization of the fact and co-operation for the common end.

"Our foreign trade balance for January will, incomplete official returns show, approximate $150,000,000, a figure never before approached by any month in our history. Eminent authorities, both American and European, have calculated that our excess of exports over imports in 1915 may easily reach one billion dollars. The balance for the opening month of the year is at the rate of over one and a half billion per annum. The years of greatest prosperity in the United States have been when the balance were largely in our favor. The exchanges of the world today stand in our favor. We are the only nation, at the present time, in a position to assume the rôle of the world's banker.

"A new banking and currency system has been established which will greatly facilitate the extension of our financial ramifications abroad, as well as at home. American dollars will be spent in America this Summer as never before, for few Americans will elect to seek their holiday pleasures in war-ridden Europe. Other items in our annual bill to Europe will be radically reduced, such as remittances made by aliens, money sent from this country to wealthy Americans who formerly lived most of the year abroad, &c.

This Country Europe's Granary.

"The United States is today the chief granary of Europe. The prices received should insure for our farming population an unprecedented measure of prosperity; and it has come to be an American axiom that when our farmers are prosperous the whole country prospers.

"The steel trade is improving, and the outlook is encouraging. The lumber industry is likewise. Large orders from belligerents and neutrals in Europe are keeping various lines of industry quite busy. Building has been quiet, but investors are coming to realize that money can be saved by starting operations now, material being available at unusually attractive prices. There is evidence of increasing merchandise traffic on the railroads, of opportunity to earn more money, to establish credit and make expenditure for materials and equipment, which means activity in manufacturing lines dependent upon railroads for orders.

"The Interstate Commerce Commission's decision in the Eastern freight rate case has raised the drooping spirits of the railroads, as has been tangibly reflected by increased orders for material, and, where the voters have been directly appealed to on anti-railroad legislative measures, the verdict has been emphatically in favor of fair play for the companies, the common sense of the people telling them that any unnecessary crippling of the transportation companies means poorer service and, ultimately, more expense to the public.

"There is less clamor for indiscriminate governmental suits against corporations, and we may reasonably hope that honestly conducted enterprises will hereafter be allowed to carry on their legitimate functions without fear of political or legal harassment. Business is today conducted throughout the United States on an ethical plane not excelled by any nation, as those who have had experience in the foreign trade field have reason to know.

"The elements of prosperity are at hand; the developments from day to day are favorable; conditions which have favored buyers are turning in favor of sellers. The steel trade has been called the barometer of business; there is a marked increase in orders and in operations; more men are obtaining employment and the trade movement is progressive and encouraging, and we should do everything practicable to sustain and advance it."

LEAVES ALL TO EX-WIFE.

Wallerstein Wills Estate to Mrs. McConnell, Who Divorced Him.

Dr. Adelaide McConnell, President of the Mozart Musical Society and wife of Noble McConnell of 495 West End Avenue, a wealthy importer, is to receive the entire estate of her former husband, Harry Wallerstein, whom she divorced in 1910, according to the provisions of his will and codicil, filed for probate yesterday.

There is no estimate of the full value of the estate. The petition recites formally that it amounts to more than $5,000. Mr. Wallerstein died on Feb. 1. His will, dated Dec. 26, 1907, leaves all to the then Mrs. Wallerstein. The codicil, dated Jan. 12, 1912, says in part:

"Notwithstanding the fact that my wife, since the making of the will, has procured an absolute divorce from me and has since intermarried with and is now the wife of Noble McConnell, I ratify and confirm in every particular my will. It is my intention to devise and bequeath unto Addie McConnell, formerly Addie Wallerstein, all my property, both personal and real, absolutely forever, and to make her executor of my will and the codicil hereto annexed."

Mrs. McConnell founded the society of which she is President and is well known in society. She married Mr. McConnell on June 26, 1911, at Scarsdale.

RESCUED IN MIDOCEAN.

Crew Taken from Sinking Steamer on the Atlantic.

HALIFAX, N. S., Feb. 8.—The Norwegian steamer Imataca, bound from Ayr, Scotland, to Baltimore, in ballast, was abandoned in a sinking condition in the middle of the Atlantic and her crew rescued by the steamer El Zorro, according to a wireless message received here today by the Marine and Fisheries Department from Cape Race. The abandoned vessel was reported to be a menace to navigation.

The Imataca was formerly known as the Victor Hugo. She was built in 1900 at Middlesboro, England, and was 290 feet long and of 1,258 net tonnage.

Gifts to Hebrew Charities.

The will of Harris Silberman, filed yesterday, makes the following charitable bequests: Beth Israel Hospital, $2,500; Mach Zikay Talmud Torah School, $2,000; Hebrew Free Loan Association, Jesibath Bitzchaim, Montefiore Home, Bikohe Cholim of Wilkowischik, Poland, and the Home for Aged Hebrews at Jerusalem, $1,000 each. Emanuel Shaff, a nephew, will get $10,000 when he is 25. Pauline Silberman, the widow, gets the residue.

Bolivia Extends Moratorium.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—The State Department announced today the receipt of official notification that a decree had been promulgated extending the Bolivian moratorium law for ninety days from Jan. 1. On Dec. 31 the President of Bolivia issued another decree suspending the martial law and granting a general amnesty to all the newspaper men and other Bolivians that had been estranged from the country when the martial law was declared."

UNITE TO REPEAL FULL-CREW LAWS

Railroads Form a Committee to Arouse Sentiment in Jersey and Pennsylvania.

FORCED TO WASTE MILLIONS

Companies Say This Money Is Needed to Improve Service for the Public.

The thirteen leading railroad companies operating in Pennsylvania and New Jersey have combined to create sentiment in favor of repealing the full-crew laws enacted last year by these States. A statement issued last night over the signatures of Samuel Rea, President of the Pennsylvania Railroad; Theodore Voorhees, President of the Philadelphia & Reading, and Daniel Willard, head of the Baltimore & Ohio, said that the laws compel the carriers to waste money and that efforts will be made to have them repealed at the present sessions of the Legislatures. The statement says:

The railroads propose to submit the question directly to the public that the people may determine what is just, right, and fair. This is done recognizing the fact that the interests of the public stand superior to those of either the corporations or their employes, and feeling that the public, by its greater interest, may be intrusted to exert its dominating influence with intelligence for what is best.

Careful statements of the matter are being prepared and will be given the widest sort of publicity beginning within a few days. In making such presentation space will be taken in daily and weekly newspapers in Pennsylvania and New Jersey by this straightforward method the whole proposition will be put squarely before the people.

In no sense do the railroads war upon their trainmen. The full-crew law, which compels employment on all kinds of passenger and freight trains of extra men whose services are not required, forces waste—not less than $1,500,000 a year in Pennsylvania alone—by means in all such cases employment without service.

This is a defiance of economic law. It makes a proposition which organized labor hurls itself by ostensible threats to improve cost upon the railroads. This ultimately rests upon the public as a burden and makes a charge which transportation service should not be called upon to bear, because it is productive of nothing good. On the contrary, it makes it impossible for the railroads to do many things for the public which like money now wasted could be expended for.

The roads have formed a committee to handle the propaganda, consisting of R. L. O'Donnel, General Superintendent of the Pennsylvania, Chairman; C. H. Ewing, General Superintendent of the Reading; F. Hartonstein, Assistant to the General Manager of the Lehigh Valley; Robert Pumey, General Agent of the Baltimore & Ohio, and J. S. Fisher, Solicitor of the New York Central.

The railroads interested in the plan are the Pennsylvania, Baltimore & Ohio, Philadelphia & Reading, Lehigh Valley, Erie, Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, New York Central, Delaware & Hudson, Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, Summerville & Clarion, and the Cumberland Valley.

ADD $1,000,000 TO CAPITAL.

Fidelity Trust Stockholders Approve Increase from $2,000,000.

Stockholders of the Fidelity Trust Company in Newark at a special meeting yesterday voted in favor of increasing the company's capital from $2,000,000 to $3,000,000. The votes were 18,673 out of 20,000 shares. The Directors will meet next week and declare an extra dividend of 50 per cent. of the institution's former capital of $2,000,000.

This will mean a disbursement of $1,000,000, which will be used by the stockholders to purchase new stock at par. Recently the trust company's stock was quoted in the Newark market at 425 "if and when issued." The plan is in accordance with the announcement made by President Uzal H. McCarter.

Big Profits in Tires.

The Kelly-Springfield Tire Company reports gross profits of $2,208,761 in 1914, as compared with $1,284,567 in the preceding year. The net income was $1,215,148, a gain of $729,888. The company's surplus at the close of the year amounted to $1,134,639.

Insurance Companies Merge.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Feb. 8.—The Henry Clay Fire Insurance Company of this city and the Great Southern Fire Insurance Company of Louisville were merged here today. The Great Southern stockholders will get $525,000 in stock and other valuations of the new company.

COMMODITIES MARKETS

WHEAT.

Sentiment in the wheat market was more two-sided, but there were so many conflicting factors in the situation that there was a general disposition to act in a conservative manner, and the volume of business was comparatively small. Early in the day prices experienced an upturn of over a cent a bushel, but this was soon lost under liquidation. At times the market gave the appearance of weakness, but the net changes were comparatively small, amounting to a decline of ¼@¾c. The visible supply in the United States decreased 3,209,000 bushels. In the local cash market No. 2 red Winter wheat was quoted at $1.72 and No. 2 hard at $1.72, all-rail, cost, insurance, freight. Trade: No. 1 Northern, Duluth, $1.72½, and No. 1 Northern, Manitoba, $1.68, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	.....	.....	1.70	1.69¾	1.00
July	.....	.....	1.46	1.46¾	.97¼

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

May	.....	1.73	1.71	1.71½	1.71½

CHICAGO PRICES.

May	.....	1.64⅝	1.62¾	1.63¼	1.63¼
July	.....	1.40⅝	1.37⅞	1.38¾	1.39¾

CORN.

The corn market felt the influence of steadily increasing supplies and prices were heavy, closing ½ to ⅝c net lower. The visible supply gained 2,445,000 bushels for the week and the total is now 36,991,000 bushels, or nearly 30,000,000 in excess of last year. In the local cash market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at 85¾c, cost, insurance, and freight, to arrive.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	.....	80¾	79½	79½	65¾
July	.....	82½	80¾	81	64⅝

OATS.

The market for oats was comparatively steadier than either wheat or corn, closing ⅛@⅜c net higher on reports of exports of 400,000 bushels and a decrease of 569,000 bushels in the visible supply. The local cash market was steady, standard being quoted at 64 to 64½c; No. 2 white, 64½ to 65c; No. 3 white, 63½ to 64c; No. 4 white, 62½ to 63c; fancy clipped white, 65½ to 67c; ordinary clipped white, 64½ to 65½c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	.....	59¾	59¼	60¼	39
July	.....	57⅜	57	57¼	39

PROVISIONS.

The market for hog products was under considerable selling pressure, owing to large stocks in the West and a comparatively slow demand, and prices closed weak at about the lowest. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 42,000 head; estimated for Tuesday, 30,000 head. Kansas City received 12,000 head and Omaha 7,000 head.

CHICAGO PRICES.

		High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Lard—						
	May	10.19	10.08	10.07	11.12	11.00
	July	11.27	11.12	11.12	11.25	11.20
Ribs—						
	May	10.36	10.20	10.27	10.25	11.60
	July	10.52	10.45	10.47	10.50	11.72
Pork—						
	May	19.52	19.12	19.15	19.27	24.05
	July	19.05	18.47	19.85	19.07	..

COTTONSEED OIL.

The cottonseed oil market was easier under liquidation and selling for Western account, closing 8 to 10 points net lower. The range of prices was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	..	..	7.00@7.06	7.10
February	7.06	7.05	7.05@7.06	7.10
March	7.04	7.03	7.03@7.05	7.12
April	..	..	7.06@7.12	7.16
May	7.23	7.13	7.13@7.14	7.21
June	7.30	7.27	7.27@7.28	7.30
July	7.42	7.30	7.30@7.31	7.40
August	7.48	7.45	7.46@7.47	7.50
September	..	..	7.50@7.55	7.60

COFFEE.

In the coffee market final prices for the entire list were 2 to 8 points lower. Total sales for the day were 40,500 bags. In the local spot market Rio 7s were quoted at 8½c and Santos 4s at 9¾ to 9¾c.

The range of prices was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.
February	5.92	5.85	5.85@5.93	5.87
March	5.91	5.89	5.88@5.89	5.93
April	..	..	5.98@5.99	6.02
May	6.10	6.08	6.07@6.08	6.12
June	..	..	6.16@6.17	6.21
July	7.14	7.12	7.10@7.11	7.12
August	..	..	7.18@7.19	7.22
September	7.28	7.28	7.27@7.28	7.31
October	..	..	7.33@7.34	7.38
November	..	..	7.40@7.41	7.45
December	..	..	7.47@7.48	7.52

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER—Receipts yesterday, 5,082 packages. So much stock was carried over from last week that the offerings were quite liberal and trade did not respond very well. There was only a moderate amount of business transacted up to the last hour, and prices were about in line with the figures ruling at the close of last week. Perhaps the tone was steady on the choice and fancy grades, but rather easy on other qualities. Storage creamery slow. Renovated steady to firm. Ladies and packing stock well sustained. Creamery, extras, (92 score,) 34½@35c; higher scoring, 35½@36c; firsts, 31@34c; seconds, 28½@30c; thirds, 26@27c; creamery, held extras, (92 score,) 32½@33c; higher scoring, 33½@34c; firsts, 29½@31c; seconds, 27½@29c. State dairy, finest, 33@33½c; good to prime, 30@32c; common to fair, 26@29c. Renovated, extras, 28½@29c; firsts, 24@25c; lower grades, 20@23½c. Imitation creamery, firsts, 24½@25½c; ladies, current make, firsts, 25@25½c; seconds, 23@24c; lower grades, 20@21½c; packing stock, firsts, 21@22c; current make, No. 2, 21c; lower grades, 18@20½c.

EGGS—Receipts yesterday, 7,010 cases. Saturday's decline stimulated a more general speculative holding and considerable speculative demand, and at the opening yesterday offerings were so much restricted that prices were somewhat recovered. State, Pennsylvania and nearby fancy selected white, fresh, 32c; current make, No. 2, 31c; lower grades, 28@30½c.

DRESSED—Receipts yesterday, 7,010 cases. Saturday's decline stimulated a more general speculative holding and considerable speculative demand, and at the opening yesterday offerings were so much restricted that prices were somewhat recovered. State, Pennsylvania and nearby fancy selected white, fresh, 32c; current make, No. 2, 31c; lower grades, 28@30½c.

Change ranged from 20¾c for firsts up to 27c for Ohio firsts, but closing bids were not above 26¼c, and at the close there seemed to be enough stock available at that price to supply all regular trade requirements. Only a few exceptionally fine lots reached 27c. Storage eggs were firmer, in sympathy with the improvement in fresh. Nearby whites to fight supply and firmer. Fresh gathered, extra fine, per dozen, 27½@28c; extra firsts, 27c; firsts, 26¼c; seconds, 25½@26c; thirds and poorer, 25c; refrigerator, best, 25@25½c; undergrades, 14@22c; State, Pennsylvania, and near-by hennery whites, fine to fancy, 33c; defective, 26@32c; gathered whites, as to size and quality, 25@32c; Western, gathered whites, 25@30c; State, Pennsylvania, and near-by hennery browns, 27½@28c; gathered browns and mixed colors, 26@27c.

FUNDS FOR RUMELY CO.

Court Authorizes $1,500,000 Receiver's Certificates—Outlook Bright.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 8.—To continue the operation of the M. Rumely Company, the $30,000,000 agricultural machinery manufacturing concern for which Finley P. Mount of this city was appointed receiver on Jan. 19, receiver's certificates to the total of $1,500,000 were authorized in the United States District Court here today. Mr. Mount was authorized to offer $500,000 of the certificates for immediate sale.

The plan to continue operation was adopted at conferences between Mr. Mount and the creditors held in New York last week. Mr. Mount announced today that he had been appointed co-liquidator of the Rumely Company in Canada and that the general offices of the concern had been moved from Chicago to Laporte, Ind., as a matter of economy. Counsel for the creditors who were here today said the plans of Mr. Mount had the approval of the creditors and that the outlook for the concern was bright.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY N. Y., Feb. 8.—Incorporated today:

Epoch Producing Corpn., Eddyville, motion pictures, photographic, printing, publishing, $125,000; A. H. T. Banzhaf, F. P. Weiss, W. F. Scully, 2 Rector Street, Manhattan.

J. Vorhaus & Sons, furs, skins, $50,000; F. Reitman, Bernard and J. Vorhaus, 104 West 25th St.

Coffee Importers' Protective Corpn., $5,000; Charles E. V. Lane, G. S. Davis, E. Cohn, 1 Madison Av.

Eastern States Package Co., Buffalo, merchandise, personal property, $75,000; W. H. Shank, 3d, and R. Williams, Buffalo.

The Mally Co. of New York, Rochester, textiles, wearing apparel, $50,000; M. A. Joyce, M. H. Mally, H. M. Lasker, Stone Lodge, Cedarhurst, L. I.

Kinetic Films, Buffalo, films and co-ordinate sound-producing instrument, theatres, $50,000; O. A. Simon, L. J. Lesh, A. R. Sherry, Buffalo.

Carlos Mfg. Co., Millbrook, polishing compounds, $50,000; F. H. Buteborn, J. M. Sullivan, A. W. Britton, 37 Wall St., Manhattan.

G. F. Driggs, Inc., plumbing, ventilating, heating, auto, wagon, supplies, hardware, $50,000; S. A. A., and B. H. Printz, Bronx.

Nasher-Merrick Realty Corp'n, Brooklyn, construction, $20,000; A. M. Schmidt, C. E. and H. Nacher, 310 60th St.

Crane & Harte, distilling, liquor dealers, $30,000; J. Creighton, J. J. Harte, J. C. Crane, 71 Dey St.

John T. Andrews & Co., Penn Yan, paper, merchandise, $25,000; J. T., C. T., and C. R. Andrews, Penn Yan.

Gauss Bros. & Co., Rochester, furs, dress goods, $15,000; L., W. M. and H. Gauss, Jr., 918 South Goodman Street, Rochester.

Joe Solomon, Inc., dresses, garments, clothing, $10,000; L. and M. Finkenberg, J. Solomon, 601 West 115th Street.

K. & D. Realty Co., $5,000; M. Dellsky, S. and T. Milloff, 487 First Av.

Villeneuve & Loeb, products of foreign countries, $10,000; A. De Villeneuve, M. E. Gossett, L. Loeb, 86 West 119th St.

Cathedral Construction Co., realty, construction, $15,000; L. Schafran, S. and G. B. Citron, 95 East 111th St.

Fifty Eight Property, realty, construction, $10,000; E. Browning, E. B. Schilling, W. A. Ellis, Sr., 110 Nassau St.

St. Ann Cloak Store, suits, ladies' apparel, $10,000; D. Krup, A. and L. Feinberg, 30 Hart St., Brooklyn.

The Regan Realty Co., broker, $5,000; H. W., H. M., and A. B. Unger, 139 W. 130th St.

De Haven and Springold, theatrical, amusement, $5,000; F. and N. B. Springold, C. De Haven, 1,562 Broadway.

Teneyck and Waageman, Queens, realty, insurance, merchandise, $5,000; J. C. Cronhardt, B. R. Waageman, A. B. Teneyck, 104 Main Street, Long Island City.

Perz Dental Co., Buffalo, specialties, $5,000; F. A. Micell, J. P., and J. R. Panico, 276 Front Av., Buffalo.

Blavonic Publishing Co., $5,000; E. Tekulsky, W. A. Boeckel, I. Singer, 466 Fourth Avenue.

Sterling Toys Corpn., blocks, toys, educational articles, $5,000; F. H. Minor, S. C. Gordon, W. S. Sterling, 7 West 45th Street.

The Hartman Williams Convertible Top Co. auto and vehicle tops, $5,000; C. D. Williams, A. Rachofsky, J. C. Hammond, 1,328 Broadway.

McClure, photographer, works of art, furniture, tapestries, laces, $5

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Every security is a good security until something happens. An investor who carefully studies the possibilities before he risks his money is never surprised. Our organization analyzes securities until it finds the things that are so often "unforeseen." We apply the "ounce of prevention" rule to the selection of investments. Correspondence is invited.

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Central Branch 1st 4s, 1919
East Tenn., Va. & Ga. Con. 5s, 1956
St. Louis & San Francisco Coll. Tr. 5s, 1987

MEGARGEL & CO.
35 Pine Street New York

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Advance a Little—Sterling Exchange Rates at New Low Point.

For the first time in a week the general level of prices showed a net gain yesterday. Trading was not conducted on a large scale. The volume in some of the standard shares fell much short of the trading in one or two issues holding as a rule relatively minor position in the Stock Exchange list. The firmness which most issues showed was in keeping with the gradual lessening toward the close of last week of the selling movement which found its origin in the passing of the Steel dividend. A number of other factors contributed to the reaction, but that unexpected bad news undoubtedly played a large part in the setback which occurred in the market during the past two weeks. The strength during the last few days of the stock which played the chief role in that movement naturally contributed sentimentally at least to the firmer tone which the market as a whole showed yesterday.

The commodities markets presented a much quieter appearance, but they contributed some important news, for the week again began with exports of cotton running to extraordinarily large figures. The record exports which we have been sending out, and which have been finding reflection in a record-breaking balance of trade in our favor, present a curious contrast to the arguments which are coming from Washington in support of the shipping bill which is now having such a difficult time in the Senate. A careful reading of the reports made to the Secretary of the Treasury by the collectors at several important ports, the text of which was published yesterday, serves to emphasize the present unusually large movement of export merchandise even more than it does the need of a still larger number of ships.

The exchange market added yesterday its quota of evidence that we are succeeding in sending a very large amount of goods abroad. Demand sterling sold as low as 4.83, a price a fraction under the previous low point in the decline which followed the abnormally high rates of last Summer. German exchange also fell off yesterday, touching a point within a small fraction of the record low figure reached two months ago. Money has long been easy here and has recently grown easier, but this has failed to exert a controlling influence upon the exchange market, partly because of the pressure of bills growing out of our very large exports, large actually and still larger relatively because of the falling off in imports.

Aside from that factor, Europe has resorted to expedients the natural effect of which is to depress the exchange on European money centres. Both Germany and England have added largely to their centralized gold supply—the records are now available for Russia and France—but along with this increase in reserve has come a very large increase in the volume of credit represented by note issues and otherwise. On top of this Germany directly has forbidden the export of gold and England has followed a policy which practically is not very different. The ability which our exports to Europe give us to draw on Europe, coupled with the refusal of Europe to let gold come to us, makes for low exchange here. It is a condition which seems likely to prevail so long as our exports are very large and so long as Europe retains its gold. For our own part we do not need more, even though the exchanges indicate that the gold movement should be in our favor. Conditions here call for a contraction in currency rather than for an increase in either currency or credit. The Federal Reserve Banks have in circulation $18,700,000 of notes, but how little this circulation is needed is indicated by the fact that of this no less than $15,700,000 is covered by gold and lawful money in the hands of Federal Reserve agents.

LONDON MARKET IS QUIET.

War Loan Weakens—American Securities Are Steady.

LONDON, Feb. 8.—Money and discount rates were easy today. The stock market was quiet. The only visible result of the Finance Ministers' meeting at present is a slight weakening in the war loan issues and firmness in Russian securities. Industrial shares received fair attention, but Brazilian bonds were weak.

American securities were steady and a fraction over parity in the forenoon, but prices were inclined to sag in the afternoon. The market finished dull.

Paris Prices Irregular.

PARIS, Feb. 8.—Prices were irregular on the Bourse today. Three per cent rentes, 72 francs for cash. Exchange on London, 25 francs 14 centimes.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	Days.		
	30 or Less.	30 to 60.	60 to 90. Over 90.
Boston	4	4	4½ 5
New York	4	4	4½ 5
Philadelphia	4	4	4½ 5
Cleveland	4	4	4½ 5
Richmond	4½	4½	5 5
Atlanta	4	4	4½ 4½
Chicago	4	4	4½ 5
St. Louis	4	4	4½ 5½
Minneapolis	4½	5	6 6
Kansas City	4	4	4½ 5½
Dallas	4	4	4½ 5½
San Francisco	4	4	4½ 6

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Sixty to ninety days 2¼@2¾

COLLATERAL LOANS.

High.	Low.	Last.	Renew. Rate.
On call 2½	2	2½	2
60 Days.	90 Days.	4 to 6 Mos.	
On time 2½@2¾	2¾@3	3@3¼	

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Four to six months, best names 3½@4

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES.

Cable and Sight Rates.

	High.	Low.	Last.
Demand sterling	4.83½	4.83	4.83
Cables	4.83½	4.83¼	4.83¼

Closing Rates. Demand (or check.) Cable

London	4.83	4.83¼
Paris	5.20	5.19½
Berlin	85¾	86
Switzerland	5.36	5.32
Holland	40¼	40¼
Italy	5.44¾	5.44½

New York Clearing House exchanges, $245,719,314; balance, $15,126,686; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $332,844.

Since Friday the local banks have lost $1,144,000 on their Sub-Treasury operations.

Exchanges on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, 15c premium; St. Louis, 5c discount; San Francisco, 90c premium; Minneapolis, 40c premium; Cincinnati, 5c discount; Montreal, $5 premium.

SILVER QUOTATIONS.

Bar silver in London, 29½d, off ½d. In New York, 48½c, off ½c.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—Receipts and expenditures for Feb. 6:

	Feb. 6.	Month.	Fiscal Yr.
Customs	$528,187	$5,077,866	$127,368,992
Ordinary	963,585	5,972,898	197,616,223
Cor. and inc. tax	13,979	110,771	10,015,986
Miscellaneous	79,722	1,577,019	43,337,138
Total rects.	$1,605,474	$10,538,555	$378,338,340
Expenditures	3,150,856	10,582,272	455,237,327
Deficit	1,545,382	6,043,717	76,898,987

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

MONDAY, FEB. 8, 1915.

	Stocks. (Shares.)
Total sales	206,890
Same day last year	280,921
Year to date	6,553,598
Same period last year	12,633,429
Average price and change 50 stocks	61.94 + .53
Same day last year	71.49 — .29

	High.		Low.	
Year's range to date	64.68	Jan. 22	60.07	Jan. 2
Same period last year	73.30	Jan. 31	67.50	Jan. 3
Range year 1914	73.30	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30
Range year 1913	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10

Closing Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
30	30½	9,800	Alaska Gold Mines	28½	30	28½	30	+1½
33c	36c		Alaska Gold rights	31c	32c	31c	32c	
35	37	400	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	35	35	35	35	-1
53½	53⅝	9,825	Amalgamated Cop	53⅛	53⅝	52¾	53⅝	+ ⅝
50½	51	50	Am. Agricul Chem	51	51	51	51	
38½	38⅝	5,100	Am. Beet Sugar	38	39	37¾	38⅝	+ ⅞
28¼	28⅜	1,550	Am. Can	28¼	29⅜	28½	28¼	+ ¼
107	109	20	Am. Coal Prod. pf	107	107	107	107	
47	48	725	Am. Cotton Oil	47½	48¼	47½	48¼	+1⅛
5¼	5½	400	Am. Hide & Leather	5⅜	5⅝	5⅜	5⅝	+ ⅛
27½	27¾	2,510	Am. H. & Leath. pf	27	27⅞	27	27½	+ ⅛
25¾	27	300	Am. Linseed pf	26	26	26	26	+ ⅛
21⅝	22¼	200	Am. Locomotive	21⅜	21½	21⅜	21½	+ ⅛
	84	200	Am. Locomotive pf	83	83	83	83	- ⅓
64⅜	64½	9,200	Am. Smelt. & Ref	62	64⅝	62	64⅜	+3¼
102⅝	103¼	1,730	Am. Sugar Refining	103	103⅝	102⅝	103⅝	+ ⅛
109	112	294	Am. Sugar Ref. pf	109	109⅝	109	109⅝	+ ⅛
120½	120¾	410	Am. Teleph. & Tel	120	120⅞	120	120⅞	+ ⅛
106⅞	107	510	Am. Tob. pf., new	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞	+ ⅛
77	79	30	Am. Woolen pf	78¼	78¼	78¼	78¼	
93¾	94	2,370	Atch., Top. & S. F	93¾	93⅞	93¾	93⅞	
104	105	100	Atlantic Coast Line	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝	+ ⅝
..	90	100	Baldwin Loco. pf	90	90	90	90	+ ⅛
..	101	100	Baldwin Loco. pf	99	99	99	99	-1
69	69⅜	500	Baltimore & Ohio	69¼	69¼	69	69	+ ⅛
70¾	70⅞	100	Baltimore & O. pf	70⅝	70⅝	70⅝	70⅝	- ⅛
..	..	3	Bank of Commerce	170	170	170	170	
⅝	¾	100	Batopilas Mining	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝	
56⅝	56¾	23,865	Bethlehem Steel	54⅝	57⅛	54⅝	56⅝	+2⅞
103⅝	104½	100	Bethlehem Steel pf	104	104	104	104	
87	87½	300	Bklyn Rapid Tran	87⅛	87⅛	87⅛	87⅛	
20½	21	1,300	California Petrol	19⅝	21⅜	19⅝	20⅝	+1⅛
53½	54	1,850	California Pet. pf	53	54⅝	53	54½	+1
157⅝	158	8,020	Canadian Pacific	154½	157⅝	154½	157⅞	+2⅝
33⅞	38½	13,000	Central Leather Co	34⅞	38½	34⅞	36	+1⅝
102½	103¼	100	Cent. Leather Co. pf	100	103	103	103	+ ⅛
42½	43	400	Chesapeake & Ohio	43	45¼	43	43¼	+1⅛
11	11½	100	Chi. Gt. Western	11	11	11	11	+ ⅛
87	87¼	500	Chi., Mil. & St. P	87	87⅛	87	87	+ ⅝
..	..	11,000	C., M. & St. P. rgts		⅛	7-64	7-64	
35¾	36	1,100	Chino Copper	35⅞	36⅛	35⅝	36	+ ¼
50	53⅜	100	C., C., C. & St.Lpf	53	53	53	53	-1
118	119	100	Consolidated Gas	118½	118½	118½	118½	
45	48	100	Continental Can	46	46	46	46	- ¾
90	93	120	Continental Can pf	92	92	91½	92	
9¼	9½	300	Corn Products Ref	9⅜	9½	9⅜	9½	+ ⅛
65	66	100	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	65⅞	66⅜	65⅜	65⅜	+ ⅞
44¾	45¾	100	Cuban-Am. Sugar	45¾	45¾	45¾	45¾	+ ⅛
6¾	7⅜	100	Den. & Rio Grande	7	7	7	7	- ¼
11	12	100	Den. & Rio Gr. pf	11	11	11	11	
22¼	22⅜	2,000	Erie	22¼	22½	22¼	22⅜	+ ⅛
36	36⅜	500	Erie 1st pf	35⅜	36¼	35⅜	36¼	+ ⅛
166	168	205	General Chemical	166¼	167	166¼	167	+2
93½	94½	100	General Motors	94	94	94	94	
32½	32⅝	700	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	33	33½	32¾	32⅝	+ ⅛
114½	114¾	650	Gt. Northern pf	114½	114¾	114½	114⅝	+ ⅛
31½	31⅝	1,800	G. N. certs.ore prop	30¾	32	30¾	31⅝	+ ⅛
51⅝	52	1,250	Guggenheim Explor	51¼	51½	51⅛	51½	+1
18¼	18½	100	Inspiration Copper	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	- ⅛
12¾	12⅝	600	Inter.-Met. v. tr.cfs	12⅜	12⅝	12⅜	12⅝	- ⅛
56¾	56⅞	1,900	Inter.-Met. pf	57	57	56⅝	56⅝	- ⅛
94⅜	95	100	Int. Harvester, N. J	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾	-1½
8⅝	9	300	Int. Paper	8½	8½	8½	8½	+ ⅛
7¾	8	20	Iowa Central	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾	
56⅞	57¼	10	Kan. City South. pf	56⅞	56⅞	56⅞	56⅞	
103⅜	106½	500	Kresge (S. S.) Co	104	106	104	104⅝	+2½
134⅛	135	700	Lehigh Valley	135	135	134⅝	134⅞	+ ⅛
116	118	100	Louis. & Nashville	117	117	117	117	+ ⅛
17⅝	18	2,300	Maxwell Motors	18	18	17⅞	18	- ⅛
58½	59	400	Max. Motors 1st pf	58¾	58¾	58½	58½	
21½	22¼	1,300	Max. Motors 2d pf	22	22¼	22	22	- ¼
4¾	5¼	100	Mer. Marine pf	5	5	5	5	
76¼	76⅝	7,110	Mexican Petroleum	76½	79¾	76½	76¼	+ ⅝
18½	18¾	300	Miami Copper	18½	18½	18½	18½	
..	..	10	Michigan Central	100	100	100	100	
15¼	15¾	870	Minn. & St. Louis	14¼	15½	14¼	15¼	+1
33⅛	35	445	Minn. & St. L. pf	32	33½	32	33½	+2½
11¼	11½	100	Mo., Kan. & Texas	11¼	11¾	11¼	11¾	+ ⅛
11¼	11½	1,700	Missouri Pacific	10¾	11⅜	10¾	11¼	+ ⅛
47½	48¾	400	Montana Power	48¾	48¾	48	48¾	
78	90	50	Nat. Enam. & S. Co.pf	79½	79½	79½	79½	
49¼	49¾	1,400	Nat. Lead Co	47	49	47	49	+2
108	109	100	Nat. Lead Co. pf	108	108	108	108	
11⅞	12¼	100	Nevada Con. Cop	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	- ⅛
88¼	88½	500	N. Y. Central	88⅝	88⅝	88	88⅝	+ ⅛
50	50⅜	200	N. Y., N. H. & H	50¼	50½	50¼	50¼	+ ⅛
23	23⅜	200	N. Y. Ont. & West	23⅛	23⅝	23⅛	23⅜	+ ⅛
100¾	100⅞	900	Norfolk & Western	101	101	100¾	100⅞	+ ⅞
102¾	103¼	925	Northern Pacific	102¾	103¾	102⅝	103¼	+ ⅛
105½	105¾	1,340	Penn. R. R.	105	105⅝	104⅞	105⅝	+ ⅛
18⅜	18½	1,100	Pittsburgh Coal	18⅜	19	18⅜	18⅝	+ ⅛
90¼	90⅝	2,750	Pittsburgh Coal pf	89¼	90⅞	89¼	90⅜	+1⅝
152	152⅝	400	Pullman Co	152⅛	152⅝	152	152	+ ⅛
20	100	200	Railway Steel Sp	23	23	23	23	+ ⅛
17⅛	17⅜	200	Ray Con. Copper	17⅜	17⅜	17⅛	17⅜	+ ⅛
145¾	145½	27,400	Reading	145	145¾	144⅝	145½	+ ⅝
85	90	100	Reading 1st pf	86	86	86	86	
20	20¼	900	Rep. Iron & Steel	19½	20⅜	19½	20⅛	+ ⅝
73	75	510	Rep. Iron & S. pf	73¾	74½	73⅝	74½	+2
⅝	1	100	Rock Island Co	¾	¾	¾	¾	
1¼	1¾	100	Rock Island Co. pf	1½	1½	1½	1½	
..	..	100	Rumely, (M.,) Co	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼	- ⅛
..	..	100	Rumely,(M.,) Co. pf	4¼	4¼	4¼	4⅛	- ⅛
9	10	100	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf	10	10	10	10	
13½	14	300	Seaboard Air Line	13⅜	14	13⅜	14	-1
..	38¾	800	Seab. Air Line pf	36	38⅝	36	38½	+1⅝
202	203	100	Sears, Roeb. & Co	202¼	202¼	202¼	202¼	+1½
25	25½	200	Sloss-S. S. & I. Co	25	25	25	25	+ ⅛
83½	83⅝	6,110	Southern Pacific	83¼	84⅛	83¼	83⅝	+ ⅞
15⅝	15½	400	Southern Railway	15⅝	15⅝	15½	15½	- ⅛
..	55	100	So. Railway pf	55	55	55	55	-2
43	45½	10	Standard Milling	45¼	45¼	45¼	45½	
47⅞	47⅝	2,880	Studebaker Co.	46⅜	47⅝	46⅜	47⅛	+1
95	96½	200	Studebaker Co. pf	96	96	96	96	
29¼	29⅝	900	Tennessee Copper	29⅜	29⅝	29¼	29⅜	
131⅜	134	100	Texas Co.	133	133	133	133	+2
12	13	100	Texas & Pacific	12¼	12¼	12¼	12¼	+ ⅛
46	46⅜	100	Third Avenue	46¼	46⅜	46¼	46⅜	+ ⅛
7½	9	100	Tol., St. L. & W. pf	7¼	7¾	7¼	7¼	- ⅛
98	99	100	Twin City R. T.	98½	98½	98½	98½	- ⅛
6	6¼	100	Union B. & P. Co	6	6	6	6	
119¾	119¾	8,120	Union Pacific	118¾	119¾	118¾	119¼	+ ⅛
80¾	82	300	Union Pacific pf	80⅞	81	80⅞	81	+ ⅛
28½	29⅜	100	Union Pacific war	28⅜	29	28⅜	28⅝	+ ⅛
40	42½	100	United Cigar Mfrs	42¼	42½	42¼	42½	+ ⅛
56¼	56½	400	U. S. Rubber	57	57	56¼	56½	
103	103½	200	U. S. Rub. 1st pf	103⅛	103⅜	103⅛	103⅜	
40⅜	40⅞	15,700	U. S. Steel	40¼	41	40⅜	40⅞	+ ⅛
103½	104	400	U. S. Steel pf	103½	104	103½	104	+ ⅛
52½	52⅝	2,300	Utah Copper	52⅜	52⅝	52	52⅝	+ ⅛
1¼	1⅝	500	Wabash	1¼	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	+ ⅛
194	197	150	Western Maryland	194	194	194	194	+ ⅛
63½	64	1,300	Western Union Tel	63¼	64¼	63¼	63⅞	+ ⅛
70⅜	71¼	200	Westingh. E. & M	70⅜	70⅝	70⅜	70⅝	- ⅛
117	118	100	Woolworth pf	117⅜	117⅝	117⅜	117⅝	+ ⅛

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

Closing quotations for Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
2s, r, 1930	98¾	99¼	Pan 2s, r, 1938	98½	..
2s, c, 1930	99	99¼	Pan 3s, r, 1961	101½	..
3s, r, 1918	101¼	..	Pan 3s, c, 1961	101½	..
3s, c, 1918	101½	..	Pan-3s, c, 1961	101½	..
4s, r, 1925	106¼	..			
4s, c, 1925	110½	..			
Pan 2s, r, 1936	98¼	..			

Closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adams Ex.	..	82	D S S & A	..	5
Ails Chal.	9	10	Do pf	7	10
Am Ag Ch pf	..	92½	Du P de N Pow pf	83½	..
Am B Sug pf	..	87¾	East Kod.	465	..
A B S & Fdy	87¼	93½	Erie 2d pf	28½	30½
Do pf	135½	138	F M & S	..	29
Am C pf	94¾	95¾	Gen Ch pf	108¼	110
A C & F	44½	46¾	Gen Elec	141	143
Do pf	113	113¾	Gen M. pf	94½	96½
Am C Pr	50½	51½	G'drich (B F) Co pf	96¼	97
Am C Pr pf	82	83	Hav El Ry	..	..
Am C I P	95	100	I G Pf	79	..
Am I Sec	23½	23¾	Do pf	..	91½
Am Lin	9¼	10	Helme (G W) Co	150	185
Am Malt	4½	7	Do pf	112	114
Do pf	30	80	Hock Val	..	125
A S pf, B	..	..	Homestake	113	118
A S & R pf	103	104	Ill C, ex d	105¾	109
Am Snuff	150	154	Inter-R	107	115
Do pf	104	107	Do pf	90	..
Am St Fd	26	28	Int Agric	..	12
A T & C	58½	60	Do pf	..	15
Am Tob	230	233	Int Harv pf, ex div	..	115
Am Wool	15½	18½	Int H Cor pf, ex div	..	68
Am Wr Pa pf	5	12	Int P pf	33	35
Ana C M	26⅝	30⅜	Int St P	..	3
Ann Arbor	..	30	Do pf	..	7½
Do pf	..	70	Iowa C pf	15	20
Assets R	5	8	K C Ft S & M pf	..	67¾
A, & S	..	..	Kan C So	22	22½
B F pf	98	98½	Kayser (J) pf	..	82
B'ch Cr'k	85	..	K & A	77	..
B Un G	128	130	Do 1st pf	104	105½
Brms T	5	7	K & D M	4	10
Brown Sh	..	40	Do pf	86	..
Buf & Ry pf	..	90	Kresge(S S) Co pf	..	106¾
But'k Co	27½	28¼	Lack St'l	28	32
Canada So	56¼	59	Lacl Gas	97	98
Case (J I) pf	..	85	L E & W	5	6½
C R R of N J	..	325	Do pf	15	20
C & S A Tel	114	118	Lig & M	210	219½
Chi & Alt	..	9¼	Do pf	117	119
Chi Gt Wn pf	29½	30½	Long Isl'd	33	37
C, M & St Paul pf	124	126	L&W Bld	..	23
C & N W	122½	124	Do 1st pf	95	..
C, R I & Pac	22½	24	Do 2d pf	..	85
Chi, St P, M & Om	..	125	Lorill Co	..	180
Do pf	..	150	Do pf	114	118
C, C, C & St L	..	89	M'kay Cos	70	75
Cluett-P	..	80	Do pf	67	69
Do pf	100	102	Man Shirt	49½	51¼
Cleve & P	158	..	Do pf	100	103
Col F & I	24	26	Man Elev	123	129
Col & So	25½	26	M Dep Sts	53½	56
Do 1st pf	47	..	Do pf	..	100
Do 2d pf	33	..	Mer Mar	1¼	1¾
C-Am Sug pf	..	92	Mex P pf	76	80
D & Co pf	87½	88½	M, St P & S S M	110	112
Del & H	148	149½	Do pf	..	122
D, L & W	410	423	Do 1 l	75	80
D M & Ft D	..	5¼	Mo, K & T pf	..	32
Do pf	..	20	Mon P pf	39½	99½
Det Ed	111¾	112½	Mor E 1st	..	..
Det & M	75	..	Nat Enam 1st pf	..	21¼
Do pf	80	..	Do 2d pf	5	9
Dist Sec	11½	13			

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
N Y A B	..	57½	So R M & Ohio ctfs	65	75
N Y L & W pf	112	115	T P U Tr	98	..
N & W pf	84	89	T St L & W	1½	2
North Am	65	68	Und Type	..	60
Nor Cent	84	..	Do pf	..	100
N Y W Pap pf	2	3	U E & P pf	25½	28½
Ont Min	2	3	Un Cig M pf	..	102½
Pabst B pf	..	92	Un Dry	23	60
Pac Mail	18½	21	Do pf	50	60
P T & T pf	38	39¼	U Rys Im	11¼	12¾
Peo & E	6	10	Do pf	28	29
Pett-Mull	15	20	U S C I P	9	10
P C C & St L	68	72	U S Exp	65	71
Do pf	..	100	U S Ind Al	40	41
P, Ft W & C	..	158	Do pf	76	85
Pitts S	82	..	U S R & I	17	40
Pr St Car	29	30½	Va-Car C	21	86
Do pf	..	98	Va R & P	..	47
Pub S Corp	105½	..	Vul Detin	5	10
Quicksilver	1	1¼	Wab pf	2½	3
Do pf	1¼	2¼	W F Exp	82	85
Ry St Spr	..	..	W Md pf	30	36
Ry Steel Sp	88	90	Wells F	240	246
Rdg 2d pf	84	86	W E & M 1st pf	..	120
Rens & S	168	..	Weym-B	240	300
St L & S F 2d pf	3¼	4⅜	Do pf	112	118
St L & S Pref	1½	2½	W & L E	2½	3½
St L & S F pf	..	..	Do 1st pf	10	14
Sears-R pf	123⅝	..	Do 2d pf	4	5
Sc P R S	32	..	Wis Cent	30½	33½
Do pf	80	..	W'ngh (F pf	..	86
St'd M pf	66	70	W) ex d	92	93

PUBLIC UTILITY SECURITIES.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Light & Traction	315	320
American Light & Traction pf	108	110
Adirondack Electric Power	12	14
Adirondack Electric Power pf	42	44
American Gas & Electric	90	94
*American Gas & Electric pf	47	49
American Power & Light	62	65
American Power & Light pf	80	84
American Public Utilities	33	38
American Public Utilities pf	65	68
American Waterworks & Electric	4½	6
Am. W. W. & E. participating pf	12	18
Am. W. W. & E. 1st pf	45	50
Cities Service	48	52
Cities Service pf	55½	57½
Colorado Power	13	15
Colorado Power pf	87	92
Commonwealth P. R. & L.	57	66½
Commonwealth P. R. & L. pf	82	83
Dayton Power & Light	27	32
Dayton Power & Light pf	81	86
Denver Gas & Electric gen. 5s	91	91
Electric Bond Deposit pf	45	55
Empire District Electric 5s	63	70
Empire District Electric pf	56	70
Federal Light & Traction	15	19
Federal Light & Traction pf	52	57
Gas & Electric Securities	65	75
Gas & Electric Securities pf	..	80
Lincoln Gas & Electric	15	25
Northern Ontario Light & Power	11	15
Northern Ontario Light & P. pf	51	54
Northern States Power	19	21
Northern States Power pf	70	81
Pacific Gas & Electric	80	83
Pacific Gas & Electric pf	41¼	42½
Pacific Gas & Electric pf	80	83
Republic Ry. & Light Co	14	17
Republic Ry. & Light Co. pf	68	68
Southern California Edison	75	78
Southern California Edison pf	89	92
*

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COTTON CLEARANCES SET SEASON RECORD

With Shipments of 123,680 Bales, Market Gains Two to Four Points Net.

SOUTHERN SPOTS STRONGER

British Board of Trade Figures Show January Increase in Yarn and Cloth Exports.

In a dull but steady market, cotton showed evidence yesterday of a fairly good demand, and after making a recovery of 9 to 10 points from the extreme low price of the forenoon, closed at a net advance of 2 to 4 points. Heavy exports again furnished the incentive for purchases, and a new season's record for a single day's clearances was made with shipments of 123,680 bales.

This showing was all the more impressive inasmuch as it compared with exports of only 646 bales for the corresponding day last season. The total is now only about 2,300,000 bales less than the total for last season, whereas at one time the deficiency amounted to considerably more than 3,000,000 bales.

The January figures for the returns of the British Board of Trade on exports of yarns and cloths were made public yesterday. The exports of yarns were placed at approximately 14,000,000 pounds, against 19,056,000 pounds in January last year. The exports for January, however, show an increase of 4,000,000 pounds over December. Exports of cloth were 340,000,000 yards, against 688,000,000 yards in January last year. The January figures for cloth also show a gain over the December exports.

Southern spot markets show no particular change, at least on the surface. The undertone, however, is growing stronger. When the New York contract market made its advance recently to the level of 9.50 for October, cotton in the South was sold rather freely on the basis of 8c. for strict middling. This advance culminated more than two weeks ago, and contracts are now about 20 points below that high level.

Meantime middling cotton, which is below strict middling in grade, has sold at 8c. in the interior, and now there are several markets where 8c. is being paid for average receipts which are running even below middling. Therefore, while the quotable price has shown no change, the amount of cotton in the interior is being rapidly digested, and the situation appears to be shaping for further strength in actual cotton.

Strange as it may seem, the average of opinion in the South is bearish. There seems to be general expectation of a decline as soon as the weather clears up and the roads become sufficiently settled to permit the farmers to haul cotton to town.

The January rainfall over the Eastern cotton States exceeded the normal by .14 of an inch to 5.57 in Ohio. In the Southwest the rainfall was not so heavy and ranged from a deficiency of 1.18 inches to an excess of 1.49.

Southern spot markets, as officially reported, were unchanged. The local market for spot cotton was quiet and unchanged, 8.65c. for middling upland. The range of contract prices was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
March	8.70	8.60	8.64@8.65	8.61@8.62
May	8.95	8.85	8.89@8.90	8.85@8.86
July	9.14	9.05	9.09@9.10	9.06@9.06
October	9.37	9.28	9.32@9.33	9.28@9.29
December	9.50	9.43	9.46@9.47	9.43@9.44
January			9.54@9.56	9.51@9.53

RECEIPTS AT LEADING PORTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Galveston	22,675	18,672	13,244
New Orleans	10,201	5,141	8,303
Mobile	807	426	2,286
Savannah	12,139	16,513	3,410
Charleston	1,054	986	332
Wilmington	2,904	1,687	1,085
Norfolk	6,159	4,224	2,467
Total port receipts, same day last year.	56,599, against		34,718

RECEIPTS AT PRINCIPAL INTERIOR POINTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Augusta	1,277	937	419
Memphis	4,460	4,636	5,745
St. Louis	637	3,014	4,336
Houston	32,216	31,312	19,714

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS.

	Today.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Galveston	37,000 to 39,000	47,482	25,939
New Orleans	25,500 to 27,500	17,125	9,805

Total exports yesterday, 123,680; so far this season, 4,292,150, against 6,574,982 for same period last year.

SPOT MARKETS.

Sales.	Price Middling.	—Stocks— 1915.	1914.
2,323	New Orleans, 8¼	403,178	294,402
75	Mobile, 8	45,286	48,558
2,761	Savannah, 8⅛	314,070	97,090
315	Galveston, 8¼	528,987	414,123
....	Wilmington, 8⅛	49,064	27,515
1,269	Norfolk, 8⅛	88,022	65,534
1,136	Augusta, 8¼	148,540	82,281
2,000	Memphis, 8	231,700	207,002
315	St. Louis, 8	38,996	32,034
4,299	Houston, 8⅛	219,313	189,783

The Liverpool market opened quiet. There was a moderate request business in spot cotton, with middling unchanged at 5.07d. Sales, 7,000 bales. Receipts, 3,019 bales, including 2,831 American. Closed quiet.

COTTON LOAN FUND CLOSED.

Only $28,000 Advanced—Subscriptions of $100,000,000 Not Called On.

The Cotton Loan Committee announced yesterday that, sufficient time having been allowed for applications for loans executed on or before Feb. 1 to be received, the $100,000,000 fund had been closed, the loans standing at $28,000.

No call has been issued on the subscribers, the committee having borrowed enough to cover the loans made. If they are all paid there will probably never be any call.

The 3 per cent. guarantee fund is being returned to borrowers and the expenses will be met mainly by the Chase National Bank and the National Bank of Commerce, counsel fees having been waived by Rushmore, Bisbee & Stern.

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Amal. Cop...5		Mar.15,'15	100⅛	100⅜	2.50
Am. Locomo..5		July, 1915	100⅝	100⅞	3.35
Am. T. & T. sub c.....5		Apr., 1916	100⅜	100⅝	4.80
Ann. Tob. sec...6		Sep., 1915	101	101⅛	3.15
Argen. Gov...6		Dec.15,'15	100¼	100⅜	5.55
Argen. Gov...6		Dec.15,'16	100	100⅛	5.90
Argen. Gov...6		Dec.15,'17	100	100⅛	5.93
Bald. & Ohio..4½		June, 1915	100¼	100⅜	3.90
Beth. Steel...5		June1,'15	100½	100⅝	2.85
Brklyn. R. T...5		July, 1918	99⅝	100	5.00
Can. Pacific...6		Mar. 2,'24	102⅜	103⅛	5.45
Chic. & Ohio..5		June, 1919	91⅜	93	7.45
C. & W. Ind..5		Sep., 1915	100	100⅛	4.50
Chi. El. Rys..5		July, 1916	95½	96⅛	7.90
City of Mon..5		Dec., 1917	99⅜	100⅜	4.95
Erie R. R.....5		Apr., 1915	100	100⅛	4.20
Erie R. R.....5		Oct., 1915	100	100⅛	4.80
Erie R. R.....5½		Apr., 1917	97⅜	97⅝	6.55
Gen. Motors...6		Oct., 1915	101⅛	101⅜	3.20
Gen. Rubber..4½		July, 1915	100	100⅛	3.90
Hock. R. & P..5		May, 1915	96⅝	97⅛	14.20
Hock. Valley..5		Nov., 1915	101⅛	101⅜	4.20
Int. Harv....5		Feb.15,'18	99¾	100	5.00
Lack. Steel...5		Mar., 1915	99⅞	100⅛	4.10
L. S. & M. S..5		Sep., 1915	100⅛	100⅜	3.90
L. S. & M. S..5		Dec., 1916	100¼	100⅜	4.15
Mich. Central..4½		Mar. 2,'15	100	100⅛	3.90
Mo. Pacific...6		June, 1915	89½	92	30.00
Mon. T. & P..6		Apr., 1915	100	100⅛	3.25
N. Y. Cent..6		New E. Nav..6	May, 1917	98¾	99⅛	5.70
N. Y. Cent..5		Apr., 1915	100	100⅛	3.45
N. Y. Cent...4½		May, 1915	100	100⅛	3.50
N Y. Cent...5		Sep.15,'15	100	100⅛	4.25
N. Y. Cent...5		Oct., 1915	100¼	100⅜	4.40
N. Y. N.H. & H..5		May, 1915	97½	98	12.50
Pac. G. & El..5		Dec.15,'15	100	100¼	4.70
P. R. R. cv..3½		Oct., 1915	100	100⅛	3.10
P. S. Corp. of New Jersey..5		Mar., 1916	99¼	99⅝	5.10
Seab'd Air L..5		Mar., 1916	98½	100	5.00
Southern Ry..5		Feb., 1916	99¾	100	5.00
Southern Ry..5		Mar., 1917	98⅝	98⅞	5.70
Sulz. & Sons..6		June, 1916	99½	100¼	5.85
U. S. Smelt..5		June, 1918	94	96	6.40
Union Typew..5		Jan.15,'16	97¼	98	6.85
United Fruit..6		May, 1917	100⅝	101⅛	6.45
United Fruit..5		May, 1918	97⅛	98⅛	5.90
Utah Co...6		Apr., 1917	97¼	98⅛	6.35
West. E. Tr...6		Mar., 1917	96	96⅜	6.30

BANKS REGAINING LOSSES.

Jersey Institutions Increase Deposits, Surplus, and Profits.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 8.—Almost half of the losses in deposits experienced in 1914 by New Jersey banking institutions from Sept. 12 to Oct. 31 was made up between the later date and Dec. 31, according to a statement issued today by the State Department of Banking and Insurance. The report deals with 103 trust companies, twenty-five savings banks, and twenty-four State banks.

While in the seven weeks previous to Oct. 31 these banks showed a decrease of $5,285,197 in deposits, they showed an increase of $2,436,813 from Oct. 31 to Dec. 31.

The banks have resources of $441,119,690, deposits of $305,516,094, and surplus funds of $31,309,165. The statement, compared with the one issued Oct. 31, shows an increase of $1,309,063 in surplus funds, and of $104,419 in undivided profits.

RUSSIAN LOAN COMPLETED.

$25,000,000 Bills Drawn and Acceptances Discounted.

The $25,000,000 of Russian bills, for the acceptance of which by a group of banks and bankers headed by J. P. Morgan & Co., arrangements were made some time ago, were all drawn on Saturday. They were accepted by members of the group in the agreed proportions, after which each member discounted acceptances of other members to the amount of its participation. The group consequently not only accepted the bills, but actually loaned the $25,000,000.

So far none of the bills has come upon the market. They bear 5 per cent. interest, and under the agreement were discounted at 5 per cent. The members might sell them on a 2½ per cent. basis and make the difference, but as they would be able to utilize the proceeds at little better than 2½ per cent., they would really gain nothing more than by holding the bills to maturity.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

The Stock Exchange announced these reductions of minimum prices to take effect today: American Express from 85 to 85, International Harvester Corporation preferred from 103 to 100, Loose-Wiles common from 28 to 20, Loose-Wiles first preferred from 95 to 92, Loose-Wiles second preferred from 85 to 82, Pressed Steel Car preferred from 98 to 98, and Southern Railway preferred from 55 to 53.

The Standard Oil Company of Kentucky reports profits of $704,876 for 1914, a decline of $298,082 from the record of 1913. After paying dividends there was a deficit for the year of $1,765,624, as compared with a surplus of $902,407 for the preceding year.

The Crescent Pipe Line Company, another former subsidiary of the Standard of New Jersey, earned $289,658, against $870,894. A deficit of $342 remained after dividends were paid, against a surplus of $10,694 at the end of 1913.

Parmelee & Co., 31 Nassau Street, have issued a booklet describing the various bond issues of the Consolidated Gas Company and subsidiary concerns.

Two memberships on the Coffee Exchange sold yesterday at $2,275 each, an advance of $275 from the previous price.

William A. Read & Co. have bought $3,000,000 five-year 5 per cent. bonds of the Province of Ontario, Canada. A public offering of the issue will be made in a few days.

The Southern Public Utilities Company has sold to William Morris Imbrie & Co. $2,000,000 first and refunding mortgage bonds, due July 1, 1945. The banking firm has been appointed the fiscal agent of the company.

BOSTON BANK STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Feb 8.—Boston bank statement shows total surplus of $26,235,000, a decrease of $2,269,000 compared with previous week.

	Feb. 6, 1915.	Decrease.
Circulation	$5,362,000	$33,000
Loans, discts., and inv.	234,216,000	*1,590,000
Ind. dept., inc. U. S.	175,768,000	*523,000
Due to banks	88,738,000	*882,000
Time deposits	4,962,000	38,000
Exch. for Clearing House	13,166,000	*1,321,000
Due from banks	28,333,000	*1,169,000
Cash reserve	21,218,000	577,000
Res. in Fed. Res. Bank	9,241,000	551,000
Res. with other banks	27,276,000	1,121,000
Cash excess	8,618,000	585,000
Excess in New York	14,676,000	1,129,000
Excess with Fed. Res. Bk.	2,941,000	350,000
Total excess	26,235,000	2,269,000

*Increase.

WABASH SALE ON MARCH 12.

Protective Committee Issues Circular to Stockholders.

Securities of the Wabash Railroad Company with a par value of about $12,000,000 will be offered at foreclosure sale at the County Court House on March 12, in accordance with the decree of the United States District Court entered on Jan. 9. These securities represent the collateral for the $5,000,000 of 4½ per cent. notes of the Wabash Railroad originally issued on May 1, 1908, and extended to May 1, 1913, when interest was defaulted. Robert C. Beatty is special master for the sale.

The Protective Committee for the $5,000,000 notes is composed of John W. Platten, Otto T. Bannard, and Henry R. Eckelmeier. This committee, it is expected, will bid for the principal parcel among the collateral securities, consisting of $5,000,000 par value first refunding and extension bonds of the Wabash Railroad Company, with interest coupons from March 1, 1912, attached. In a circular sent out yesterday to the noteholders the committee said:

"If, as seems likely to be the case, the $5,000,000 principal amount of first refunding and extension mortgage bonds is bid in by the committee, the committee, as at present advised, feels that the depositors of the notes should retain their interest in the future of the Wabash property by joining in the reorganization, and, therefore, that the bonds should be deposited with the Equitable Trust Company, as depository under the agreement of Dec. 15, 1911. In such event it may be desirable to make an early distribution of the certificates of deposit representing such bonds among the depositors of notes.

It was announced in this connection yesterday that the United States Mortgage & Trust Company had received on deposit about 90 per cent. of the outstanding notes. Noteholders will have until Feb. 27 to deposit their notes. A number of reorganization plans for the Wabash property are under consideration by the recently appointed joint committee of security holders and the announcement of a definite plan is expected soon.

NEW IDEAS FOR NEW HAVEN.

Officers Return After Studying Methods on Western Roads.

Officers of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company who made a trip over Western roads to study operation methods that might be applied to the New Haven system to obtain greater efficiency and economy returned yesterday. The officers inspected fifteen railroads, and the trip covered 3,950 miles. Reports recommending the adoption of certain improvements, it was said, would be made to President Howard Elliott of the New Haven, at whose suggestion the inspection was made.

The party consisted of Vice President J. M. Tomlison, C. L. Bardo, General Manager; G. W. Wilden, Mechanical Superintendent; W. J. Backes, Engineer of Maintenance of Way; R. D. Whannuprice, Superintendent of the Providence Division; R. A. Weston, General Storekeeper; David Van Alstyne of the Operating Department, and W. L. Spicer, Special Accountant.

ACCEPT WAGE CUT.

Force of Reading Iron Company Increased Under the New Rule.

READING, Penn., Feb. 8.—More than 2,000 men employed by the Reading Iron Company began work today at reduced wages. The puddlers accepted a cut from $5 to $4.50 per ton, and the other workers took a reduction in proportion.

The working force was increased over that recently employed, and it is expected that the workday will be lengthened in a short time, giving the men more income.

Reduce Price of Crude Oil.

INDEPENDENCE, Kan., Feb. 8.—The Prairie Oil and Gas Company announced today a reduction of 10 cents a barrel in the price of crude oil, making the price 45 cents.

OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
9,467	Alaska	29⅜	30⅛	29⅜	30⅛
80	Allouez	42¾	42¾	42¾	42¾
950	Amal. Copper	53⅜	53⅞	53	53½
292	Am. Zinc	20⅛	21	20⅛	20⅜
340	Ariz. Com'l	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
305	Butte & Sup.	46⅞	47¼	46⅞	47
1153	Cal. & Ariz.	53½	54	53½	54
4	Cal. & Hecla	392	394	392	393
110	Chino	35⅞	36	35⅞	36
292	Copper Range	33⅝	33⅝	33¼	33¼
25	East Butte	8¼	8⅝	8¼	8⅜
465	Granby	65¼	67	65¼	67
1,522	Greene-Can	23⅜	24	23⅜	24
25	Hancock	12	12	12	12
10	Island Creek	45½	45½	45½	45½
125	Isle Royale	21	21½	21	21½
62	Kerr Lake	4⅞	5	4⅞	5
175	Lake	6⅜	6⅜	6⅛	6⅜
50	La Salle	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
10	Mayflower	5	5	5	5
83	Mohawk	60	60½	59⅜	59⅝
11	Nevada Con	12½	12½	12	12
200	New Arcadian	5½	5⅝	5⅜	5⅜
10	Nipissing	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼
460	North Butte	23	23⅝	23	23⅜
30	Osceola	68	68½	68	68½
220	Pond Creek	14¼	14¾	14¼	14½
138	Quincy	55⅝	56⅛	55⅝	56⅛
45	Shannon	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
142	St. Mary's Ld.	31	31	31	31
285	Sup. Copper	27¼	28	27¼	28
110	Tamarack	31⅜	31⅜	31¼	31¼
390	U. S. Smelting	20⅝	21	20⅝	21
159	U. S. Sm. pf.	39⅝	40	39⅝	40
50	Utah Apex	2⅜	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛
100	Utah Con	10	10	10	10
10	Utah Copper	52⅞	52⅞	52⅝	52⅞
575	Wolverine	41	44	41	43¾

RAILROADS.

30	Boston & Al	190	190	190	190
45	Boston Elev	92	92	91½	91½
12	Boston & Me	21½	21½	21½	21½
10	Maine Central	96	96	96	96
210	Mass. Elec	7	7	7	7
50	Mass. Elec. pf	44	44	43	44
133	N.Y., N.H. & H.	50	50¼	49⅝	49⅝
5	W. E. St. Ry.	71	71	71	71
10	W. E. S. R. pf.	92½	93	92½	93

MISCELLANEOUS.

50	Am. Ag. Ch	51	51	51	51
145	A. Ag. Ch. pf.	92	92	91½	92
25	A. Pn. Ser. pf.	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝
70	Am. Sugar	102½	103½	102½	103
173	Am. Sugar pf.	110½	110½	109⅝	110½
100	Am. T. & T.	120½	120½	120½	120½
27	Am. Wool. pf.	78	78	78	78½
15	A. G. & W. I.	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
10	Edison	258	258	258	258
28	Gen. Electric	142	143	141½	142
58	Mass. Gas	82¾	83	82⅝	82½
35	Mass. Gas pf.	91	91½	91	91¼
55	McElwain pf.	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞
49	Mergenthaler	160	160	154	154
50	Mis. Riv. Pow.	12¼	12½	12¼	12½
25	M. R. P. pf.	39	40	39	40
20	N. E. Tel.	141	141	141	141
123	Pullman	152	152	152	152
32	Swift	103½	108	103½	108
105	United Fruit	116⅝	116⅝	116½	116½
400	U. Shoe Mach.	55½	55½	54½	54½
122	U. S. M. pf.	28½	29	28⅝	29
845	U. S. Steel	40½	41	40⅜	40½
42	U. S. Steel pf.	108⅜	104	103⅜	103⅜
400	West. Union	64¼	64¼	63⅝	64⅛

BONDS.

$1,000	A. Ag. Ch. 5s	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
6,000	A. T. & T. 4s	89	89	88⅞	88⅞
2,000	C. J. & S. Y. 5s, 1915	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼
2,000	N. E. Tel. 5s, 1932	100⅜	101	100⅜	101
1,500	Swift 5s	94½	94⅝	94½	94⅝
2,000	U. S. Steel 5s	100⅞	100⅞	100⅝	100⅝
2,000	W. T. & T. 5s	96¼	96¼	96¼	96¼

BALTIMORE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
20	Balt. Trust	121	121	120	120
5	Citizens' Fire	50	50	50	50
32	Con. Power	105	105	103½	103½
1,300	Cosden	5	5	5	5
12	North. Central	85½	85½	85½	85½
20	Union Trust	66	66	66	66
20	U. S. F. & G.	190	190	190	190
109	Way. O. & G.	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜

BONDS.

$1,000	B., S. Pt. & C. 4½s	96	96	96	96
1,000	Chi. Rys. 1st 5s	97	97	97	97
200	City B. 4s, '58	94	94	94	94
200	City B. 4s, '57	95	95	95	95
4,000	City B. 4s	95	95	95	95
200	City B. 4s, '20	95	95	95	95
800	City B. 4s, '25	96	96	96	96
300	City B. 4s, '29	96	96	96	96
1,000	C. & I. Ry. 5s	95¼	95¼	95¼	95¼
4,500	Con. Coal 6s	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
8,000	Con. Gas 4½s	93⅞	93⅞	93⅞	93⅞
8,000	Elkhorn F. 5s	93¾	93¾	93¼	93⅜
2,000	F. & C. Ty. 5s	100	100	100	100
4,000	G., C. & N. 5s	102¼	102¼	102¼	102¼
1,000	Md. Elec. 5s	98½	98½	98½	98½
1,000	Mt. V.-W. Cot. Duck 6s, ctfs.	36	36	36	36
6,000	U. Rys. & E. 1st 4s	83	83	83	83
19,000	U. Rys. & E. ctfs. 4s	60¾	61	60½	60⅝
1,000	U. Rys. & E. ctfs. 5s	85½	85½	85½	85½
1,000	V. Mid. 5th 5s	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜

BOSTON CURB.

Sales.		Bid.	Asked.
Alvarado	.60	1	
Bay S. Gas	.10	.12	
Begole	1	1¼	
Bohemia	1¾	1⅞	
Boston Ely	.13	.15	
Butte & L.	.33	.36	
Calaveras	.98	1	
Chief Cons.	.70	.76	
Cons. Ariz.	.32	.35	
Cons. Cop.	1⅜	1¼	
Cortez	.13	.30	
Crown R.	.73	.76	
Davis Daly	1¼	1¼	
Eagle & B.	.86	.95	
First Nat.	1¼	1½	
Houghton	1¼	1½	
Iron Blos.	.98	1	
La Rose	.70	.76	
Majestic	.14	.17	
McK.-Dar.	.42	.46	
Mex. Met.	.15	.16	
M. & M. Am.	2¼	2⅝	
New Baltic	1⅜	1⅝	
Nev. Doug.	.37	.42	
O. D. T. rcts	4¾	5¼	
Ohio Cop.	.10	.11	
Oneco		.70	
S. Lake	4⅜	5	
Stewart	1⅜	1½	
U. Verde	1⅛	2	
Yukon	2⅜	2½	

CHICAGO.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
5	Booth Fish pf	71	71	71	71
290	K. C. Lite cfts	30	30½	28	30½
210	Chi. Pn. Tool	47½	48	47	47
60	Chi. Ry. Ser. 2	28¾	28¾	28¾	28¾
88	Com. Edison	136½	136½	136½	136½
1	Dia. Match	96	96	96	96
50	H., S. & M. pf.	106½	106½	106½	106½
160	K. C. Ry. & L.	30	30	30	30
50	K. C. Ry. & L. pf.	52	57	52	57
35	Carbide	159	160	160	160
5	Harv. of N. J.	96	96	96	96
35	People's Gas	118⅞	118⅞	118⅝	118⅝
50	Quaker O. pf.	104	104	104	104
25	Rumely	4½	4½	4½	4½
25	Stewart War.	50½	50½	50½	50½
178	Sears Roebuck	203	204	203	206
20	Swift & Co.	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜	108⅝

BONDS.

$10,000	Chi. Ry. 5s	96⅞	96⅞	96⅝	96⅝
4,000	City Ry. 5s	98⅛	98⅜	98⅛	98⅜
2,000	Chi. Rys., Inc.	41⅜	41⅝	41⅜	41⅝
4,000	D. Match deb. 6s	102	102	102	102
1,000	Chi. Tel. 5s	100⅜	100⅝	100⅜	100⅝
5,000	Swift 5s	96	96	96	96

PHILADELPHIA.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
225	A. G. of N. J.	104	104	104	104
8	Am. Rys. pf.	101	101	100⅞	101
25	Am. Smelting	62¼	62¼	62¼	62¼
113	Am. Sugar	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
134	Am. Sugar pf.	108⅞	108⅞	108⅞	108⅞
10	Bald. Loco	30	30	30	30
1	Bald. Loco. pf.	99	99	99	99
50	Beth. Steel	86	86	86	86
100	Cal. Pet.	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞
467	Camb. S. scrip	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛
21	El Stor. B.	48	48	47½	48
15	Gen. Asp. pf.	65	65	65	65
415	Keystone Tel.	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝
3	Key. Tel. pf.	62	62	62	62
15	Lehigh Nav.	75½	75½	75½	75½
101	Leh. Nav. t. c.	75	75⅞	75	75⅞
12	Lehigh Val.	67⅜	67⅜	67⅛	67⅜
130	L. V. Transit	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜
100	Mo. Pacific	11¼	11¼	11¼	11¼
22	Phila. R. T.	10	10¼	10	10¼
1,885	P. R. T. t. c.	10	10¼	10	10¼
335	Penn. R.	52⅜	52⅝	52⅛	52⅜
490	Phila. Elec.	23⅜	23⅝	23⅜	23⅝
50	Phila. Trac.	77	77	77	77
14	Penn. salt	90	90	90	90
15	Reading	72⅜	72⅜	72⅜	72⅜
1,805	Tono. Belmont	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
136	T

CANNERS TO HOLD THEIR CONVENTION

The Eighth Annual One to be Opened in This City Today by Mayor Mitchel.

EXTENT OF THE INDUSTRY

Distribution Is Main Question to Consider, Other Things Being Satisfactory.

The Eighth Annual Convention of the National Canners' Association will be opened by Mayor Mitchel this morning in the grand ball room of the Hotel Astor. William C. Breed, of the Hotel Astor Chants' Association will bespeak a welcome in behalf of the business interests of the city, and George N. Numsen, Vice President of the association will respond. The balance of the session will be devoted to addresses by William C. Leitsch, President of the canners, and others.

Many of the pre-convention arrivals after registering, found their way over to the Grand Central Palace where canning machinery of every kind was in practical operation. The exhibit covered 70,000 square feet of space and included two floors. It showed every mechanical contrivance used in the industry from the time a product arrives at the factory in its natural state until it leaves snugly inclosed in its tin covering ready for the consumer. The exhibit is stated to be the most comprehensive of its kind ever shown in this country. The exhibit is not open generally to the public, although a limited number of tickets have been placed in the hands of John R. Young, of the Merchants' Association's convention bureau for distribution.

President Leitsch, in speaking of the work before the convention said:

"The chief subject at this convention for discussion will be the proper distribution of canners' products. The association has solved the question of purity in our products, and is bringing to a successful conclusion the campaign for perfect sanitation in the manufacture of goods. Reports will be received at the forthcoming session telling what has been accomplished the last year in putting all of our factories in a highly sanitary condition.

"Having disposed of these two problems, we are now free to take up the question of distribution or standardization of our products. We want to carry on a propaganda of education among the people in order to convince the purchasing public of the wholesomeness of canned goods as now put up. To that end, we shall pay considerable attention to the kind of labels to be used, so that the ultimate consumer will have as little trouble in picking out what he wants as is the case in selecting raw meats. We are withholding nothing from the public, and people are free at will to walk into our plants and see for themselves just how the products are being prepared. There's to be no price fixing and other secret things done at this convention, and everything is to be above board."

INQUIRY BUREAU CHARTERED

Joseph Johnson's City Investigators Give Efficiency as Their Aim.

The Bureau of City Inquiry of 51 Nassau Street, organized after the election of 1913, was incorporated at Albany yesterday. Its stated object is to aid municipal government in increasing its efficiency and in preventing waste and extravagance.

The Directors are Joseph Johnson, former Fire Commissioner; W. Bullock, former member of the Finance Department; W. R. Collins and W. E. Waddell of New York and James A. McQuare of Brooklyn.

When the bureau was first organized it was said to have the backing if Tammany Hall and Mr. Johnson was in charge. When he went to the Public Service Commission, Mr. Johnson was succeeded by Mr. Bullock. Several attacks on the Mitchel Administration, charging extravagance and inefficiency, have been made by the bureau.

AUCTION SALES.

MERCHANDISE.

David W. Biow Co.
520-522 Broadway.
(Tel. 6680-6681 Spring.) Near Spring St.
Today, Tuesday, Feb. 9, 10:30 A. M.
Special Peremptory Auction Sale.
1,500 Trade Lots
DRY GOODS,
LACES, EMBROIDERIES,
Men's and Ladies' **Furnishings,**
Ladies', Misses', and Children's
Wearing Apparel,
ALSO 100 CASES
Hosiery and Underwear

Large Stock of High-Grade
CLOTHING
at Auction Today, Tuesday, Feb. 9, at 10:30 A. M., at Our Salesrooms,
394 Broadway, New York City,
Consisting of 750 Fine Men's Suits, 500 Fine Boys' Suits,
1,000 Pairs High-grade Pants and a large quantity of Khaki and Corduroy Knee Pants.
A. SCHAAP & SONS, Auctrs.,
will sell above fine stock at absolute sale.
Telephone Franklin 42 and 43.

VAN PRAAG & CO., Auctioneers, Will Sell THURSDAY, FEB. 11th, 1915, at 10:30 A.M., At Our Salesrooms, 15-17 Greene St., N. Y.,
30 Individual, Genuine Inlaid Mahogany
'Clothing Cabinets
with sliding racks and doors, made by the Grand Rapids Cabinet Co., costing $150.00 each; 8 ft. Plate Glass Mahogany Bottom Show Cases, 2 Section Round Mahogany Bottom Show Cases, 3 Mahogany Triplicate Mirrors, 10 large Plate Glass Wall Mirrors, Mahogany Wall Cases, Counters, etc., formerly of Fox, Stiefel Co. of 34th St. and 5th Ave., N. Y. Dealers and storekeepers, these are the most expensive and elaborate fixtures we have ever sold.
VALUATION ABOUT $15,000.
High-Grade Retail Stock of
LADIES' CHILDREN'S and INFANTS'
FURNISHINGS
HABERDASHERY
UNDERWEAR, HOSIERY, SWEATERS,
Will Be Sold
TO-DAY, TUESDAY, 10:30 A. M.,
At Salesroom, 7 Lispenard St.,
A VERY LARGE, FINE STOCK OF ABOVE
By MICHAEL M. WEISZ.
Tel. 2847 Franklin.

FURNITURE—RUGS—ART.

PUBLIC AUCTION SALE OF
GENUINE ORIENTAL RUGS
VALUED OVER $20,000
We are instructed to dispose of about 340 exceptionally desirable ORIENTAL RUGS by an importer who is compelled to raise cash without delay.
To Be Sold Today and Tomorrow, Feb. 9 and 10, at 10:30 A. M. at the Salesroom of
SAMUEL H. RICHMOND, INC.,
27 GREENE ST., NEW YORK
(Near Canal Street.) Telephone 889 Spring.
The collection includes Persian and Chinese Rugs and Carpets, in most desirable sizes, designs and weaves; such as Persian Sarouk, Kermanshah, Royal Kashan, Persian Carpets and fine Bokhara Rugs, Kasaks, Persian Mats, Tabriz, etc., etc.
JOSEPH H. FRIEND, Auctioneer.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

Where Manufacturer and Buyer Meet. Telephone Bryant 1000. *45c per agate line. Count six words to the line.*

ATTENTION, MANUFACTURERS!—M. Furchgott & Sons of Charleston, S. C., are open for jobs for cash, consisting of cheap waists, children's dresses, skirts, house dresses, and other ready-to-wear apparel; also popular-priced Spring silk dresses, coat suits, wash dresses, skirts, waists, &c.; samples to be shown tomorrow and Thursday from 1:00 to 5:00 P. M. at office Baer & Lilienthal, 148 West 23d St.

NEW WHOLESALE MAIL ORDER CATALOGUE HOUSE, CATERING TO THE RETAILERS, ARE OPEN FOR SELLING AGENCIES IN ALL ARTICLES OF GENERAL MERCHANDISE. ADDRESS BY LETTER ONLY, REEKMAN, 30 EAST 23D.

THE ONLY BUYERS THAT WE DID NOT SELL OUR SUITS ARE THOSE THAT HAVE NOT VISITED OUR SHOWROOM. CALL AND BE CONVINCED. COOPER & GRAPES, 145 WEST 28TH ST.

CONTRACTORS in ladies' dresses: We have a large plant with facilities to turn out about 3,000 dresses weekly, silk or cloth; we have employed expert cutters and examiners; guarantee absolutely good, clean workmanship. Will call on request. Z 232 Times Annex.

RETIRING from business; loft lease, machinery, and fixtures for sale; suitable for manufacturing clothing or raincoats; excellent Broadway location. Address R. R., 247 Times Downtown.

Lewin Neiman Co. of Pittsburgh, Pa., are open to buy for spot cash for immediate delivery 100 dozen ostrich plumes from $1.50 to $3 a dozen. Call with samples Tuesday morning between 11 and 12 o'clock.

I. S. GIVEN, Buffalo, N. Y., open for jobs in Fall and Spring dresses; quantity no object; spot cash. Ben F. Levis, 72 and 74 Madison Av.

SALESMAN.—EMBROIDERIES, LACES, handkerchiefs or neckwear; intimately acquainted with city retail trade; would like to hear from firms in these lines. S 52 Times.

SILK PETTICOATS. $10.20 to $18.00 PER DOZEN. A few JOBS and regular numbers (snappy styles) at right prices. Manhattan Mfg. Co., 136 5th Av.

For Sale—Children's dress plant in New Milford, Conn., with 40 machines; help trained for white dresses and underwear. Address Box E 222 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN FOR CITY AND OUT-OF-TOWN trade wanted by large out-of-town cloak and suit house; commission only. Z 235 Times Annex.

MILL AGENT has quantity of staple hosiery at special price for department store and retail trade. Write for appointment. Box S 265 Times.

JOBS BOUGHT, spot cash; percales, ginghams, and trimmings used for house dresses and kimonos. Hirsh Sons, 220 Varet St., Brooklyn.

SOL KLEIN, Chicago, open for jobs of men's underwear, shirts, working shirts, and boys' blouses for spot cash. 8:30 to 10 A. M., 1,261 Broadway.

LEO H. NEIDERMAN of Sol Klein, Chicago, open for jobs of rugs, curtains, and draperies for spot cash. 8:30 to 10 A. M., 1,261 Broadway.

FRENCH SERGES for sale, Juilliards 5421; 4408; all new Spring shades; mill prices. Box 17, 302 6th Av.

AN EXCHANGE IN LINE OF PARIS SAMPLE HATS FOR SALE CHEAP. E. J. CLANCY, 425 WEST 55TH ST.

I. BEILEY & CO., 133 West 21st. For snappy and popular-price circular petticoats, at $16.50 per dozen.

AUTO WEAR RAINCOAT CO.—Men's, women's, and children's slip-ons. 55 5th Av.

Coats, suits, dresses, skirts for wholesale mail orders. Goldberg, 39 West 32d.

Wanted.—Open for waists, hose, underwear. Timlow Co., Longacre Building.

Jobber wants samples of cloth and silk coats, 8th floor, 43 West 24th St.

JOBBER LOOKING AT MEN'S SILK NECKWEAR. 15 West 17th St.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday...3¼@4 per cent. for the best names
Saturday...3½@4 " " "
The quotation is for six months' paper.

***

Good Season for Tailors.

The Spring business of the tailors-to-the-trade has opened up in what is considered an auspicious fashion. From the sounding out which has been made of the agents in various parts of the country, the indications are that a larger volume will be done during this season than was the case during the Fall. In one instance a book house was given an opportunity to cancel or revise its orders, but took no advantage of the privilege, as ordinarily it would, the book houses usually benefit by a dull season in the ready-to-wear branch and this may explain conditions that look promising in the tailoring end at the present time.

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Lull in Army Contracts.

There is little or no change as far as the letting of foreign army contracts in the piece goods market is concerned. The mills will run out of this kind of work in the very near future, and, so far, there have been no similar orders given. Negotiations on the Russian contract that calls for a large amount of cloth are practically completed, however, and the order will probably be given out within the next few days. The price per yard is understood to be lower than was at first anticipated, and some of the mills that were bidding on the contract cannot see how the goods can be made except at a loss, with the wool market constantly growing stronger.

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Ending Claflin Receivership.

Receivers Martindale and Juilliard were still in charge of the Claflin business yesterday, several of the many details incident to the transfer of the assets to the Mercantile Stores Corporation and the H. B. Claflin Corporation not being completed. It was said last night, however, that formal transfer of the assets would probably be accomplished tomorrow. With the transfer of the assets in question to the new owners, the jurisdiction of the receivers over the affairs of the Claflin interests will cease automatically. Because of the many business odds and ends to be cleaned up, however, it is not known just when their discharge will be applied for.

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Mail Business Reported Good.

Another excellent mail business from all over the country, barring some badly-affected parts of the South, was reported yesterday by commission houses in the dry goods market. Everywhere it was said that the general tone of business had improved materially, the only weak spot at this time being outings. The quiet of these goods is attributed more to the uncertainty caused among buyers by the price cuts that have been made on them since the opening prices were named than to any surplus stocks in the hands of the jobbers. The call for standard lines of bleached goods continues active, and the jobbers are also reported to be taking good-sized lots of branded sheetings in the gray, at prices which show substantial advances over the figures asked for the same goods a month or so ago.

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Laces Are Moving Well.

A good business in laces is reported here, the demand being spread over a wide variety of merchandise. An especially good demand is told of for net top and Oriental laces, ranging in width up to forty-five inches. Vals are good, but scarce and hard to get. Cheap shadow laces, eight to eighteen inches wide, are being taken well by the manufacturing trade for ruffles on petticoats. White, ecru, sand and some combinations are the most popular colors, though in Chantilly laces there is a call for black, as well as for ecru and white. These laces are most wanted in the twelve, eighteen and twenty-seven inch widths. In embroideries there is a good call for edges and flouncings in organdies, batistes and voiles, and a better demand for cambrics.

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Dress Goods More Active.

A much improved house trade in dress goods is reported by secondary distributors of this merchandise in the local market, the bulk of the buying being done by the out-of-town retailers. The most popular fabrics for tailor-made effects at the moment are coverts and Palm Beach weaves. For garments of the mens mannish types there is a fine call for cheviots. Blue serges are in demand, as are prunellas and other goods of the satin-faced variety. A good call for shepherd checks is reported also, especially from buyers whose stores are located in the Middle West. Buying of corporation goods has been active since the openings for Fall, but sellers in this part of the market do not appear anxious to book orders for the new season with the raw material and dyestuff markets in their present unsettled state.

***

Better Bids for Gray Goods.

There was good bidding for printcloths for future delivery in the gray goods market yesterday, especially for shipments past July. Because of the unwillingness of the mills to meet the views of buyers as to price, however, most of the bids were refused. Among them were very substantial bids of 4½ cents for 39-inch 68-72s for delivery from July on. Spot sales of this construction were made at that price, however. Bids of 3¾ cents for 39-inch 72-76s were refused in certain quarters of the market for late delivery, in spite of the fact that this figure is an eighth higher than the present spot price. There were reports of 68-72s, 64-60s, 64-56s, and 64-48s all being sold at sixteenth off for spot delivery, both by first and second hands. While it is known that some second hands were letting the goods out below the market, the fact that sales of all of these constructions were made yesterday for spot delivery at full market figures tends strongly to disprove these reports so far as they affect the position of the mills. Sheetings were active and much firmer in tone. Spot printcloth prices follow:

39-inch, 80-80s	5¾c	38½-inch, 64-56s	3¾c
39-inch, 72-76s	5¼c	38½-inch, 60-52s	3½c
39-inch, 68-72s	5c	38½-inch, 60-48s	3½c
38½-inch, 64-64s	4c	27-inch, 64-60s	2½c
38½-inch, 64-60s	3¾c	27-inch, 56-52s	2¼c

BUYERS FLOCK TO TOWN.

Merchants Fear Imported Goods Will Be Exhausted Early.

Yesterday was reported at many of the hotels to have been the biggest day in several years for the arrival of out-of-town buyers. The rush was expected, for the second Monday in February, according to the clerks at the Broadway hotels, is ordinarily the day when the big crowd or representatives of merchants throughout the country gets here. At one hotel, it was said, there were 800 reservations for the day. The McAlpin reported yesterday afternoon at 5 o'clock that thirty-two pages of the register were used by arrivals during the morning and afternoon.

Also, according to the same authorities, there are more women among the buyers than usual. A merchant from Virginia, who arrived with the heads of some of his departments at the Imperial, denied that there was any question of saving in this, and said that women buyers had usually the same expense allowance as men. A room clerk at one of the hotels, popular with buyers, said that many firms which formerly sent their buyers here at different times seemed to have sent their whole force to New York at the same time.

It was thought that the presence of so many buyers meant that the merchants of the country were expecting better business. A merchant gave a somewhat different interpretation when he said there was apprehension that it would not be possible to get the usual supply of goods from Europe.

"The jobbers practically had their supplies on hand when the war started," he said, "and were able to furnish us with what we wanted. But maybe it will be difficult to get French and German goods now."

Another disagreed with this view, saying he understood that importations had been heavy, in spite of the war.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Duties Assessed on Woolens, Ink Jars, and Pile Fabric.

The H. Black Company, Cleveland, has been sustained in a contention dealing with the classification under the tariff act of 1913 of woolen costumes in part of braid, or silk and fur trimmings. The merchandise was classified as wool wearing apparel in part of trimmings with duty at the rate of 60 per cent. ad valorem. Judge Howell decided that the goods are properly dutiable at only 35 per cent. ad valorem as wool wearing apparel. It was held that the amount of trimming was not sufficient to warrant duty at the higher rate.

Robert B. Ways, agent for the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company at Baltimore, lost in a claim that stoneware jars containing ink imported under the Dingley act of 1897 are free of duty as usual coverings for such merchandise. The jars were taxed 40 per cent. ad valorem as articles of stoneware undecorated. Judge Somerville denied that they are usual containers, and affirmed the Collector's assessment.

H. Bernard was overruled in a claim that certain fabrics are properly dutiable at the appropriate rate in the present tariff for cotton cloth. The assessment at 40 per cent. ad valorem as pile fabrics is affirmed.

KENT ON FOREIGN TRADE.

Banker Explains War's Influence in University Lecture.

Fred I. Kent, Vice President of the Bankers Trust Company, said yesterday in delivering the first lecture of a series on the war at New York University that he believed increased trade with South American countries necessarily must mean decreased trade with Germany and other European nations.

"At present we are trying to replace the certain markets which we had in Europe with uncertain markets in South America," said he. "If there were no war, there is some doubt as to whether such a change would be beneficial to this country. Germany, for instance, has undoubtedly been able to buy more largely of our goods, because it was supplying its own to South America. We could not expect to take away Germany's trade in South America and still have our exports to Germany continue on the same scale, other things being equal. As the war has stopped our trade to Germany, however, to a great extent, we are obliged to go to South America for an outlet for our goods, and South America may have to come to us, should the war continue.

"We consequently have no real choice, but we must not forget that if we take away from a country its trade, we cannot expect to sell that country our goods to the same extent as before."

BALDWIN HEIRS PROTEST.

File Objections with Surrogate to Accounts of Executors.

Objections to the accounting of the estate of George V. N. Baldwin, the lawyer, who died Feb. 24, 1908, leaving more than $800,000, were filed yesterday in behalf of Lily D. Baldwin, niece, and Alice Colvocoresses, grand niece, of Colorado Springs. Charles May and George V. N. Baldwin, Jr., are the accounting executors.

The objectors say the executors have not accounted for all the property, that they have not given details of the sale of certain real estate, that they are not entitled to receive fees both as executors and as lawyers, and that office expenses should be eliminated from charges against the estate.

Surrogate Fowler sent the case to John C. Gray, as referee.

C. A. Gould Applies to Surrogates.

Charles A. Gould, President of the Gould Coupler Company, yesterday applied to the Surrogates' Court for letters of administration on the estate of his son, Charles Moulton Gould, Vice President of the company, who died Oct. 20, 1914. The estate amounted to $65,000 personalty and $3,300 in realty, according to the application.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

AKRON, Ohio—C. H. Yeager Co.; J. L. Yeagher, cloaks, suits; R. G. Yeager, notions, hosiery, gloves, jewelry; Miss E. Yewen, laces; J. D. Olson, dry goods; J. A. Morgan, dry goods; 320 Church.

AKRON—Akron D. G. Co.; E. Glas, jobs, Fall coats; 72 Madison Av.

AKRON, Ohio—M. O'Neill & Co.; A. M. Barker, furn. goods, underwear; 37 W. 20th.

ALBANY—W. M. Whitney & Co.; P. J. McManus, cloaks, suits; Miss E. Dwyer, waists; 41 Union Square.

ALBANY—Feary & Son; P. Feary, shoes; Park Avenue.

ALTOONA—Kline Bros.; C. E. Hedberg, dress goods, silks, ribbons, linings; Miss M. E. Price, art goods; A. S. Helfrich, ready-to-wear; 214 Church.

ALTOONA—Kline Bros.; Miss A. B. Saink, laces; 214 Church.

AMSTERDAM, N. Y.—M. Lurie & Co.; H. J. Waitman, ready-to-wear; 1,133 B'way; Hoffman House.

ATLANTA—J. P. Allen & Co.; J. P. Allen, ready-to-wear; 1,261 Broadway.

ATLANTA—M. Rich & Bros. Co.; W. H. Rich, general mdse.; 148 W. 23d.

ATLANTA, Ga.—Linen Store; J. B. Fallaize, linens; Breslin.

ATLANTA—S. Saul, cloaks, suits, millinery; 229 4th Av.; Hermitage.

AUBURN, N. Y.—Foster, Ross Co.; C. Kierst, rugs, trunks, toys; J. Beattie, Redoma Co., Postal Cards, ribbons; 66 5th Av.

AUBURN, N. Y.—Foster, Ross & Co.; D. P. Truex, upholstery goods; 69 5th Av.

BALTIMORE—A. S. Brager; L. I. Brager, domestics; 100 Grand.

BALTIMORE—Hochschild, Kohn & Co.; Miss J. Armstrong, waists; H. J. Rohr, Miss D. Crew, Miss B. Collins, millinery; 220 5th Av.

BALTIMORE—Goldsburg Bros.; J. Wolf, cloaks, suits; Strand.

BALTIMORE—Paul & Berney; B. J. Berney, waists; 1,123 B'way; Latham.

BALTIMORE—Stewart & Co.; Miss N. McDonald, jewelry, leather goods; 18 W. 35th.

BALTIMORE—Armstrong, Cator & Co.; H. L. McLanahan, hats; 200 5th Av.

BALTIMORE—F. Bergner & Co.; J. W. Waltz, dry goods; Astor.

BALTIMORE—The Hub; Mrs. H. Sloman, ready to wear; Miss C. Rosendale, waists; Gregorian.

BAY CITY, Mich.—Hawley D. G. Co.; C. R. Hawley, domestics, laces; Marie Antoinette.

BELLEFONTAINE, Ohio—J. G. Morris, furn. goods, ready-to-wear; Latham.

BERWICK, Penn.—Berwick Stores Co.; C. E. Ferris, ready-to-wear; L. M. Elder, furn. goods; 16 E. 33d.

BINGHAMTON—Sisson Bros. & Welden Co.; Miss A. McNulty, laces, trimmings; 220 5th Av.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Loveman, Joseph & Loeb; W. W. Morris, dress goods, silks; 31 Union Square; Aberdeen.

BOSTON—Magrane, Houston Co.; Mrs. Leary, infants' children's wear; C. H. Magrane, representing; Great Northern.

BOSTON—Rosenbaum Bros.; H. Rosenbaum, woolens; St. Denis.

BOSTON—Shepard-Norwell Co.; E. Gilles, wash goods; 220 5th Av.; St. Denis.

BOSTON—Burke & Co.; T. F. Burke, woolens; Wallick's.

BOSTON—Chase, Brown & Co.; W. H. Chase, woolens; Murray Hill.

BOSTON—J. Dreyfus & Sons; C. Dreyfus, furn. goods; 200 5th Av.

BOSTON—William Filene's Sons Co.; Mr. Clarke, millinery; Mr. Dutch, untrimmed millinery; Miss Coakley, muslin underwear; Miss Jordan, Simmons, negligees; Mr. Biedeman, ladies' suits; F. Phillips, ladies' coats; basement buyers—Mrs. Kasanof, ladies' neckwear; Mr. Ring, dresses; 116 W. 32d.

BOSTON—Jordan Marsh Co.; F. W. Coombs, dry goods; D. Williams, dry goods; 32 Union Square.

BOSTON—Jordan, Marsh Co.; D. W. Edwards, millinery; S. A. Campbell, hdkfs.; 31 Union Square.

BOSTON—Gilchrist Co.; W. T. Libby, millinery; 432 4th Av.

BOSTON—C. F. Hovey & Co.; F. C. Hincks, furn. goods; 432 4th Av.

BOSTON—Elliott Mfg. Co.; B. Friedman, petticoats; Broadway Central.

BOSTON—J. Rosenberg, ready-to-wear; Grand.

BOSTON—Schultz & Guthrie; W. R. Guthrie, dry goods; Broztell.

BRISTOL, Tenn.—Christian, Taylor Hat Co.; S. N. Christian, hats; Grand.

BUFFALO—Kleinhans & Co.; W. Reinhardt, men's furnishing goods, hosiery, underwear; J. M. Looby, ladies' ready-to-wear; T. C. Dooley, silks, dress goods, white goods; Mr. Berner, laces, embroideries; 31 Union Sq.

BUFFALO—J. S. Gilmore; Miss Classle, waists, dresses; 72 Madison Av.

BUFFALO—Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Co.; R. S. Weymouth, millinery; 2 Walker.

BUFFALO—Siegrist & Fralick; J. Glaser, notions, art goods, ribbons; Miss R. Klump, millinery; 20 W. 22d.

BUFFALO—J. N. Adam & Co.; Miss L. Hess, infants', children's wear; Mrs. B. M. Van Ness, juniors' wear; 18 W. 35th.

BUFFALO—N. Gutman & Co.; N. Gutman, pants; Park Avenue.

BUTLER, Ind.—Knisley D. G. Co.; F. L. Keplinger, dry goods; Wallick's.

CAMBRIDGE, Ohio—Johnson & Connor; F. H. Johnson, ready-to-wear; Latham.

CATSKILL, N. Y.—Kortz; F. H. Kortz, carpets; Continental.

CEDAR RAPIDS—C. Devecke; C. S. Curtis, domestics; 320 Church.

CHICAGO—Sears, Roebuck & Co.; H. M. Kelso, cotton goods; 438 Broadway.

CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; J. Ling, crockery; Miss F. Tarrson, waists, underwear; Miss Anderson, corsets; 15 E. 22d.

CHICAGO—Boston Store; W. J. McEdwards, silks; S. Shane, coats, suits, dresses, basement; J. A. Shane, ribbons, hdkfs.; Miss F. Feldman, ready-to-wear; 44 E. 23d.

CHICAGO—L. J. Levy, dry goods; Wellington.

CHICAGO—Hillman, H. M., Hillman, waists; Miss Mangson, misses', juniors', children's ready-to-wear; 116 West 32d.

CHICAGO—S. T. Cardon Co.; S. T. Cardon, ready-to-wear; 1,133 B'way.

CHICAGO—A. Wieboldt & Co.; E. Kielack, waists, muslin underwear, corsets; Mr. Levy, ready-to-wear; S. Svendsen, laces, neckwear, hdkfs., ribbons; H. Sommerfield, hosiery, gloves; 1,133 B'way; Latham.

CHICAGO—12th Street Store; D. Cohen, rugs, curtains, draperies; J. Simon, men's furn. goods, underwear; 1,261 B'way.

CHICAGO—S. Mandl, genl. mdse.; 1,261 B'way.

CHICAGO—Sol Klein; A. Spilka, notions, fancy goods; ribbons, hosiery laces, embroideries; P. Osterhag, men's furn. goods; umbrellas, hosiery, underwear; Mr. Biederman, ladies' suits; F. Phillips, ladies' coats; basement buyers—Mrs. Kasanof, ladies' neckwear; Mr. Ring, dresses; 116 W. 32d.

BOSTON—Jordan Marsh Co.; F. W. Coombs, dry goods; D. Williams, dry goods; 32 Union Square.

BOSTON—Jordan, Marsh Co.; D. W. Edwards, millinery; S. A. Campbell, hdkfs.; 31 Union Square.

BOSTON—Gilchrist Co.; W. T. Libby, millinery; 432 4th Av.

BOSTON—C. F. Hovey & Co.; F. C. Hincks, furn. goods; 432 4th Av.

BOSTON—Elliott Mfg. Co.; B. Friedman, petticoats; Broadway Central.

BOSTON—J. Rosenberg, ready-to-wear; Grand.

BOSTON—Schultz & Guthrie; W. R. Guthrie, dry goods; Broztell.

BRISTOL, Tenn.—Christian, Taylor Hat Co.; S. N. Christian, hats; Grand.

AMSTERDAM, N. Y.—M. Lurie & Co.; H. J. Waitman, ready-to-wear; 1,133 B'way; Hoffman House.

ATLANTA—J. P. Allen & Co.; J. P. Allen, ready-to-wear; 1,261 Broadway.

ATLANTA—M. Rich & Bros. Co.; W. H. Rich, general mdse.; 148 W. 23d.

ATLANTA, Ga.—Linen Store; J. B. Fallaize, linens; Breslin.

ATLANTA—S. Saul, cloaks, suits, millinery; 229 4th Av.; Hermitage.

AUBURN, N. Y.—Foster, Ross Co.; C. Kierst, rugs, trunks, toys; J. Beattie, Redoma Co., Postal Cards, ribbons; 66 5th Av.

AUBURN, N. Y.—Foster, Ross & Co.; D. P. Truex, upholstery goods; 69 5th Av.

BALTIMORE—A. S. Brager; L. I. Brager, domestics; 100 Grand.

BALTIMORE—Hochschild, Kohn & Co.; Miss J. Armstrong, waists; H. J. Rohr, Miss D. Crew, Miss B. Collins, millinery; 220 5th Av.

BALTIMORE—Goldsburg Bros.; J. Wolf, cloaks, suits; Strand.

BALTIMORE—Paul & Berney; B. J. Berney, waists; 1,123 B'way; Latham.

BALTIMORE—Stewart & Co.; Miss N. McDonald, jewelry, leather goods; 18 W. 35th.

BALTIMORE—Armstrong, Cator & Co.; H. L. McLanahan, hats; 200 5th Av.

BALTIMORE—F. Bergner & Co.; J. W. Waltz, dry goods; Astor.

BALTIMORE—The Hub; Mrs. H. Sloman, ready to wear; Miss C. Rosendale, waists; Gregorian.

BAY CITY, Mich.—Hawley D. G. Co.; C. R. Hawley, domestics, laces; Marie Antoinette.

BELLEFONTAINE, Ohio—J. G. Morris, furn. goods, ready-to-wear; Latham.

BERWICK, Penn.—Berwick Stores Co.; C. E. Ferris, ready-to-wear; L. M. Elder, furn. goods; 16 E. 33d.

BINGHAMTON—Sisson Bros. & Welden Co.; Miss A. McNulty, laces, trimmings; 220 5th Av.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Loveman, Joseph & Loeb; W. W. Morris, dress goods, silks; 31 Union Square; Aberdeen.

BOSTON—Magrane, Houston Co.; Mrs. Leary, infants' children's wear; C. H. Magrane, representing; Great Northern.

BOSTON—Rosenbaum Bros.; H. Rosenbaum, woolens; St. Denis.

BOSTON—Shepard-Norwell Co.; E. Gilles, wash goods; 220 5th Av.; St. Denis.

BOSTON—Burke & Co.; T. F. Burke, woolens; Wallick's.

BOSTON—Chase, Brown & Co.; W. H. Chase, woolens; Murray Hill.

BOSTON—J. Dreyfus & Sons; C. Dreyfus, furn. goods; 200 5th Av.

BOSTON—William Filene's Sons Co.; Mr. Clarke, millinery; Mr. Dutch, untrimmed millinery; Miss Coakley, muslin underwear; Miss Jordan, Simmons, negligees; Mr. Biedeman, ladies' suits; F. Phillips, ladies' coats; basement buyers—Mrs. Kasanof, ladies' neckwear; Mr. Ring, dresses; 116 W. 32d.

BOSTON—Jordan, Marsh Co.; D. W. Edwards, millinery; S. A. Campbell, hdkfs.; 31 Union Square.

BOSTON—Gilchrist Co.; W. T. Libby, millinery; 432 4th Av.

BOSTON—C. F. Hovey & Co.; F. C. Hincks, furn. goods; 432 4th Av.

BOSTON—Elliott Mfg. Co.; B. Friedman, petticoats; Broadway Central.

BOSTON—J. Rosenberg, ready-to-wear; Grand.

BOSTON—Schultz & Guthrie; W. R. Guthrie, dry goods; Broztell.

BRISTOL, Tenn.—Christian, Taylor Hat Co.; S. N. Christian, hats; Grand.

CONNERSVILLE, Ind.—A. E. Leiter Co.; A. E. Leiter, cloaks, suits, millinery; Wallick's.

COVINGTON—The Bon Ton Cloak & Suit Co.; Mrs. L. Dershumy, ready to wear; 38 W. 21st, eighth floor.

COVINGTON—The Parisian Cloak & Suit Co.; Mrs. L. Dershumy, ready to wear; 38 W. 21st, eighth floor.

DANVILLE, Ky.—Quality Shop; S. Mandel, ladies' ready to wear; 170 5 Av.

DAVENPORT, Iowa—Eisendrath Millinery Co.; M. Lebemberg, millinery; Miss M. A. Kinvie, pattern hats; Martinique.

DAVENPORT, Iowa—Harned & Von Maur Co.; R. H. Harned, serge dresses; 31 Union Square.

DAYTON, Ohio—Elder & Johnston Co.; Miss M. Taylor, toilet goods; Miss L. Butler, Miss M. Hymes, Miss Crowell, Miss R. Smith; 2 Walker, representing.

DAYTON, Ohio—Elder & Johnston Co.; Miss L. Redelberger, notions, jewelry, leather goods; 2 Walker.

DAYTON, Ohio—J. G. Steely & Co.; C. C. Grubbs, flowers, feathers; York.

DECATUR, Ill.—Linn & Scruggs Co.; Miss Dameron, millinery; 31 Union Square.

DELPHI, Ind.—J. T. Ives Sons Co.; M. Ives, general merchandise; Flanders.

DENISON, Texas—J. W. Madden Co.; S. R. Porge, dry goods; 22 W. 21st; Aberdeen.

DENVER, Col.—May Co.; Mr. Brooks, men's neckwear; 37 West 20th.

DENVER—Morris (John) Jewelry, Somerset.

DES MOINES—Younker Bros.; A. L. Younker, gloves, ribbons, ladies' neckwear; 303 5th Av.

DES MOINES—Younker Bros.; A. Younker, ladies' neckwear, ribbons, hdkfs.; 303 5th Av.

DES MOINES—Harris-Emery Co.; Mrs. D. H. Smith, millinery; 1,270 Broadway.

DES MOINES, Iowa—Eisendrath Millinery Co.; M. Lebemberg, millinery; Martinique.

DES MOINES—Younker Bros.; Miss A. Parrell, women's suits; 303 5th Av.

DETROIT—I. L. Hudson Co.; O. Webber, general mdse.; G. A. Mayhew, muslin underwear, infants' wear; corsets; Miss Crowley, infants' wear; W. E. Sittlington, dress goods, silks; 50 Union Square.

DULUTH—F. A. Patrick & Co.; F. C. Deery, notions, fancy goods, books, stationery; 49 Leonard.

ERIE, Penn.—Warner Bros. Co.; W. H. Warner, domestics; G. W. Limper, dress goods, silks; Miss Hamburger, Miss Whilis, and Miss Ward, ladies' neckwear, dress trimmings, ribbons, laces, hdkfs.; Great Northern.

ELKHART, Ind.—W. F. Stanton Co.; W. L. Stanton, ready to wear; 7 W. 22d; Somerset.

ERIE, Penn.—Osborne, Norman Co.; Miss E. Shumaker, waists; Miss E. Osborne, cloaks, suits; 1,170 Broadway, Park Avenue.

ERIE, Penn.—United Hardware Supply Co.; C. Graham, hardware; Imperial.

ERIE—Paris Cloak House; M. R. Hillman, Miss Carney, cloaks, suits; Latham.

ERIE—Trask, Prescott & Richardson Co.; D. Coyle, carpets; 320 Church; Latham.

FAIRMONT, W. Va.; J. M. Hartley & Sons; Mr. Rourad, ready-to-wear; 6th floor; 1,270 Broadway.

FREMONT, Ohio—G. D. Johnson, ready-to-wear; Room 807, 1,182 Broadway.

FRESNO, Cal.—Radin & Kamp; F. J. Considine, ladies' hosiery, underwear, laces, ribbons, neckwear, jewelry, leather goods; umbrellas; 9 W. 20th.

FORT WORTH—L. G. Gilbert; clothing, furn. goods, women's ready-to-wear; 1,195 Bwy.

FREMONT, Ohio—J. Joseph Sons.; P. Joseph, dry goods; 1,161 Broadway.

GADSDEN, Ala.—A. Hasserdorn, clothing, furnishing goods; Cumberland.

GALVESTON—A. L. Pierson, hosiery, underwear; 43 Leonard.

GLOVERSVILLE, N. Y.—Martin & Naylor Co.; W. W. Strong, general merchandise; 320 Church.

GLOVERSVILLE—Martin & Naylor Co.; D. F. Mapes, furn. goods; F. C. Barney, carpets; 320 Church.

GRAND RAPIDS—Wursburg D. G. Co.; Miss Voas and J. L. Sommer, ready-to-wear; 6th floor; 1,270 Broadway.

GREENVILLE, Texas—Spurlock Bros. & Hogan; E. L. Spurlock, ladies' ready-to-wear; Aberdeen.

HAZLETON, Penn.—"Bon Ton"; Mrs. Dhum, ready to wear; Imperial.

HUNTSVILLE, Ala.—The Famous; T. T. Terry, general mdse.; T. Freeman, ready-to-wear, Park Avenue.

INDIANAPOLIS—H. P. Wasson & Co.; Miss N. Honan, infants' wear, corsets, muslin underwear; Miss H. Griffin, gloves; 71 West 23d.

INDIANAPOLIS—Pettis D. G. Co.; H. S. Kistler, laces, ribbons, trimmings; W. L. Smith, silks, velvets; 2 Walker.

INDIANAPOLIS—Goldstein Brothers; S. Goldstein, serge dresses; H. Goldstein, carpets, rugs, draperies; 31 Union Square.

INDIANAPOLIS—Wm. H. Block Co.; Miss Sadler, ready-to-wear; 1,261 Broadway.

INDIANAPOLIS—L. S. Ayres & Co.; Miss Krauch, infants' wear, negligee, muslin underwear; 1,

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(c) This character means civil or criminal.

FEDERAL.

COURT OF APPEALS—Lacombe, Coxe, Ward, and Rogers, JJ.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. in Room 453, P. O. Building.

Motions:
Brunswick Rel Co< Wolf
Talcman<Forsberg.
Duplan Silk Co<Leh V R R.
Cadillac Mot Co<Johnson.
Wilhelmsens Dampskibsaktieselskab<Canvas Ore Co.
Aktieselskabet Redert <Sub Charter Freight, &c.
Re Interb Rty Co; Goodwin Film, &c, Co <Eastman Kod Co.
Lipschitz<Nopa Fruit.
Glasco<Thaw.
Re Freschknecht.
Re Neaderthal.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Learned Hand, J.—In Room 337, P. O. Building, at 10:30 A. M.
Jury calendar:
Kleist<Breitung.
U S Trans Ady Co< Foudy.
Murphy<NY C RR.
Marshall<D L & W RR.
Ennis<Fed Ins Co.
Walsh<Penn RR.
Curtis<Am Educat All
Curtis<Americana Co.
DISTRICT COURT—Thomas, J.—P. O. Bldg. at 10:30 A. M.
Jury calendar:
Van Blarcom<Strong.
Ludvigh<St John.
Fischerauer<Penn R.
DISTRICT COURT—Augustus N. Hand, J.—R. 2, Woolworth Bldg., 12th Fl., at 10:30 A. M.
Equity calendar:
Edington<Masson.
Sperry & Hutchinson< Green Stamp.
Fowler & Wolfe Mfg< Richmond Rad Co.
Fount Elec, &c, Co< Yale & Towne Mfg.
DISTRICT COURT—Hunt, J.—R. 3, Woolworth Bldg., 12th Fl., at 10:30 A. M.
Equity calendar:
Case on: Waring<N S Cloth Cutting Mach.
No day calendar.
DISTRICT COURT—Hough, J.—R. 1, 12th Fl., Woolworth Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.
Admiralty:
Blasius<Tug Dan Willard.
Jacobsen<CNY.
Clinton Point Stone< Tug Milton &c.
Murray Ltge Co<Tug NY Central No 2.
Ely<Tug NY C No 2.
Baker<Dean & Whitehead Bros.
Balahan<Ferryboat Suffern.
Fox<Scow Sea Foam &c.
U S<Tug L C Ward & Scow RR No. 16.
U S<Tug J R Steers & Scow H S No 8.
U S<Tug J R Steers & Scow Delaware.
U S<Tug Bouker, 2d, & 72H, 73H, 75H.
U S<Tug Bismarck & Scow Montreal.
U S<Tug Princess & Scow F J No 32.
U S<Tug Princess & Scow Guiding Star.
U S<Tug Princess & Scow Juna.
U S<Tug Bismarck & Scow H S Inc 9.
U S<Tug Hazleton & Scow No. 1.
NY C RR<SS Satilla, &c.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—Bankruptcy calendar, at 10 A. M.
Re Kobre & Ginsberg.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Ingraham, P. J.; McLaughlin, Laughlin, Dowling, and Hotchkiss, JJ.—Enumerated motions, at 2 P. M.
People<Liebman.
Raftery<Clerk.
First Bk of Notasulga <Jones.
Dobler<Conron Bros.
Asph Pav, &c, Co< CNY.
Sullivan<Rosson.
Harmon<Prentice.
Bushby<Berkeley.
Todd<Brown.
Richmond, Wash, &c, Ry<Nor Neck Const.
Cohen<Ill Surety Co.
Sclabella<same.
Greenberg<Goldberg & Greenberg.
Greenberg<Goldberg.

APPELLATE TERM—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Page, J.—Litigated motions, at 10:30 A. M.
Re Zerega.
Belanger<Cowan.
Re Lyon, &c, (Myers.)
Re CNY Beach Av.)
Osborne<Sattler.
Hyrcki<Unique Feature Co.
Rosenstock<Sun Rays Water Co.
Soukos<Degnon Cont.
Brown<Greeley Sq Hotel Co.
Re Tucker & Carter Rope Co.
Fleming<Flynn.
Apostoluk<Apostoluk.
Scott<Rossman.
Goldman<Goldman.
King<Tietjen.
Wendover<Bennett Typewriter Co.
Dudley<Dudley.
Mousheklan<Knight.
Tannenbaum<Berg.
Cohn<Asper Co.
Mott<James.
Leane<Leary.
Leary<Leary.
Am Nat'l Bk of Nashville, Tenn<Griffenhagen.
Canavan Bros Co< Elkan Bros Co.
Mech Bk & Trust Co< Mech Trust.
White<Halprin.
Levy<NY Trust Co.
Knobler<Gerstle.
Horowitz<Smith.
Armstrong<Int R T, Donohue<Co of Essex, (6 acts.)
Breen<same.
Forostin<Practical Fur Shop.
Greenwich Sav Bk< Levy.
People<Klein.
Clarendon Ath Club< O'Brien (2 acts.)
Bloom<Bloom.
Cosmop Feat Film Co <Leemund Film Co.
Emigrant I Sav Bk< Hoes.
Fraud Cont<Thompson
Eltingon<Williamsburg Fire Ins Co.
Commoss<Commoss.
Re Modine.
Schrever<Schreyer.
Angell<Angell.
Van Hise<Underhill.

PART II.—Cohalan, J.—Ex parte business at 10:30 A. M.

PART III.—Davis, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Motions:
Connelly<Hilmer.
Ganter<Spitzer.
Re Sealch.
Brokaw<Sherry.
Beekman Realty<Forster.
Franco-Am Chem Co< Import Chem Co.
Berenson<Berenson.
Simpson<Clapchitz.
Re Ludlow Av.
Scheer<Scheer.
Boyajian<Boyajian.
Salotaroff<Salotaroff.
Preferred causes:
Patterson<Patterson.
Title Guar, &c, Co< Keller's Vans.
General calendar:
Faigi-Moravaek & Co< Feigl.
Yukelson<Yukelson.
Pohle<Pohle.
Urban Concrete<CNY.
Netzler<Netzler.
Williams<Williams.
Herington<Herington.
Tower Mfg & Nov< Maslow.
Faitonte Iron & Steel< Taute.
Wiseman<Trefurth.
Pittel<Pittel.
Rosenstock<Cushman Bread Co.
Gallitz<Gallitz.
Fisher<Tuttle.
Blech<Blech.
Gintzer<Prud Ins Co.
Thurston, Jr<Holly.
Hearst<Assoc Press.
Fink<Rosenberg.
Ebeling<Ebeling.
Black<Rice.
Pelman<Chilofsky.
Salvin<Salvin.
Lehman<Spies.
Barrett<McNeice.
Masterton<Masterton.
Lieberman<Krulewitch
White<Leimburg.
Brown<Berardini.
Herrman<Joffe.
Wilbur<Wilbur.
Weber<McNulty.

PART IV.—Erlanger, J., clear; V., Ford, J., case on; VI., Platzek, J., case on; VII., Gavegan, J., clear.

PART VIII.—Blanchard, J., Clear.

PART IX—Bijur, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Re O'Brien.
Golding<Golding.
Gertenbach<Gertenbach.
Hubbell Hall & Randall<Davis & S.
Hart<Pfiser, Jr.
Reines<Reines.
Zimit<Telsey.
Gross<Hanochstein.
Mus<Wilkinson.
New Neth Bk<Bouy.
Goldberg<Power.
Loring Lane<Brown.
Karl<Freeman.

PART III.—Hendrick, No day calendar.

PART IV.—Whitmyer, Buckpitt<Brown Co.
McCarthy<Belt Line Ry Corp.
Quill<Sheffield Farms.
Richard<Lynch.
Crowley<NY Rys.

PART V.—Philbin, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Gillo<CNY.
Kaine<A McMullen Co.
Scarmato<Riggio.

PART VI.—Whitaker, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Fischer<CNY.
Solarilla<CNY.
Goldstein<Edna Holding Co.
O'Meara<O K Leather Para Co.

PART VII.—Donnelly, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Case on, Peterson< Bush Terminal.
No day calendar.
Fleming<Bacon
Ahrens<CNY.
Heidelburger<Heidelburger.
Drop Forging Co< Bowdren.
Daws<Haloid Co.
Asbestolith Mfg Co< Chase.
Bacon<Stiner.
Barrett Mfg Co<Falk.
White<Mulligan.
Wilson<Morse.
Case on.

PART IV.—At 10:15 A. M.

PART V.—At 10:30 A. M.
Miranda<NY Rys (2 acts).
Fakete<Mann Top & Bondg Co.
Case on.

PART VI.—At 10:30 A. M.
Richards<Richards.
Rosenblum<Hechtlinger.
Serowicki<Serowicki
Simberg<Simberg.
Ginsberg<Hartmatz.
Export Flour & Feed< Herbst.
Probst<Probst.
Richter<Lindemann.
Life Photo Film Corp< Bell.
Franco-Am Chem Co< Import Chemical.
Arena<Arena.
Friedman<Friedman.
Gil Soap<Johnson Chemical.
Bonagur<De Lyons.
Ahearn<Bow Sav Bk.
Cantu<Home Assoc.
Roth<Roth.
Wicks<Loeffler.
Apatow<Tonkin.
Kaufmann<Merrivale Realty.
Am Asso Mates & Pilots<Terry.
Cont Coal, L & T Co< Kilpatrick.
Rauh<Rauh.
Goeltz<CNY.
Meehan<Susser.
Ansonia Mfg<Potts.
Rosenberger<Seaver.
Cross & Brown<McDonald.
Katz<Katz.
Menken<Menken.
Fraad Cont<Boyd.
Shapiro<Shapiro.
Oceanic Inv Co<5th St & 7th Av Rty Co.
Blackton<Manhasset Dev Co. (5 acts.)
Gudebrod<Skinner.
Stone<Moapa Rty Co.
Oneida Community, L & Strauss.
McLaughlin<Sire.
Israel<Israel.
Frucht<Wolff.
U S Trans Co<Hoyt.
Diem<Siefert.
Case on

RECEIVERS' SALES.

RECEIVER'S SALE.

The following securities held by me as collateral will be sold at Public Auction at the Court House Steps, Jersey City, Hudson County, New Jersey, on Tuesday, February 16th, 1915, at 12:30 o'clock P. M., to the highest bidder

628 shares of stock of Union National Accident Co.
Note of W. E. Goldsboro, $1,000.
Note of W. E. Goldsboro, $450.
Note of E. C. Beach, $550.
20 M. Bonds of Dean Alvord Co.
3,000 shares of Argonaut Consolidated Mining Co.
6 M. 5% Bonds East Penn Gas Co.
Assignment and contract and receipt book of plot in Deal Park, N. J.
90 shares of Kimberley Company preferred.
10 bonds Stato Line Telephone Company.
100 shares Great Eastern Telephone Company.
90 shares Kimberley Company preferred.
2 M. Bonds Port Reading Co.
3 M. Bonds Pueblo-Rocky Ford Irrigation Co.
80 shares Douglas Farm Products Co. Pfd.
215 shares Douglas Farm Products Co. common.
2 shares Wyoming Plant & Seed Breeding Co.
144 shares Pueblo Development & Securities Co. Pfd.
1 $3,000 note Pueblo-Rocky Ford Irrigation Co., due Sept. 7, 1912.
700 shares Southwest Construction Co.
8 M. Bonds Jay C. Wimple Co., Nos. 28, 29, 34, due 1918.
30 M. Bonds Pueblo-Rocky Ford Irrigation Co., due 1916.
40 $500 Bonds Titusville Gas & Power Co.
21½ shares common stock Fla. Gardens, Inc.
43 shares preferred stock Florida Gardens, Inc.
Note of J. J. Welch & Co., Inc., dated Dec. 15, 1913, due Dec. 16, 1913.
30 M. Bonds of the Engineer Co., 7% Gold Bonds, 1st mtge., due 1916.
200 shares Pay As You Enter Car Corpn. common.
4 Bonds of the Lancaster & Northern Railroad Co.
Note H. T. Duke, Feb. 7, 1912.
99 shares East Penn. Gas Co.
20 $1,000 bonds East Penn. Gas Co.
$10,000 note L. A. & Lena Andrews, dated November 25, 1912, one year.
$2,500 note Evelyn P. Ferry, due July 30, 1913, with mortgage for $2,500 attached.
Cert. Deposit 10 shares U. S. Worsted Pfd.
Note Jas. A. Morrow, M. D.
50 shares Pomeroy Ink Co.
5 $500 Bonds Bent County Reservoir Co., due 1931.
5 $500 bonds, Tennessee Co.
10,000 shares capital stock Aziec Petroleum Co.
Note of A. Heckenberger, dated Oct. 28, 1913, due on or before April 1st, $500.
Note of Norton P. Otis, dated June 28, 1913, due four months, for $500.
25 M. Bonds Conestoga Portland Cement Co.
9450 48-68 shares Bankers Commercial Corp.
80,600 shares Tuscarora Nevada Mines Co. common stock.
25 M. Bonds Lancaster & Northern R. R. Co.

All sales will be for cash and the securities will be ready for delivery immediately after the sale.

Dated, Bayonne, N. J., January 19th, 1915.

CHRISTOPHER L. WILLIAMS,
Receiver of the First National Bank of Bayonne.

BARBER, WATSON & GIBBONEY, Attorneys for Receiver. Office and P. O. Address, No. 165 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—In the matter of the general assignment for the benefit of creditors of HENRY W. MEDICUS, individually and as sole surviving member of the firm of CHARLES H. MEDICUS & SON.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned Assignee will sell at public auction, through Charles Shongood, Auctioneer, on Tuesday, the 23rd day of Feb., 1915, at 10:30 A. M., at 109 Humboldt St., Borough of Brooklyn, City of New York, property and assets of the above estate, consisting of a complete plant for the manufacture of high-class furniture, manufactured and partly manufactured furniture, machinery, fixtures, horse, wagons, etc., also assignee's right, title, and interest in and to the good will of said business.

CLIFFORD G. LUDVIGH, Assignee.
WILLIAM HENKEL, JR., Attorney for Assignee, 64 William St., New York.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.

SUPREME COURT, KINGS COUNTY.—In the matter of the General Assignment for the benefit of creditors of SILVERMAN & COHEN, trading as "THE FASHION SHOP."—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned assignee will sell at public auction, through Charles Shongood, Auctioneer, on Friday, the 19th day of February, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., at 453 Fulton St., Borough of Brooklyn, City of New York, property and assets of the above estate, consisting of a large stock of gents' furnishings, such as shirts, collars, neckwear, underwear, hosiery, gloves, sweaters, hats, &c., and a very elaborate lot of fixtures, safe, &c.

MARCUS HELFAND, Assignee,
320 Broadway, N. Y. City.
ARCHIBALD PALMER, Attorney for Assignee, 320 Broadway, New York.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.

COUNTY COURT, QUEENS COUNTY.—In the matter of the General Assignment for the benefit of creditors of ADOLPH D. KRAUSS.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned Assignee will sell at public auction, through Charles Shongood, Auctioneer, on this day, Tuesday, the 9th day of Feb., 1915, at 10:20 A. M., at 3,003 Jamaica Ave., Richmond Hill, Long Island, N. Y., property and assets of the above estate, consisting of stock of gents' furnishings, hats, shirts, underwear, collars, hosiery, &c., and a very elaborate up-to-date lot of fixtures, comprising very fine silent salesman, showcases, outside showcase, brass and nickel fixtures, etc.

BENJAMIN BERGER, Assignee,
WARSHAW & BERGER, Attorneys for Assignee, 116 Nassau St., New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of GETZEL BEFELER Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Tuesday, Feb. 16, 1915, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 114 Rivington St., (Basement) and immediately thereafter at 131 Essex St. and immediately thereafter at 117-119 Rivington St. Borough of Manhattan, all assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of household furniture, buffets, parlor suites, couches, beds, mattresses, mirrors, tables, chairs, china closets, chiffoniers, fixtures, horse and wagon, &c.

EDMUND P. SANGER, Receiver.
ANNA MOSCOWITZ, Attorney for Receiver, 291 Broadway New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.

In the matter of J. FRED. PIERSON, JR., and CLARENCE E. FELL, individually and as co-partners doing business under the firm name and style of J. F. PIERSON, JR., & CO., Alleged Bankrupts.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Monday, Feb. 15, 1915, by order of the court, at 2 P. M., at Metropolitan Storage Warehouse, 39 West 66th St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupts, consisting of office furniture, desks, chairs, typewriters, fixtures, etc. RALPH WOLF, Receiver.
STANCHFIELD & LEVY, Attorneys for Receiver, 11 Pine St., New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.

In the matter of JOSEPH RACHMIL, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Wednesday, Feb. 17, 1915, by order of the court, at 10:30 A. M., at 539 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of furs, muffs, scarfs, fur trimmings, chairs, tables, typewriter, screen, desks, etc.

B. COHN, Receiver.
ROSENTHAL & HEERMANCE, Attorneys for Receiver, 2 Rector St., New York.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—In the matter of the General Assignment for the benefit of creditors of SAMUEL RAUCHBERG.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned Assignee will sell at public auction, through Charles Shongood, Auctioneer, on Friday, the 19th day of Feb., 1915, at 2 P. M., at 102 E. Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, property and assets of the above estate, consisting of Men's & Youths' Clothing, Woolens, Trimmings, Machines, Safe, Fixtures, &c. MAURICE L. SHAINE,
Assignee, 350 Broadway, N. Y.
WILLIAM C. RITTENBERG Attorney for Assignee 233 Broadway New York.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 20668.—In Bankruptcy.—SAMUEL SMITH, Bankrupt.

Samuel Smith was duly adjudicated bankrupt on December 3, 1914, and the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 67 Wall Street, City of New York, on February 19, 1915, at 10:45 A. M. Creditors may then attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

WILLIAM ALLEN,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Why the War?

In handy volume of 56 pages are the White Papers of England and Germany, the Orange Paper of Russia, the Gray Paper of Belgium, and the Yellow Book of France; also the German Government's statement how war could have been avoided, and the neutrality appeal of President Woodrow Wilson. The official papers form the only enduring war book written thus far. Price 10c by mail. The New York Times, Times Square, New York. —Advt.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In the matter of JACOB M. SCHNAPP and MAX NASS, copartners, trading as SCHNAPP & NASS, Bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that Walter L. Bryant, Receiver in Bankruptcy of the above-named bankrupts, will offer for sale the property belonging to the estate of the above-named bankrupts hereinafter described; sealed bids for the same will be received at the office of Morris and Samuel Meyers, attorneys for the said Receiver, at No. 220 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, and opened on the 15th day of February, 1915, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. Each bid must be in writing and must clearly state what it is for, and must be accompanied by a certified check to the order of the Receiver or by cash for 10 per cent. (10%) of the amount of the bid. The Receiver reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

The following is the property for which separate bids will be received:

(a) For all of the merchandise contained in the premises No. 180 Ludlow Street, New York City.

(b) For all of the fixtures contained in the said premises.

The said property may be inspected at the premises above mentioned on the 13th day of February, 1915, and the day of the sale, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 5 P. M. Should the Receiver elect to reject any and all bids, the said property will be sold at public auction sale by Charles Shongood, United States Auctioneer, on the 20th day of February, 1915, at 10:30 A. M. of said day.

Dated New York February 8, 1915.

WALTER L. BRYANT, Receiver.
MORRIS & SAMUEL MEYERS, Attorneys for Receiver, No. 220 Broadway, New York City.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

NO. 20836.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ALBERT S. UNGER and LEONARD M. BATT, individually and trading as ADVANCE STYLE DRESS CO. and also UNGER & BATT, Alleged Bankrupts.

To the creditors of the above named alleged bankrupts:

Notice is hereby given that on the 10th day of December, A. D. 1914, a petition in bankruptcy was filed against the above named alleged bankrupts, and that said alleged bankrupts have filed schedules of their property and a list of their creditors as required by law, which schedules may be examined at this office.

And you are further notified that after the alleged bankrupts have been examined in open court the said alleged bankrupts propose to offer terms of composition to their creditors of 20 per cent. cash, and that a meeting of the creditors herein will be held at the office of Peter B. Olney, Esq., Special Master, No. 68 William Street, New York City, on the 19th day of February, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., at which time the creditors may attend, prove their claims, examine the alleged bankrupts, act upon the composition proposed by the alleged bankrupts and transact such other business as may properly come before the said meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Special Master.

Dated New York, February 8th, 1915.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 20281.—In Bankruptcy.—GUSTAVE SCHECHTMAN and JOSEPH ABISCH, individually and as co-partners, trading as SCHECHTMAN & ABISCH, Bankrupts.

Creditors of said Gustave Schechtman and Joseph Abisch, individually and as co-partners, trading as Schechtman & Abisch, bankrupts, are hereby given notice that on October 12th, 1914, they were duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 68 William Street, New York City, February 19, 1915, at 10 P. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated, New York, February 8th, 1915.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. Dist. N. Y.—No. 20381.—In Bankruptcy.—GUSTAVE SCHECHTMAN and JOSEPH ABISCH, individually and as co-partners, trading as SCHECHTMAN & ABISCH, Bankrupts.

Creditors of said Gustave Schechtman and Joseph Abisch, individually and as co-partners, trading as Schechtman & Abisch, bankrupts, are hereby given notice that on October 12th, 1914, they were duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 68 William Street, New York City, February 19, 1915, at 10:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

No. 20543—U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—KERR F. ALBERTSON, trading business under the name of NEW YORK GRANITE COMPANY, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Kerr F. Albertson, bankrupt, has filed his petition praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York on Monday, March 15, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

No. 17968—U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—ABRAHAM BUSSOW, trading as SUPERIOR MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Abraham Bussow, bankrupt, has filed his petition, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, March 15, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York. No. 20572. In Bankruptcy. MAX J. DROURR and CHARLES B. MINTZ, individually and as copartners doing business under the firm name and style of DROURR & MINTZ, Bankrupts.

The above-named bankrupts were duly adjudicated bankrupt on December 7, 1914, and the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 67 Wall Street, City of New York, on February 19, 1915, at 10:30 A. M. Creditors may then attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

WILLIAM ALLEN,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 20779.—In Bankruptcy.—DAVID GILMAN, Bankrupt.

David Gilman was duly adjudicated bankrupt on January 12, 1915, and the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office 45 Cedar Street, City of New York, on February 24, 1915, at 10:30 A. M. Creditors may then attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 21171. —In Bankruptcy.—EDWARD F. McDONALD, Bankrupt.

Edward F. McDonald was duly adjudicated bankrupt on February 4, 1915, and the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office 45 Cedar Street, City of New York, on February 24, 1915, at 11 A. M. Creditors may then attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York. No. 21030. In Bankruptcy. ROSE GREENSTEIN, Bankrupt.

Rose Greenstein was duly adjudicated bankrupt on January 21, 1915, and the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 67 Wall Street, City of New York, on February 19, 1915, at 11 A. M. Creditors may then attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

WILLIAM ALLEN,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT SO. Dist. N. Y.—No. 20068.—In Bankruptcy.—ABRAHAM DREIBLATT Bankrupt.

Creditors of said Abraham Dreiblatt are hereby given notice that on December 7th 1914 he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 68 William Street, New York City, February 19, 1915, at 10:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before the meeting. PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York. No. 20865. In Bankruptcy. BERNARD KRAUS, Bankrupt.

Bernard Kraus was duly adjudicated bankrupt on January 30, 1915, and the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 67 Wall Street, City of New York, on February 19, 1915, at 11:15 A. M. Creditors may then attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting. WILLIAM ALLEN,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

A $2,500,000 Queens Barge Canal Terminal Project Financed by Manhattan Syndicate—Upper West Side Dwellings Disposed Of—Investor Buys Block Front of Bronx Flats.

A new Queens Barge Canal terminal project, which, with the projected buildings, will involve about $2,500,000, has been virtually closed, it was learned yesterday, by the West Street Improvement Company, a syndicate of which John Peirce and Gen. Howard Carroll are among the leading members. The project involves the erection of four six-story fireproof warehouses on a large tract on Commercial Street, near the opening of Newtown Creek and the Barge Canal.

The tract is a little south of the Queensboro Plaza and is near Manhattan Avenue. The land value is estimated at $1,500,000. Besides the buildings, the plan includes a switching terminal and canal shipping facilities.

Plans for the new buildings have been prepared by the architect Cass Gilbert. Crulkshank & Co., who represent the syndicate, when interviewed on the subject, confirmed the transaction, but stated that full details would not be announced until later in the week.

West End Avenue Deal.

The two three-story and basement private dwellings 584 and 586 West End Avenue are reported to have been sold to a builder for an apartment house site.

The houses occupy a lot 40 by 100 on the east side of the avenue, 60.8 feet north of Eighty-ninth Street, 584 being owned by Stephen A. Harrison and 586 by Samuel T. Carter, Jr.

Audubon Avenue Residence Sold.

The three-story dwelling at 394 Audubon Avenue, between 184th and 185th Streets, has been purchased by Mrs. Dorothy Laverty from Esther B. Bauer of Columbia, S. C. The plot is 18 by 80. Edgar T. Kingsley was the broker.

Church Buys New Site.

Morris Cukor, acting for the First Magyar Reformed Church, purchased from the Schermerhorn Estate three vacant lots 75 by 123 on the north side of Sixty-eighth Street between First and Second Avenues. Arrangements are now being completed for the erection of a church and parish house upon the premises. Building operations are to commence in April, and the dedication of the new church is expected to take place in the early Fall.

A Madison Avenue Rumor.

There were several rumors in circulation yesterday regarding transactions in the vicinity of Grand Central Station.

One was to the effect that Dr. William F. Mittendorf had disposed of the four-story and basement private dwelling at 140 to 146 Madison Avenue, together with similar structures on 20 East Thirty-second Street, and 19 East Thirty-first Street, to a syndicate that would erect a tall commercial structure. The combined properties form a "P"-shaped plot with a frontage of 98.9 on Madison Avenue and 22 feet on Thirty-second Street, and 20.10 on Thirty-first Street. Dr. Mittendorf admitted last evening that there were negotiations for his property, but that no definite action by any prospective buyer had been taken.

Investors Buying Tenements.

An investor has purchased from Albert W. J. Petrie 141 and 143 West Ninetieth Street, two five-story flats, on plot 51.9 by 100.8, located 175 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue. The seller acquired the houses in 1904.

Meyer Ellenbogen sold for Well & Meyer to J. Adelson for Delancey Street, as a five-story tenement, on lot 19.2 by 75, adjoining the northeast corner of Ludlow Street.

Daniel Casey has sold for Mrs. Minnie Roehe 319 East Forty-ninth Street, a three-story building, on lot 17 by 100, to A. Herst, an adjoining owner.

Another Bronx Block Front Sold.

One of the few recent all-cash transactions that have taken place in the Hunts Point section of the Bronx was announced yesterday by the Friedman Construction Company, of which Henry Friedman is President, which sold the three four-story flat houses on the west side of Avenue St. John, between Kelly and Beck Streets.

The property has a frontage of 250 feet on Avenue St. John, 80 feet on Kelly Street, and 100 feet on Beck Street.

The easterly dimensions are irregular. The site was acquired by the Friedman Company in 1911, the present buyer being an investor. Last week an entire block near the Grand Boulevard and Concourse in the West Bronx was sold to investors.

Bronx Sales.

The property at 661 East 164th Street, occupied by a one-story frame house, on lot 16.8 by 100, has been sold by Richard Dickson for Emily Zorar.

The five-story double flat at 413 East 137th Street, on plot 25 by 100, has been sold by Henry Egbert for Louis Drescher to an investor.

Kurz & Uren, Inc., have sold for John Muth the three-story double flat 377 East 157th Street, on a lot 25 by 100.

Seabury Theatre Leased.

Alexander Selkin and David Mintz have leased for the John J. Tulley Company the Seabury Theatre on 170th Street, near Wilkens Avenue, for a term of ten years.

Staten Island Buyers.

Five lots in the Fairview Heights section of Staten Island, two fronting on Perry Avenue and three on Quinlan Avenue, have been sold by George J. Palmer. Three of the buyers are erecting residences.

New Jersey.

Edward P. Hamilton & Co. have sold for Mrs. Clara C. Disbrow the brick residence and stable, with a plot of about two acres, on Bloomfield Way, Llewellyn Park, West Orange.

Frank Hughes has sold the block on the corner of High Street and Paulison Avenue, Passaic, to Pink & Pachman, who will erect two apartment houses, each on a plot 100 by 140. The transaction will involve about $100,000.

$45,000 Brooklyn Apartment.

Shampan & Shampan have completed plans for a six-story apartment house to be erected on a plot 47.8 by 103.6 for the P. & H. Construction Company as owners on the west side of Bedford Avenue, seventy-two feet south of South Fourth Street, to cost $45,000. Work will be started immediately.

$125,000 Heights Mortgage Loan.

Whitley P. Westervelt has placed a mortgage loan of $125,000 on the six-story elevator apartment house for the V. S. Building Company, on their premises located at 618-622 West 142d Street, size 100 by 100 south side between Riverside Drive and Broadway.

A Recent Buyer.

Dr. William S. Gregory is the buyer of the Jacob D. Butler house on the northeast corner of 144th Street and Convent Avenue, reported sold last week. L. J. Phillips & Co., confirmed the sale yesterday.

Private Dwellings Leased.

De Blois & Eldridge leased through Frederick May of Washington, D. C., for Mrs. George Vanderbilt her place, known as Point d'Acadie, at Bar Harbor, Me., to Andrew Carnegie for the season of 1915.

Douglas L. Elliman & Co., in conjunction with Messrs. Fish & Marvin, have leased for Harold Minott, his country place at Mount Kisco known as "Walden" to Carl Tucker, a son-in-law of the late Anthony N. Brady, who recently bought the Elihu Root house at Seventy-first Street and Park Avenue.

Porter & Co. have leased for Emily Potts to Herbert F. Miller the three-story dwelling located at 206 West 121st Street.

Pease & Elliman have leased for Dr. Granville M. White to Anatole Levy the five-story American basement house, 28.6 feet wide, adjoining the corner of Riverside Drive and Seventy-seventh Street, 272 West Seventy-seventh Street.

Electric Firm in Big Greenwich Lease.

Charles B. Walker leased for the Pyle Estates to the Beacon Miniature Electric Company for a term of years, space aggregating about 30,000 square feet at 129 to 135 Charlton Street and 132 to 138 King Street. The buildings are to be connected by steel bridges, thereby providing for 15,000 square feet to a floor.

Protest Against Building Height Ordinance.

Charles F. Noyes, who has made a strenuous fight against the limitation of the heights of buildings, sent a lengthy communication yesterday to Laurence M. D. McGuire, President of the Real Estate Board of New York, members of the Board of Estimate, and Board of Aldermen, and men prominent in the realty world, showing by figures the effect such an ordinance would have on downtown property.

Mr. Noyes's letter in part follows:

"The proposed Ordinance No. 1,072 for the limitation of the heights of buildings has been referred back to the committee, to be redrafted so as to cover some of the objections made. In its present form I am certain the original ordinance would work serious injury to downtown real estate owners south of Chambers Street, from Church to Pearl Street, particularly owners of property not now improved on Broadway, Nassau, William, and the cross-streets in this neighborhood.

"I feel that buildings at least 150 feet high should be permitted on these narrow downtown streets, where property values probably average $50 per square foot, or $125,000 per lot. I have talked with a number of active, practical real estate men, and while most approve of the general idea that something should be done toward limiting heights, yet those I have talked with, almost without exception, seem to feel that the ordinance in its present drastic shape should not include buildings south of City Hall. Generally speaking, uptown thoroughfares are 60 to 100 feet in width, but unfortunately downtown streets are narrow.

"Among the downtown streets fifty feet wide or less may be mentioned Wall, Nassau, William, Liberty, Maiden Lane, Pine, Rector, Beekman, New, Cedar, Church, Cortlandt, Dey, Fulton, and John Streets and Exchange Place. Property here unimproved to capacity will average a value of $50 per square foot, and I think the present ordinance restricting the building height to 100 feet (or eight stories) is certain to depreciate these values 30 per cent. or more. Restrict if the city must against unreasonable twenty thirty stories high, but at least downtown owners should be given a chance to secure a moderately fair income from that which they have purchased or held in good faith.

"It looks to me as if equities will be ruthlessly confiscated by the city if this ordinance is permitted to go through in its present form. A fair compromise, if we must restrict heights, is to make the minimum height 150 feet instead of 100 feet."

Business Leases.

Huberth & Huberth have leased a store at 1,789 Broadway to the De Lion Tire and Rubber Company. It adjoins the northwest corner of Fifty-eighth Street.

Barnett & Co. have leased the store at 2 East 125th Street for S. Scher to the De Graw Manufacturing Company and the store at 28 West 125th Street to Leo Franzblau.

Douglas L. Elliman & Co. have leased a parlor floor store at 542 Madison Avenue, corner of Fifty-fifth Street, for the Perry Freeman Company to Hassan Khan Monif.

Shaw & Co. have leased for the W. H. Scott estate the store 428 West 125th Street to L. & S. Cotler.

Marston & Co. have leased a store at 1,107 Broadway for the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company to the J. B. Williams Company; also a store at 645-647 Madison Avenue for the Blaskower estate to the Oriental Plant Company.

L. P. Orrino has leased the store and basement at 409 West Broadway to the Italian Union Importing Company.

Joseph Shenk has leased from Sadie Bonwit the seven-story Gosford apartment house, at 236 to 240 West Fifty-fifth Street, for a term of ten years, from April 1, at $9,250 per annum. The structure is located about 100 feet west of Broadway.

Samuel H. Martin has leased for Thomas Simpson the store and basement at 1,074 Broadway to the Hess-Bright Manufacturing Company.

Realty Notes.

A. W. Warner, real estate manager of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, has been elected a member of the Executive Committee of the New York Building Managers' Association.

There will be a meeting of the Harlem Property Owners' Association on Thursday evening at 147 East 125th Street.

MORTGAGE LOANS.

Placed by us since Jan. 1st, 1915

$2,250,000.

on Mortgages in Manhattan

This speaks for itself as to our ability to negotiate loans

Wm A. White & Sons
62 Cedar Str. 'Phone 5700 John

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By James L. Wells Company.

Maclay Av, s s, 132.10 ft e of Zerega Av, 18x92; L. W. White against M. J. Hogan et al.; Smith Williamson, attorney; C. F. Moore, referee; due, $375.31; taxes, &c., $553.30; to the plaintiff for $800.

Maclay Av, s s, 150.10 ft e of Zerega Av, 20x92.5; L. W. White against D. J. Daily et al.; Smith Williamson, attorney; C. F. Moore, referee; due, $487.93; taxes, &c., $608.24; to the plaintiff for $500.

TODAY'S AUCTION SALES.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

34th St, 216 West, s, 599.5 ft e of 8th Av, 16.5x98.9, four-story tenement; City Real Estate Co. against H. T. Leake et al.; Harold Swain, attorney; H. A. Friedman, referee; due, $34,883.92; taxes, &c., $1,616.70.

By J. H. Mayers.

Orchard St, 24, e s, 178 ft n of Canal St, 24.11x88x25.11x88, five-story tenement and stores; Marks Kreshaum against L. D. Schlachetski et al.; Joseph Gans, attorney; W. C. Arnold, referee; due, $5,368.83; taxes, &c., $15.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

161st St, s s, 125 ft w of Fort Washington Av, for a six-story apartment, 150x86.5; Hudson View Construction Co., 189 Broadway, owner; Young & Wagner, 1,204 Broadway, architects $150,000

College Av, n w corner of 168th St, four five-story brick tenements, 36x88x85x76.6x70; Albert J. Schwarzler, 369 East 167th St, owner; Tremont Architectural Co., 401 Tremont Av, architect; cost, $45,000.

Morris Av, n e corner of 168th St, two five-story brick stores and tenements, 39.7x70x40x90; Albert J. Schwarzler, 369 East 167th St, owner; Tremont Architectural Co., 401 Tremont Av, architect; cost, $85,000.

Alterations.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

34TH ST, 46 and 48 West, to a 25-story hotel; Greeley Square Hotel Co., premises, owner; Warren & Wetmore, 16 East 47th St, architects $500,000

38TH ST, 106 to 110 West, to three 4 and 5 story dwellings; Friars Club, 107 West 40th St, owner; H. A. Jacobs and J. S. Maher, 451 West 14th St, architects $30,000

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

MONDAY, FEB. 8.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

LENOX AV, s w corner of 118th St, 81.8x75; Hilmont Realty Co. to Sol Michelbacher, 601 West 112th St, Jan. 27, (mtg $83,000;) attorney, A. I. Sire, 99 Nassau St. $100

PINEHURST AV, s e corner of 179th St, 100x100; Ella M. Thompson to E. F. & G. Realty Co., 2 Wall St., Feb. 5, (mtg $155,000;) attorneys, Thompson, F. & C., 2 Wall St. $100

STANTON ST, s e corner of Allen St, 43.10; 75 Ulma Wiloal to Ignatz Jacobson, 75 and 77 Stanton St, Dec. 10, 1914 .....$100

STUYVESANT ST, n s, 124.11 ft e of 9th St, 15.11x50.3; Antonio Ludwig to Hans Laas, 25 Stuyvesant St, Feb. 8, (mtg $10,650;) attorney, Carl Wittmann, 287 Broadway $1

THOMPSON ST, 101 and 103, 50x100; Dominick Abbatt, Jr., to Thompson Holding Co., Inc., 226 Lafayette St, Feb. 8, (mtg $40,000;) attorneys, Thompson, F. & C., 2 Wall St. $100

10TH ST, s s, 250 ft e of 2d Av, 50x92.4; Sarah A. Brevoort to Wright Barclay, Bay Shore, L. I., Feb. 8; attorneys, Moss, M. & W., 233 Broadway $100

127TH ST, s s, 95.6 ft e of Avenue A, 17.6x100.8; Josef Flerstein to Hyman Katz, 256 East Houston St, ¼ part, Jan. 27, (mtg $51,750;) attorney, Hy Meyer, 302 Broadway $1,000

215TH ST, n s, 142.6 ft e of 10th Av, 17.6x98.9; Martin Stein, referee, to Frank Dunning et al., Warwick, N. Y., Jan. 13; attorneys, Speir & B., 52 Wall St. $11,500

222D ST, n s, 95.6 ft e of Avenue A, 47.6x103.8; Josef Flerstein to Hyman Katz, 256 East Houston St, ¼ part, Jan. 27, (mtg $51,750;) attorney, Hy Meyer, 302 Broadway $1,000

215TH ST, n s, 142.6 ft e of 10th Av, 17.6x98.9; Martin Stein, referee, to Frank Dunning et al., Warwick, N. Y., Jan. 13; attorneys, Speir & B., 52 Wall St. $11,500

222D ST, n s, 95.6 ft e of Avenue A, 47.6x103.8; Josef Flerstein to Hyman Katz, 256 East Houston St, ¼ part, Jan. 27, (mtg $51,750;) attorney, Hy Meyer, 302 Broadway $1,000

Florence Lee Roome to Sadie G. Roome, 101 East 57th St, Jan. 19, 1914, (mtg $15,000,) ½ part; attorney, W. J. Roome, Excelsior Bank Building, n e corner of 6th Av and 23d St $100

57TH ST, 140 East, n s, 150 ft e of Lexington Av, 25x100.5; Thomas F. Gilroy, Jr., referee, to Jennie R. Morse, of Bath, Me., Dec. 4, 1909; attorney, Isaac S. Hiller, 35 Nassau St. $20,000

SAME PROPERTY; Jennie R. Morse to Erwin A. Morse, at Bay Shore, L. I., (mtg $20,000,) Oct. 17, 1910; attorney, same $1

SAME PROPERTY; Erwin A. Morse to John J. Dillon, 903 West End Av, (mtg $20,000,) Sept. 17, 1914; attorney, same $1

72D ST, n r, 200 ft e of 3d Av, 75x102.2; Hilmont Realty Co. to Solomon Michelbacher, 601 West 112th St, Jan. 27, (mtg $85,000;) attorney, A. I. Sire, 99 Nassau St. $100

100TH ST, 64 East, s s, 173 ft w of Park Av, 24.11x100.11; Louis Davis to David Kraus, owner, Hotel Winten, 110th St and Park Av, 1-3 part, Feb. 5, attorney, H. Hoffman, 170 Broadway $1

112TH ST, s s, 150 ft w of 5th Av, 50x100.11; Elimont Realty Co. to Solomon Michelbacher, 601 West 112th St, Jan. 27, (mtg $60,000;) attorney, A. I. Sire, 99 Nassau St. $100

116TH ST, s s, 25 ft of Lexington Av, 8x100.11; Abraham Zadek to John A. Adams, 2,161 67th St, Brooklyn, Feb. 4; attorney, F. S. Root, 149 Nassau St. $100

118TH ST, 125 West, n s, 325 ft w of Lenox Av, 20x100.11; Max Mendelsohn to Jacob Mendelsohn & Bro., 148 Water St, (deed recorded as mortgage,) Oct. 9, 1914 .....$1

Bronx.

CLAY AV, 1,310, e s, 19.4x80; Caroline Norz to Catherine Norz, 3,162 Decatur Av, (mtg. $4,000,) Feb. 6; attorney, Catherine Norz, 3,162 Decatur Av. $100

CRESTON AV, n e corner of 184th St, 124x172.11 to Grand Boulevard and Concourse x 130.5x177.1; Anna M. Reilly and another to Wicklow Building Co., Inc., 1,879 Southern Boulevard, (mtg. $24,000,) Feb. 3; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

GRANT AV, e s, 99 ft n of 179th St, 66x150; Philipp Hoffmann to Benny Savio, 267 West 130th St, (mtg. $6,500;) attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $100

LOT 17, Block 39, map of Morris Park; Samuel Silverman to Philip Silverman, 265 East 169th St, Sept. 28, 1914; attorney, I. Greenstein, 116 Nassau St. $1

LOTS 150 to 152, and 182 and 183, map of Hunts Point Estates; Hunts Point Estates to Catherine Meehan, 815 Hunts Point Av, Feb. 1; attorney, D. J. Fox, 32 Liberty St. $1

PARK AV, w s, 115.6 ft s of 183d St, 24x80.5; Benny Savio to Anna M. Hoffmann, 2,145 Arthur Av, (mtg. $5,000,) Jan. 29; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $100

VYSE AV,

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—A storm of marked intensity was central Monday night off the North Pacific Coast and has been attended by general rains and high winds in the Pacific States except extreme Southern California. Storm warnings remain displayed on the entire Pacific Coast.

There were snow flurries in the last twenty-four hours in the region of the Great Lakes, the upper Ohio Valley, and the North Atlantic States. Temperatures continued relatively low east of the Mississippi River and are much above the seasonal average over the Plains States and the Rocky Mountain and plateau regions.

The weather will be generally fair Tuesday and Wednesday in all districts east of the Rocky Mountains. West of the Rockies unsettled conditions will prevail, with rains in the Coast States and rains and snows in the plateau region.

Temperature will be somewhat lower Tuesday in New England and will rise Tuesday and Wednesday in the Mississippi Valley and the Northwest and on Wednesday in the Ohio Valley and lake region.

Winds for Tuesday and Wednesday along the North Atlantic Coast will be fresh west and northwest; Middle Atlantic Coast, moderate northwest; South Atlantic Coast, light to moderate variable.

FORECASTS; TODAY AND WEDNESDAY.

Eastern New York, New Jersey, and Eastern Pennsylvania—Fair Tuesday and Wednesday.

New England—Fair and colder Tuesday. Wednesday, fair.

Western New York—Fair Tuesday and Wednesday, with rising temperature.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1914.	1915.		1914.	1915.
8 A. M.	26	27	4 P. M.	27	34
6 A. M.	25	26	6 P. M.	27	32
8 A. M.	25	30	8 P. M.	24	31
12 M.	28	32	11 P. M.	25	30

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 30; for the corresponding date last year it was 28; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-five years, 30.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 29, at 8 P. M. it was 31. Maximum temperature, 35 degrees at 1:30 P. M.; minimum, 26 degrees at 6 A. M. Humidity, 68 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 52 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 29.88 inches, at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.00 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M.	Loss.
1:20—209 W. 48 St.; Strauss & Co.	$2,000
2:05—Freight car N. Y. Central R. R.; 11 Av. & 35 St.	Slight
2:20—47 W. 38 St.; not given.	Slight
2:30—126 Ludlow St.; Hammell & Kischner	Slight
3:00—1,237 Av. A; Michael Hurbsek.	Slight
3:55—228 Water St.; Stove Mfrs. Repair Association	$50
9:50—62-64 E. 102 St.; Louisa Bernstein.	Slight
11:08—1,435 Av. A; Mary Ryan.	Slight
11:58—146 W. 127 St.; Frank Peters.	Slight
P. M.	
12:40—247 St. Ann's Av.; S. Balinsky.	Slight
1:35—127 E. 124 St.; Benjamin Yearison.	$100
2:20—1,831 Amster. Av.; Moses Morris.	$500
2:50—36 Jackson St.; Anna Warums.	Slight
3:30—234 Division St.; Mary Davis.	Slight
3:45—844 Home St.; D. Reisman.	Slight
5:30—Trinity Pl. & Exchange Pl.; Interborough R. R.	Slight
6:00—1,409 Brook Av.; M. Finkelstein.	$500
6:30—205 E. 125th St.; Empire Auction Rooms	Slight
7:25—40 E. 9 St.; Weber & Singer.	Not given
8:00—1A 5 Av.; Florence McGowan.	Not given
7:50—Gun Hill and East Chester Roads; auto truck 5,901 N. Y.	Not given
9:15—1,130 Union Av.; Dave Weissenberg.	Slight
10:50—430-434 E. 106 St.; J. W. Stolz.	Slight
11:10—619 E. 6 St.; M. Spieberger.	$25

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Qualified as Patrolmen, Feb. 5: J. W. Torson, to 4; J. J. Roach, to 12.

Dismissed on Pension, 12 P. M., Feb. 6: Patrol. W. H. Hurley, 283d, at $700 per annum. Appointed Jan. 7, 1897.

Transfers and Assignments, Patrol., 4 P. M., Feb. 6: E. J. McAuley, to 22d from 7th. 4 P. M., Feb. 9: C. J. Donnelly, to 15th from 7th Det. Bu., designation as Acting Det. Sergt., second grade, revoked. Lieut. Cole, to 35th from Commr.'s Office, assignment to duty in office of Third Dep. Coms. discontinued. P. F. Markey, to 30th from Det. Bu., designation as Acting Det. Sergt., second grade, revoked.

Temporary assignments: Surg. T. A. McGoldrick, 20th Surgical Dist., to command 16th Surgical Dist., in addition, for 3 days from 12:01 A. M., Feb. 6; Sergt. L. Menching, 63d, to 2d Insp. Dist., 14 days from 8 A. M., Feb. 8; Patrol. G. W. Relch, 13th, to C. O., duty in old record room, 300 Mulberry St., for 30 days, 8 A. M., Feb. 8; A. G. Rhodes, 153d, to T. S., 28 days, 9 A. M., Feb. 8. To Commissioner's office from prects. indicated for 30 days from 8 A. M., Feb. 8: A. Cava, 15; T. J. Harvey, 31; C. J. Mills, 38; V. O'Toole, 147; J. Campbell, 170. To Det. Bu.: E. Zwerling, 15th, 7 days, 9:30 A. M. Feb. 8; J. R. Buckley, 15th, 5 days, 4 P. M. Feb. 11; T. E. Enwright, 28th; J. M. Evans, 30th, and J. F. V. La Patton, 79th, 10 days, 9 A. M. Feb. 11; H. Near and J. A. Kilgallon, 39th, 10 days, 4 P. M. Feb. 11; A. Nicolay, 174th, 30 days, 9 A. M. Feb. 11; A. J. Chmielewski, 5th Insp. Dist., 10 days, 8 A. M. Feb. 11. For 10 days from 4 P. M. Feb. 10, precincts indicated: J. J. Kiley, 2; J. Cassetti, 7; J. C. Sterett, 16; P. J. Walsh, 32; V. W. Sorel, 26; J. J. Wilson, 39; J. F. Fennelly, 147; Matron Ada McMahon, 26th, 10 days, 6 P. M. Feb. 10.

Leave of absence, with full pay: Surgeon E. H. Fiske, 16th Surgical Dist., for 3 days, 12:01 A. M. Feb. 6, to be deducted from vacation.

Leaves without pay: Patrol. G. Bertholf, 145th, 1 day, noon, Feb. 7; F. P. Ruddy, 148th, 1 day, 8 A. M., Feb. 7; D. J. Prendergast, 171st, 1 day, 8 A. M., Feb. 7.

Restored to duty: Patrol. F. J. Sullivan, 28th, 12:32 P. M., Feb. 5.

Suspended: Patrol. J. McCarron, 26th, 12:05 A. M., Feb. 8; F. J. Sullivan, 28th, 12:34 P. M., Feb. 5.

Death: Patrol. W. Ryan, 62d, at 8:40 P. M., Feb. 7.

Amendment: Substitute for the name of D. G. Cetkovich, 147th, that of T. Dwyer, 147th, residence 431 Sixteenth Street, Brooklyn.

Appointed special patrolmen with the Dept. of Licenses 3 P. M. Feb. 5: T. J. Whelan, E. J. McGaffney, W. F. Gill, J. J. Carey, D. M. O'Sullivan, J. B. O'Donnell, B. Fox.

Fire Department.

The following will report to Fire, 1st Grade A. J. Muir, at the 7th Regt. Armory, Park Av. and 67th St., for practice at 10 A. M., Wed., Feb. 10: C. W. Roe, Jr., Eng. 13; J. T. Foote, 18; W. J. Mertens, 24; R. Bornholz, 39; H. Reichert, 74; J. J. D'Azzonzo, 86; W. Clancy, 76; E. J. Donovan, 76; E. A. Dammeyer, 79; J. L. Dresser, 88; W. F. Gallagher, 213; P. J. Metzger, Jr., 213; W. F. Hickey, 214; T. E. Richards, 226; F. Engenzinger, 237; F. M. Munn, 244; C. A. Widmer, Jr., 250; C. Charous, 221; A. G. Klein, 263; J. A. Chattaway, 271; H. Brenner, 288; E. A. Woolley, St. 2d Sec.; J. Bersen, H. & L. 11; J. J. Schoppmeyer, 22; E. S. Clements, 35; J. A. Unrath, 40; A. T. Cole, 107; J. Miller, 3d, 115; W. H. Breuer, 115; N. J. Bruno, 128; G. Olsen, 128; A. J. Muir, 137; C. G. Brown, 107; J. J. O'Keefe, 147; J. A. Stack, 148; J. T. R. Murray, 149.

Revocation of detail, 8 A. M., Feb. 9: Capt. J. Clunie, H. & L. 108, as Acting Chief of the 49th Battalion.

Penalties imposed for violation of Rules and Regulations: Lieut. W. R. Pelham, Eng. 157, absence without leave, violation of Section 1063, two regular leaves withheld; Fire. W. Vandenbeck, H. & L. 70, reprimanded.

Capt. F. F. Mahoney, Eng. 230, designated as Acting Chief of 49th Batt., 8 A. M., Feb. 9.

Special leaves, without pay: Lieut. M. Heffernan, Eng. 241, 12 hours, 8 A. M., Feb. 8; Fire. J. J. Connor, No. 2, Eng. 82, 96 hours, 8 A. M., Feb. 12; Fire. W. Kuche, Eng. 93, 36 hours, 8 P. M., Feb. 9; Fire. C. F. Smyth, Jr., Eng. 43, 36 hours, 8 P. M., Feb. 9; Fire. J. G. Brown, H. & L. 9, 12 hours, 8 P. M., Feb. 9.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 8.—Forecast:

N. Caro., S. Caro., Ga., Ala., Fla., Miss., and La.—Fair Tues. and Wed.; light variable winds.

East. Texas—Fair Tues. and Wed.; light to moderate s. e. winds.

West. Texas—Fair Tues. and Wed.

Utah—Rain Tues. and probably Wed.

Okla.—Fair Tues. and Wed., moderate temperature.

Ark., Tenn., and Ky.—Fair Tues. and Wed.; warmer.

Ind., Upper Mich., and Mo.—Fair Tues. and Wed.; warmer Wed.

Ohio—Fair Tues. and Wed.; warmer Wed.; moderate n. w. winds.

Ill.—Fair Tues. and Wed.; warmer; moderate variable winds.

Lower Mich. and Wis.—Fair Tues. and Wed.; warmer Wed.; light to moderate variable winds.

Minn., Iowa, Neb., and Kan.—Fair Tues. and probably Wed.; warmer.

N. Dak. and S. Dak.—Cloudy and warmer Tues., Wed. unsettled.

BINDERS FOR SUNDAY PICTURES.

Binders to hold Picture and Magazine Sections of Sunday's NEW YORK TIMES for six months sent, carriage paid, full cloth, for $1.75; imitation leather, $2.25, and half leather, $2.75. Size 18x2 inches. —Adv.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

Army Orders.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—1st Lt. J. B. Anderson, M. C., from 2 Div. and Ft. Crockett, Texas, to Ft. Sam Houston for duty.

Lt. Col. H. D. Snyder, M. C., detailed a member of the examining board at Ancon, Canal Zone; appointed Jan. 5, vice Lt. Col. C. F. Mason, M. C.

1st Lt. E. P. Seaver, Jr., M. R. C., from Ft. Redman, Mass., to his home and report to the Adjt. Gen. He is relieved from active duty in M. R. C.

1st Lt. W. A. Christensen, M. R. C., relieving Ft. Huachua, Ariz., to Douglas, Ariz.

Capt. J. P. Hopkins, C. A. C., detailed as inspr.-instr. C. A. Militia, State of New York.

Capt. C. H. Connor, M. C., now at San Francisco, to Letterman Hosp.

Resignation of 1st Lt. S. L. Christian, M. R. C., accepted.

Changes in stations and duties of medical officers: Capt. A. T. Cooper, M. C., after arrival in U. S., to Ft. Bayard, N. M., General Hospital; Capt. C. C. McCormack, M. C., after arrival in U. S., to Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo.; Capt. F. W. Weed, M. C., after arrival in U. S., to Presidio of San Francisco; Capt. W. A. Powell, M. C., now in Southern Dept., from further duty at Presidio of San Fran., assigned to station at Ft. Des Moines, Iowa; 1st Lt. E. A. Anderson, M. R. C., after arrival in U. S., to Ft. Leavenworth, Kan., at Military Prison, relieving 1st Lt. B. F. Haines, M. R. C., who will go to Ft. Sam Houston, Texas, for duty with station at Ft. Snelling, Minn.; 1st Lt. M. H. Bowman, M. R. C., after arrival in U. S., to Ft. McPherson, Ga., and by letter to Comd. Gen., Eastern Dept., relieving 1st Lt. J. J. Sentner, M. R. C.; Major T. Woodbury, M. C., from Columbia Barracks, Ohio, to Ft. Porter, N. Y., to accompany 1st Battalion, 29 Inf., to New York City, and with that company to Canal Zone; 1st Lt. T. W. Burnett, M. C., from Madison Barracks, N. Y., to Ft. Niagara, N. Y., to accompany that organization to New York City and to Canal Zone with that regt.; Capt. P. L. Freeman, M. C., after arrival in U. S., to Reed Hosp., and 1st Lt. G. F. Lull, M. C., from Reed Hosp. to New York City with 29th Inf., which will go to Canal Zone; 1st Lt. R. H. Kerfoot, Q. M. C., on arrival in U. S., to Ft. Worden, Washn., as Q. M., and assume charge of construction work at Fts. Worden, Flagler, Ward, and Casey, Washn., relieving Capt. R. F. Woods, C. A. C.

Maj. P. L. Winn, Adjt. Gen., is relieved from detail in the Adjt. General's Department. He will remain on his present duties until further orders.

Resignation of Maj. W. G. Penfield, O. D., accepted, effective April 10.

Resignation of 1st Lt. J. A. Wyeth, M. R. C., accepted.

1st Lt. C. R. Bell, M. C., from Ft. Bliss, Texas, to Ft. Sam Houston, Texas, until such time as it shall be necessary for him to comply with his orders to proceed to Hawaii.

Leaves—1st Lt. H. Hayden, 4 F. A., 1 month; Maj. W. G. Penfield, O. D., from March 1 to and including April 10, and Brig. Gen. W. C. Gorgas, Surgeon Gen., seven days.

Navy Orders.

Lt. G. A. Beall, to the St. Louis.

Ens. L. Anderson, recvg. ship at Norfolk, to the Bagley.

Surgn. J. C. Pryor, the North Dakota, to the Montana.

P. A. Surgn. L. M. Schmidt, the Louisiana, to the Montana.

Pay Director M. C. McDonald, Yokohoma Naval Hosp., home wait orders.

P. A. Paymaster F. F. Baldwin, the Kansas, to the Ohio and Wisconsin.

A. Paymasters A. H. Mayo, to Tutuila, Samoa Station, and C. V. McCarty, Tutila, Samoa Station, wait orders at San Francisco, Cal.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived: Delaware at Vera Cruz; Des Moines, at Gonaives; Wyoming, at Guayanayabo Bay; Pontiac, at Newport; Annapolis, at Topolobampo; Raleigh, at San Bartolome Bay, Mex.; Glacier, Iroquois, K-3, and K-4, at San Diego; Nero, at Tiburon; Yankton, at Guantanamo; Lebanon, at Lamberquist; Wheeling, at St. Marc, Haiti.

Sailed: Nashville, Guantanamo for Puerto Plata; Benham, Guantanamo for Pensacola; New York and Montana, Guantanamo for Guayanabo Bay; Flusser and Reid, Tortugas for Key West; Supply, Guam for Manila; Tennessee, Jaffa for Alexandria; San Diego and Raleigh, San Bartolome Bay, Mex., for San Diego; Olympia, Charleston for New Orleans; Prairie and Worden, K-1, K-2, K-5, and K-6, Tampa for Pensacola.

Notes: The mail address of the Chattanooga has been changed from "Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.," to "in care of the Postmaster, New York City."

The Tonopah, E-1 and E-2 have been directed to proceed from Norfolk to Pensacola. The D-1, D-2, and D-3 will base on Norfolk for the present. The Brutus, now at Vera Cruz, has been directed to proceed to Philadelphia, via New Orleans, Pensacola, and Key West.

The G-1 and the G-2 were placed in full commission at New York Yard Feb. 6.

The Downes has been ordered placed in commission at Philadelphia Yard as soon as practicable after delivery.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

Examinations have been ordered for Assistant Director, Bureau of Standards, at $4,000 a year, and for Secretary to the Recreation, Board of Estimate, at $3,000 a year.

The commission is investigating a rumor that favoritism was shown at the recent examination for salary and grade examiner. The rumor is to the effect that a son of an employe of the commission was placed near the head of the list and that several city employes received a high rating, although they lacked the necessary experience. The list has not been established yet.

United States.

The commission announces for Feb. 24, at the New York Custom House, a competitive examination for biological assistant, for men only, in the Bureau of Biological Survey, Department of Agriculture, for service in the field, at salaries ranging from $900 to $1,200 a year. The duties will include demonstrative methods for the control of harmful mammals in farming communities; taking charge of parties in national forests and other public lands, of exterminating prairie dogs, ground squirrels, pocket gophers, jackrabbits, and other mammals injurious to agriculture, stock-grazing lands, and forestry. Competitors will be examined in economic mammalogy, elementary ornithology, methods of controlling mammal pests, and experience. Applicants must have reached their twentieth but not their fortieth birthday on the date of the examination. Further information may be obtained from the commission, Washington, D. C.

Automobile Exchange

Thirty-five cents a line.

FOR SALE.

Will sell my six-cylinder BERLIN LIMOUSINE CAR. Leading make. Only run 800 miles. Equipment in very fastidious taste, with every imaginable accessory. Cannot be distinguished from new. Actual cost, $6,250.00. Will accept reasonable offer. With satisfactory party can arrange deferred payments. No dealers.

A. J. GIBNEY.
110 East 159th St., N. Y.
1161-J Melrose.

Motor Trucks.

USED TRUCK DEP'T.
ABSOLUTELY GREATEST BARGAINS EVER OFFERED IN RELIABLE TRUCKS
SERVICEABLE TRUCKS FROM ONE TO FIVE TON CAPACITY; CHOICE OF BODIES; OUR PRICES CUT IN HALF; WE ACCEPT EASY TERMS; SAVE BIG MONEY AND SEE ME AT ONCE WHILE THEY LAST.
W. L. CURTIS,
1,880 BROADWAY,
7800 COLUMBUS.

USED MOTOR TRUCKS.
3½-ton Alco.
3½-ton Mack.
2-ton Garford.
All rebuilt. Tires good. Ready for service. Prices moderate. Easy terms.
MR. RISBROUGH,
1,284 Bedford Av.,
Brooklyn.

Automobiles for Rent.

Packard limousine; hourly, monthly; owner drives. Verlangieri, 4832-4421 Harlem. 156 East 120th St.

Rent Packard limousine, day, week, monthly; rates reasonable; owner drives. 354 Plaza.

Automobile Supplies.

Modernize your car! Equip it with Starting, Lighting, Detachable Wire Wheels. High Grade Mechanical, Electrical Repairs. JESCO COMPANY, 248 W. 53 St., Col. 6245.

Automobiles, bodies, tires, tubes, sundries; lowest prices anywhere. 1,763 Broadway, (upstairs.)

Automobile Instruction.

STEWART AUTO SCHOOL.
Chartered by N. Y. State Board of Regents.
FULL COURSE, $55.
Booklet explains WHY our course is BEST.
225 West 57th Street. (at Broadway.)

Owners' and Chauffeurs' Courses,
Y. M. C. A. AUTO SCHOOL.
Largest and Best School in U. S.
WEST SIDE 8. Send for Booklet and Pass Y. M. C. A., to Visit School. Tel. 7930 Col. 232 W. 57th St. Special class for women.

EDUCATION NOTES.

Owing to the large number of pupils the following-named high schools are obliged to hold sessions as indicated: Washington Irving, four sessions; De Witt Clinton, three sessions; Stuyvesant, three sessions; Morris, two sessions; Boys' High, two sessions; Commercial, two sessions in one annex; Girls' High, two sessions in annex; Bushwick, two sessions, and Bryant, two sessions.

Associate City Supt. McAndrew will speak at a meeting of the Brooklyn Heads of Department in Grant Hall, Washington Avenue, near Fulton Street, this afternoon.

The Interborough Association of Women Teachers has decided to test the constitutionality of the Silverstein law, which raised the pay of men teachers in the 7A, 7B, and 8A grades after the equal-pay law went into effect. Previous to the passage of the Silverstein law men teachers in these grades received from $900 to $2,100 a year. Many of them are now paid from $1,500 to $2,400 a year. The Interborough Association of Women Teachers proposes a schedule calling for a minimum salary of $1,500 and a maximum salary of $2,400 for all teachers, men and women, in these grades.

The number of part-time children in P. S. 103, Bath Beach, Brooklyn, was reduced by the opening yesterday of four classrooms in the buildings in Eighty-eighth Street, which were formerly used as annexes to the Bay Ridge High School.

High school teachers of civics are eligible for the examination for special agent in civic education, which will be held by the United States Civil Service Commission on Feb. 23. Applicants must be less than 50 years of age on the day of the examination. Appointments will be made at $10 a day in the Bureau of Education, Department of the Interior.

The fourth annual reunion and dinner of the graduates of old P. S. 44 will be held on the evening of Feb. 27 at Healy's, Sixty-sixth Street and Columbus Avenue.

A meeting of the Teachers' Council will be held at the Board of Education Hall at 4 P. M. on Feb. 18 to fill a vacancy in the high school men teachers' group of the council.

City Property.

Thirty cents a line.

Building Material.

On receipt of $2 we will deliver five pounds of rubberlike Stickitite; applied cold, with trowel, permanently repairs a twenty square feet of any kind of leaking roof. Insulatine, 1 Broadway.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

Lady, ill, will sell or will rent her completely furnished 14-room home, cheap; excellent opportunity for doctor, dressmaker, or any business person; income from seven rooms now rented to permanent men, $126 month; 4 parlors, dining room, kitchen, maid's room; occupied by owner. 122 West 95th St.

$5,000—CASH—$5,000

will purchase $86,500 6-story, 18-family apartment house, first-class condition; fully rented, over $10,000 per annum; within one block Central Park, L, and Subway. F. C. Drofnas, 623 West 57th.

Spuyten Duyvil villa sites; auction prices; choice locations. Baket, 7 East 42d.

Bronx—For Sale or To Let.

"Heart of the Bronx."—Plot ready for improvement; area 7 lots; price $34,000; only $2,000 cash, balance on mortgage; some builder's opportunity. Particulars, apply Drouss Company, 155 West 14th St.

Bronx—For sale, at sacrifice; builder needs cash; new up-to-date apartments, near Simpson Subway; a chance to get a bargain. B. B., 810 Times Downtown.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

SEE THE NEW HOMES AT KEW GARDENS.
15 minutes from Penn. Terminal.

To Let for Business Purposes.

Thirty cents a line.

CORNER BUILDING, 46,000 SQ. FT.

Splendid light, complies with factory laws; sprinkler system, two large electric elevators, store street level, two driveways, steam heat; long lease; near Canal and Hudson Sts.

RENT LESS THAN 30c. A SQ. FT.
Write for particulars,
D-313 Times Downtown.

OFFICES TO SUBLET for unexpired terms of a few months to several years; ANYWHERE, uptown or downtown; saving in rent, 20% to 40%; furnished or unfurnished; single offices and suites. THE SUB-LEASING CO., 1,476 Broadway, (cor. 42d.) Bryant 5786.

Lofts, 59-61 Orchard St.; electric elevator; also BASEMENT, 59-63 Allen St. Inquire E. Ridley, 59 Allen St., sub-basement. Telephone 3818 Orchard.

Desk room in up-to-date office; telephone, office boy, typewriter. Masonic Building, 71 West 23d St., Room 1,103.

Display and desk room, up-to-date office building; five elevators; rents reasonable. Apply Room 1,905, 695 Broadway.

CHAMBERS ST., 144.—One or two light lofts; moderate rent; lease; at L station; light manufacturing.

HALLENBECK-HUNGERFORD BUILDING, LAFAYETTE, FRANKLIN & WHITE STS.

Lofts, offices, showrooms. Rothschild Realty Co., 98 5th Av. Phone 4990 Chelsea.

Stores in the midtown section. Van Norden & Wilson, 1 West 34th St., N. Y.

Wanted for Business Purposes.

Large manufacturers of toys, moving their plant to near-by town, desire an already established office, between 14th and 42d Sts., New York, space for displaying their lines, and also desk room and fine line of novelties preferred. Z 233 Times Annex.

Property Out of the City.

Thirty cents a line.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

HOMES AND ESTATES
FOR SALE OR RENT.
ANGELL & CO., SCARSDALE, N. Y.

Larchmont.

Come and see homes and bungalows at Larchmont, Leo Burg, 40 West 32d St.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

"GREAT STOCK FARM BARGAIN!"
Magnificent 153-acre farm, running stream, pasture, woodland; fine cultivated soil; convenient station; 28 excellent buildings; financial difficulty forces sale; $150 acre; worth double.
HARVEY W. NEWINS,
WOOLWORTH BUILDING, NEW YORK.

FOR LOW-COST, high-grade bungalows, visit Brightwaters; booklet 8 on request. T. B. ACKERSON CO., 1 West 34th St., N. Y.

Furnished cottages, Bay Shore, Islip, and Brightwaters. Terry & Brewster, Bay Shore, L. I.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

REAL ESTATE for safe investment for sale by Banking Dept., State of New York—Building lots, modern houses and bungalows at bargain prices; 1,000 properties at Grantwood, Palisade, Moresemere, Leonia, and Hudson Heights, New Jersey. Titles guaranteed. Liberal terms. Write for full details to BENJ. F. HAIGHT, Special Deputy Superintendent of Banks, 601 Times Building, New York City.

FOR SALE—SUBSTANTIAL BRICK FACTORY, 40x80; THREE STORIES; ALSO BRICK FOUNDRY, TOGETHER WITH OTHER BUILDINGS; SUITABLE FOR MANUFACTURING PURPOSES; AMPLE LAND CONNECTED.
THOMAS J. ALCOTT,
MOUNT HOLLY, N. J.

BUILDING SITE FOR SALE.
In New Jersey's most select home town; price very reasonable; owner will furnish reasonable mortgage to build. Edward S. Mercer Co., New Jersey Real Estate, care of G. A. Hurd, Haworth, N. J.

For rent at Bogota, N. J., on the N. Y., S. & W. R. R. and West Shore R. R., two dwellings; all modern improvements, with garage; $900 per year each. W. H. Cane, Woolworth Building.

Peerless limousine, six-cylinder, 38 H. P.; Gray & Davis lighting system; excellent mechanical condition; bargain; $850. Horn, 243 West 64th St.

Small farm; high-class surroundings; new stucco house. Every improvement; 6 minutes' walk station, schools. Smith-Singer, Glen Rock, N. J.

Cragmere Section, Mahwah.—Exceptionally desirable plot, 75x175; fully improved; sacrifice. Boyce, 1622 Park Row Building.

Big Bargain.—Six-room cottage; $25 monthly covers everything; illustrated pamphlet free. Bargain, P. O. Box 416, New York.

LAKEWOOD.—House, (66 rooms;) lease or sell; bargain. Doctor, 700 Union St., Brooklyn.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

Near by Connecticut inland and shore front acreage. John Crawford, 7 E. 42d St., N. Y.

Real Estate for Exchange.

Houses and lots exchanged for income property or acreage; fine income investments. Piquet, 354 Fulton St., Jamaica, L. I.

Apartments Wanted—Furnished

Thirty cents a line.

Wanted—Furnished apartment, 6 rooms, good location, not too far up, comfortably furnished, rental about $75 a month, for at least 6 months. Address G. M. Brown, 11 Arlington St., Cambridge, Mass.

Furnished, two-room kitchenette apartment, near Columbia University; one month. C 166 Times.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

Thirty cents a line.

West Side.

A.—A. CATHEDRAL PLAZA,
100 Cathedral Parkway, 110th St., Col. Av.
SPECIALLY ATTRACTIVE ROOMS, with private bath and kitchenette, nicely furnished, $35 up monthly. Complete outfit—Dishes, silver, cooking utensils. Special concessions to lease and unfurnished to October 1st.
Near Subway and "L." Must be seen to be appreciated. Phone River. 3976.

A.—A. THE WILSONIA,
225, 227, 229 West 99th St., near Broadway. 2 rooms, bath, kitchenette, $45 up; 3 rooms, bath, kitchenette, $55 up.
Exceptionally clean, furnished apartments, no objectionable tenants.
Phone and elevator service; maid service if desired; near Subway, "L," and surface cars. REFERENCES ABSOLUTELY ESSENTIAL. Superintendent on premises. 'Phone 9020—Col.

Riverside Drive.—Beautifully and completely furnished apartment, 10 rooms, 3 baths, 11th floor; long or short lease; 4 master bedrooms; any reasonable offer considered. Phone Murray Hill 5393.

To Sublease.—Furnished six room corner apartment, ground floor, all rooms large and light; especially suitable for doctor; possession by May 15. Superintendent, 130 East 67th St. 'Phone Plaza 3307.

Will sacrifice all or part of magnificent 10-room apartment, 3 baths, 10th floor, furnished; or unfurnished, to October. Mrs. Railing, 2,030 Broadway, corner 70th St. Telephone 6314—Columbus.

TO SUBLET.
Beautifully furnished 6-room apartment for 4 or 5 months. Apply office, on premises. Hudsonia, 315 West 79th St.

Handsomely furnished apartment, 4 rooms and bath; linen and silver included; high-class elevator apartment. 208 West 81st. 'Phone 8820 Schuyler.

Five rooms and two baths in West 55th St., housekeeping or hotel service; handsomely furnished in fine taste. Wright Barclay, Inc., 320 5th Av.

52 WEST 39TH ST.
2 rms. and bath, charmingly furnished; southerly exposure; 8 windows; phone, electricity.

Two-room kitchenette, furnished apartment, with bath, elevator service, near 110th St., Broadway subway. Phone Morningside 9136.

Three rooms and bath, below 59th St.; housekeeping or hotel service; well furnished. Apply Wright Barclay, Inc., 320 5th Av.

A bachelor apt., 3 rooms and bath, overlooking Central Pk. South; private elevator entrance to same. N 91 Times.

113th, 507 West.—Sublet four-room apartment, completely furnished. Inquire premises.

Furnished apartments, short or long term leases. Shawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.

Exceptional 5-room furnished apartment; 2 master bedrooms. Apt. 4D, 622 West 141st.

Fifties; fireproof; six light rooms, $110; short lease. Claremont Morris, 30 E. 42d.

Furnished apartments, 2 to 10 rooms. Fred'k Zittel & Sons, Broadway and 70th St.

East Side.

Madison Av., 501, (Near 56th.)—Sunny, newly decorated suite; bath, electricity, kitchenette; $80 month; furnished or unfurnished.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

Thirty cents a line.

West Side.

Unfurnished apartment to sublet; four rooms and two baths; could be divided into two apartments, two rooms each; southwestern exposure. Hotel Walton, 104 West 70th. Telephone 2984 Columbus.

To Sublet.—Washington Heights apartment; five large rooms, two baths; fireproof building; view of Hudson. Reese, 601 West 160th St.

180th, 804 West, (corner Pinehurst Av.).—Beautiful 7-room elevator apartment; improvements.

At 221 West 141st, (7th Av.)—Beautiful 6-room, elevator apartments, $36 up. Concession.

29th St., 2 West.—Two rooms, heated; suitable for living or business. Miller.

858-844 Riverside Drive; near 158th St.; 6 and 7 rooms; $780 to $1,100.

Forrest Chambers, Broadway, at 113th St.—8-room apartment; 3 baths.

East Side.

To let in 77 Irving Place, southwest corner 19th St., a one-room studio at reasonable rental. Apply on premises, or to Wm. A. White & Sons, 62 Cedar St. Telephone John 5700.

105 East 15th St.—High-class elevator apartment, 3 and 5 rooms, $55 to $75 per month. Apply to agent on the premises.

Furnished apartment to sublet. Hotel Seville Annex; 2 rooms, bath, kitchenette; hotel service; $65 a month. Z 207 Times Annex.

Madison Square apartments to lease.
40 East 26th St.

Apartments Wanted — Unfurnished

Thirty cents a line.

Three rooms, bath, kitchen; modern; light; 34th to 96th; $40. S 53 Times.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty-five cents a line.

East Side.

5TH AV., 47.—Steam-heated rooms; table board; references.

34TH, 117-119 EAST.—Large and single rooms, private baths; board.

30TH, 121 EAST.—Room and board with high-class people; French cooking; single, $7.75; couple, $13; references.

LEXINGTON AV., 965, (70th.)—Desirable large and small rooms; electricity, heat, phone; table guests.

West Side.

53D ST., 64 WEST.
Rooms, private baths; table guests.

57TH, 351 WEST.—Nicely furnished large room; excellent board; electricity, telephone; references.

64TH, 115 WEST.—Large, pleasant room; private bath; excellent table; moderate.

68TH, 74 WEST.—Double, single rooms; private bath; $7-$14 up; Southerners accommodated; families.

69TH, 111 WEST.—Attractive rooms, connecting, and private bath; table guests; reasonable.

69TH, 131 WEST.—Private house; large, elegantly furnished room; modern conveniences; fine table; exceptional opportunity; references. Telephone Columbus 30.

70TH, 957 WEST.—Exceptional openings in private homes. Claremont Morris, 30 East 42d.

71ST, 340 WEST.—Single rooms, exceptional; strictly kosher board; table board accommodation.

71ST, 135 WEST.—EXCEPTIONAL BOARD; DOUBLE, SINGLE ROOMS; PRIVATE BATHS, STEAM, ELECTRICITY.

73D, 118 WEST, (The Wilga.)—Large and small newly furnished rooms; excellent table; Subway express, "L," surface cars.

75TH, 161 WEST.—Large and single rooms, newly decorated; parlor dining; home surroundings.

77TH, 801 WEST.—Select third floor, en suite, single; exquisitely furnished; unsurpassed cuisine; electricity.

78TH, 159 WEST.—Attractive, sunny small rooms; table excellent; Subway; references; reasonable.

79TH, 114 AND 132 WEST.—Unusual and attractive pensions, with large parlors, tea room, and lounge; steam heat; private telephones. Booklet on request.

82D, 124 WEST, Graycourt.—Now open for transients and permanent residents; attractive, modern; references. Write for booklet.

82D, 52 WEST.—Small rooms for business people; electric lights; bath; reasonable.

83D, 17 WEST.—High-class Jewish house; home surroundings; excellent table; table guests.

86TH, WEST.—Exceptional openings in private homes. Claremont Morris, 30 East 42d.

87TH, 918 WEST.—Very attractive room; private bath; southern exposure; every convenience; excellent home cooking; references; table guests entertained.

89TH, 306 WEST.—Refined Jewish home will accommodate few people; excellent home cooking.

92D, 7 WEST, (Apt. 65.)—Private family; room and board; references.

93D, 252 WEST.—Desirable, large and small rooms; private bath; excellent meals.

96TH, 64 WEST.—Private house; select accommodations; rooms, board, $7.50 upward; references.

113TH, 504 WEST.—Large front room; excellent table; suitable couple; bath. Apt. 45.

114TH, 526 WEST. — Delightfully situated, large and small rooms; exceptional table.

117TH, 427 WEST.—Large, attractive, sunny room; suitable for two; private bath; excellent cuisine; separate table; near 110th Subway.

122D, 503 WEST.—Room, suitable one, two business women; private home. Wells.

126TH ST., 607 WEST.—Room and board for person or couple; private family; good references. Leonard.

140TH ST., 544 WEST, (near Broadway Subway.) The Audubon.—Private family hotel; bright rooms; good board; low rates; select service. Telephone 2197 Audubon.

140TH, 455 WEST.—Large, newly furnished; bath; electricity; large closets; unexcelled cuisine; reference.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty-five cents a line.

West Side.

GENTLEMAN may have ideal home life; cultured family; exclusive surroundings. Z 226 Times Annex.

THE EVELYN LODGE.
Charming family hotel of highest order; healthful location; 20 min. subway; 5c. fare; lovely furnished rooms, suites, all comforts; most excellent cuisine; separate tables; rare, homelike atmosphere; worth investigation; weekly, $8-$12 per adult, with meals.
71 Central Av., St. George, S. I.
Take Sub., "L," or Trolley to South Ferry.

WEST END AV., 900, (103d.)—Cozy small rooms; excellent cuisine; table guests.

Board Wanted

Twenty-five cents a line.

Lady desires room and board near East 14th St. Sabin, 416 West 118th St.

Country Board

Thirty cents a line.

Westchester County.

Highcliffe Hall H

RISE IN BREAD PRICE STARTS TOMORROW

Five-Cent Loaves Will Go to Six Cents and Ten-Cent Loaves Will Be Reduced in Weight.

PIE AND CAKE GO UP, TOO

Both Large and Small Concerns Decide on Increase, but Deny There Is Any Agreement.

The price of a 5-cent loaf of bread will be 6 cents beginning tomorrow, the 10-cent loaf will be reduced in weight, rolls will be advanced from 10 to 12 cents a dozen, rye bread will be increased from 7 cents to 8 cents a loaf, and the prices of pies and cake will be advanced generally. This announcement was made yesterday by the large baking concerns, and it is presumed the smaller bakers will follow suit. All are careful to say that their action was taken as individuals and the increase is not the result of an agreement.

In addition to this, the price of stale bread, a commodity which is bought by thousands of the poor, will be advanced. Stale bread will be sold two loaves for 6 cents instead of two loaves for 5 cents, as heretofore. From a statement made by one of the bakers, a movement is under consideration to stop the practice of taking back bread left on the retailer's hands. The committee appointed on Sunday at the meeting of the East Side Protective Association did not call upon Mayor Mitchel yesterday. Because of the absence of Justice Aaron J. Levy the visit was postponed until tomorrow.

In making the announcement of the rise in prices, a representative of the Ward Baking Company said that the bakers had held off as long as they possibly could, but the rise had been forced upon them because of the advance in the price of wheat.

At the suggestion of State Commissioner of Foods John J. Dillon, Attorney General E. E. Woodbury has sent Deputy Attorney General Alfred L. Becker to this city to join in an investigation of the causes of the advance in the price of wheat and flour and the increase in the price of bread announced to begin tomorrow.

The price of a barrel of baker's patent wheat flower yesterday was $8.75, and rye flour is $7.90, according to George E. Millspaugh, head of the Howe Baking Company, 3,355 Third Avenue, the Bronx. He said that the millers will take no contracts for future delivery.

In New York bread is sold wholesale in four, five, and eight cent loaves ranging from eleven to twenty-two ounces. Mr. Millspaugh has been figuring out the exact cost of bread. A barrel of flour costs $8.75. To make it into bread, he has figured, there will be required three pounds of lard at 12 cents a pound; two pounds of yeast at 30 cents a pound; two pounds of sugar at 6 cents a pound, and one and a third of a pound of salt, at 5 cents a pound. This makes the cost for one barrel mixed at $9.91, and it makes 286 pounds of dough, from which can be produced 373 twelve-ounce loaves of bread, which is sold at wholesale at 4 cents and at retail at 5 cents. The overhead charges include labor, rent, delivery, light, heat, and fuel, and Mr. Millspaugh has estimated that the profit to the baker is less than one cent on each loaf.

The Schultz Baking Company announced the rise in the price of the five-cent loaf with an increase of from one to one and a half ounces in the weight of the six-cent loaf. The ten-cent loaf will be reduced two ounces.

The General Baking Company, 30 Church Street, which comprises the Fleischmann interests, and the Cushman bakeries and the Ward Baking Company intend to raise prices on Wednesday. In Brooklyn and in Long Island City several of the big baking companies notified the dealers yesterday that they intend to put into operation the same scale of prices that will hold in Manhattan. In Newark it is stated that the bakers are going to raise bread a cent a loaf.

Abraham Shiplikoff, Secretary of the United Hebrew Trades, said last evening that the boss bakers yesterday declared an open shop and started a lockout of union bakers in Brownsville, because the workmen refused to accept a reduction in wages, which the employers said was rendered necessary on account of the increase in the prices of flour and wheat.

NATIONAL DEFENSE CRUSADE

Security League Opens Permanent Headquarters at 25 Pine Street.

The National Security League, of which S. Stanwood Menken is President, has opened permanent headquarters on the ground floor at 25 Pine Street. This was announced by Mr. Menken last night, who, among other things, stated that the league, which now embraces in its membership some of the most prominent men in this country, had decided to support in every legitimate manner possible the plans recommended by Secretary of War Garrison for the more efficient organization of the regular army.

Mr. Menken said that it had been decided gradually to expand the league throughout the nation until it had branches in all the leading cities of the country. It will be supported on the membership plan, the membership fee having been placed at $1. A Committee on Publication will also shortly be named.

Ex-Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson, who is the Chairman of the Army Committee of the league, has appointed a sub-committee to make a study of the army situation and to report back its findings at the earliest opportunity. This committee is made up of Capt. Matthew E. Hanna, U. S. A., retired; Gen. Francis Vinton Greene, Col. William C. Church, and F. L. Huidekoper. A similar committee to report on the navy has also been named.

For early next month, Mr. Menken said, a great mass meeting to discuss the national defense situation had been planned.

SAVED FROM GAS BY HER PET

Dog Knocks Tube from a Heater and Then Barks for Help.

Spot is a playful fox terrier and Mrs. Lena Hochtable, his mistress, is still fond of him, although through her pet's antics she nearly lost her life last night. Mrs. Hochtable lives at 1,348 Odell Street, in the Bronx. Yesterday she undertook to care for Henry Standish, Jr., the 5-year-old son of a policeman, whose mother is ill.

Mrs. Hochtable sat at the table in her dining room sewing while the little boy and Spot romped about the floor. The youngster chased Spot, and the dog, to evade him, ran around and around the gas heater. Mrs. Hochtable, intent upon her sewing, did not notice that Spot had pulled the tube running to the heater loose and that the gas was pouring out into the room. Soon she became drowsy and, putting down her sewing, went to sleep. Then the little boy fell down and lay still, and Spot, seemingly wondering what had happened to his playmate, began to bark.

It was this barking that attracted the attention of others in the house. They went to the Hochtable door, smelled gas, and forced their way in. Mrs. Hochtable, little Henry, and Spot were unconscious. Two canaries were dead.

The police came, and then the doctors, and a pulmotor was required to revive the woman and little boy. Mrs. Hochtable did not go to a hospital. She took care of little Henry, until his father came and she devoted some time to Spot, who, she said, by barking for help, had repaired the mischief he had done.

50 BRONX ENGINEERS TO GO.

Mathewson Will Cut Force One-third on March 1.

Nearly fifty civil engineers under Borough President Douglas Mathewson of the Bronx received word yesterday that they would be laid off on March 1. The dropping of these men will reduce the present working force one-third.

The men to be laid off range from axemen at $900 a year to assistant engineers at $2,500. Most of them are connected with the Highways and Sewer Departments, the Topographical Bureau, and the Bureau of Design. It was said that many of them had been on part time owing to the lack of work. While there are plenty of contracts outstanding, difficulties over appropriations have brought things to a general standstill in the borough, it is said.

Three of the men laid off have been in the city's employ for thirty years or more, and under the Civil Service rules are entitled to retirement at half pay. A formal announcement of the change will be made by Mr. Mathewson this afternoon.

MUST QUIT MORGAN'S BEACH

Property Won by Banker from Oyster Bay to be Clear by April 1.

OYSTER BAY, Feb. 8.—Following a recent decision by the Court of Appeals giving J. Pierpont Morgan title to East Beach in a suit with the town of Oyster Bay, Town Clerk Charles Weeks today issued public notices that owners of houses on the beach must move them by April 1.

The beach is one of the finest on Long Island Sound. The town of Oyster Bay claimed ownership under an ancient patent grant.

A $1,000,000 MAYO FUND.

Minnesota Physicians Offer It to State University for Research.

MINNEAPOLIS, Feb. 8.—A plan of Drs. William J. and Charles H. Mayo of Rochester, Minn., to establish a $1,000,000 foundation for medical research and to place the foundation in the hands of the University of Minnesota Board of Regents under certain restrictions is under consideration by the university Medical College Advisory Board.

It is proposed that the interest from the fund be used in research work at Rochester, open to graduate university medical students. Details of the plans have not been worked out.

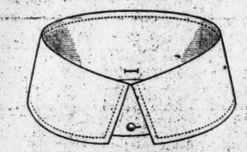
DETECTIVE'S ERROR FATAL.

Entering Wrong House by Mistake, He Falls to Death.

Michael Driscoll, a private detective, who lived at 309 Seventh Street, Brooklyn, in one of a row of houses built alike, entered the home of a neighbor last night by mistake. Discovering his error when he reached the second floor, he turned to descend, but stumbled and fell to the hall corridor, fracturing his skull and dying in a few minutes.

Before Driscoll became unconscious he was able to tell a tenant of his mistake. He was 49 years old, lived with his daughters, and was employed by Anthony F. Vachris, a former Police Lieutenant, at 115 Broadway.

OXWOOD



Low enough in front to be comfortable
High enough in back to be correct in style.

An E&W RED-MAN COLLAR

EARL & WILSON
MAKERS OF TROY'S BEST PRODUCT.

Camel

Quality! Not Premiums

20 for 10c

CIGARETTES

THESE are an expert blend of choice Turkish and Domestic leaf which produces a smoke more pleasing than either smoked straight.

There's no tongue-sting nor unpleasant, cigaretty after-taste. We cannot afford to give premiums or coupons with Camels because of the cost of the superior tobaccos.

R. J. REYNOLDS TOBACCO CO.
Winston-Salem, N. C.

If your dealer can't supply you, send 10c for one package or $1.00 for a carton of ten packages (200 cigarettes), sent postage prepaid. If after smoking one package you are not delighted with CAMELS, return the other nine packages, and we will refund your dollar, and postage.

BEATEN SENSELESS BY DIAMOND ROBBER

Jacob Levin Felled by Thief with Hammer in Store at 3 West 116th Street.

$2,000 IN STONES STOLEN

Showcase in Harlem Looted Later in Day—Several Raids Attributed to One Gang.

"I heard a yell and saw a man without a hat run out of Jacob Levin's jewelry store just now," exclaimed a man to Policeman Cunningham of the West 123d Street Station late yesterday afternoon, and Cunningham, who ran from the Fifth Avenue corner where he had been directing traffic to Levin's store, at 3 West 116th Street, only a few yards away, found the jeweler senseless on the floor in front of his counter. There was no sign of the hatless man.

Dr. Balrin, from the Harlem Hospital, revived Levin, who said that a man about 25 years old, tall, of light complexion and slender, had beaten him on the head with a hammer, knocking him unconscious. The jeweler found that a pouch of unset diamonds had been stolen from the counter.

Levin gave Detectives Kerr and Birmingham a good description of the young man who had called first on Friday and asked to see some engagement rings. He selected one, but told the jeweler he could not pay for it then and would return. Yesterday afternoon he called and said he was ready to buy the ring, but wanted to be sure first he would not prefer to have a stone especially set for him. Levin was showing him the gems in the pouch when the youth drew the hammer from the folds of his long coat and attacked Levin.

The jeweler was taken to his house, 20 West 116th Street, and put to bed. Dr. Balrin said that Levin's skull might be fractured; he could not tell in a hasty examination, but the patient would not go to the hospital. Levin said he did not know the value of the stolen stones, as he did not know how many had been in the pouch, but his son said they were worth between $2,000 and $3,000.

Detectives were working on this robbery at 7:30 o'clock last night when two men stepped up to Bernard Klein's jewelry store around the corner at 1,884 Fifth Avenue, near 115th Street, smashed the narrow side glass of the display window, and made off with several rings and pins worth $200. Klein, who was in his living quarters behind the store, heard the crash of glass and ran out, but the men got away.

It was only six days ago that a young man resembling the man who attacked Levin smashed the window of Henry Sessler's pawnshop at Eighth Avenue and 115th Street and stole $2,500 worth of diamonds. On Jan. 20 several clerks in Adolph Stern's jewelry store at Third Avenue and Eighty-sixth Street were held up by several men and robbed of $15,000 worth of jewelry.

SING SING VISITORS IN ROW.

Two Women and a Man Who Called to See Convicts Ejected.

Special to The New York Times.

OSSINING, N. Y., Feb. 8.—A keeper at Sing Sing Prison telephoned to the police station here this afternoon that two women and a man who had called to see the husbands of the women, both inmates of the prison, had got into a row in the reception room, and help was needed. Policeman Harry Keenan started for the prison, and on the way met the man and the women, whom the Sing Sing authorities had finally ejected.

Keenan kept on to the prison, but could learn only that some one had bitten one of the keepers on the finger as he tried to settle the row. The policeman followed them to the railroad station, where he found them awaiting a train, and arrested all three after small boys had told him of having seen the man hide a revolver under some steps coming down hill from the prison.

Keenan found the weapon, but the man and women denied all knowledge of it, and Justice Valentine discharged them when neither Warden Osborne nor Deputy Warden Johnson appeared to prosecute them. They said they were Joseph Rotunda of 2,149 Second Avenue, and Mrs. Costello and Mrs. Succarada, all of New York.

$15.00 buys more than ever before in a Hart Schaffner and Marx Suit

FOR now we are holding our biggest sale and many Hart Schaffner & Marx Suits regularly priced up to $30 are now $15.

Wallach Bros.

Broadway at 29th
246-248 West 125th
Third Ave. corner 122d
and—
the New Store
Broadway, below Chambers

STANDISH a New ARROW COLLAR

7 for 25c. Cluett, Peabody & Co., Inc., Makers

ROCKAWAYS ASK SELF-RULE.

Residents Off to Albany with Bill for Their Secession.

A delegation of residents of the Rockaway section of Queens left Long Island City yesterday, bound for Albany, to present a bill providing for the secession of the Rockaway section from Greater New York. The bill is backed by many wealthy residents who have Summer homes on the seashore at the Rockaways and Arverne. It is understood that the bill will be presented by Assemblyman Thomas A. McWhinney of Lawrence and Senator G. L. Thompson of Kings Park.

Nearly 90 per cent. of the property holders in the district subscribed to a memorial addressed to the Legislature asking that the bill be passed. The statement is made that the cost of government to this section since consolidation has been excessive. The measure provides for the establishment of a commission government.

SELLS QUART OF HIS BLOOD.

Man Out of Job Selected from Crowd of 30 Applicants.

The offer from Bellevue Hospital to pay $15 for a quart of blood to be transfused into the arm of Mrs. Florence Leonard, a cancer patient, attracted about thirty applicants from the Municipal Lodging House and the Bowery missions yesterday. Several of those who applied were picked out by Dr. M. L. Morris and samples of their blood were taken.

After many tests were made James Murray was informed that his blood had proved to be the best under analysis and that he would be accepted. He was given a hearty supper and was put to bed to await the transfusion operation this morning. Murray said he was giving a fictitious name so that his relatives would not know that he had been reduced to poverty.

All of the men said they were not residents of New York, but that they had come here looking for jobs.

COMEDY 41st St., East of Broadway. Evgs. 8:15. Matinees Today, Friday and Saturday, 2:15. $1.50 MATINEE TODAY, 2:15.
William A. Brady, Ltd., Presents
The Greatest Detective-War Play Ever Written,
The White Feather
SIMULTANEOUS SUCCESS IN NEW YORK AND LONDON.
"Germans ought to like it as well as Englishmen."—*Eve. Post*
"Best thriller that has come to Broadway."—*Herald.*
"Indeed an evening of thrills."—*Tribune.*
"A whole bundle of thrills and a package or two of laughter."—*World.*
SPECIAL MATINEES LINCOLN'S & WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAYS. GET YOUR SEATS NOW.

HIPPODROME 6th Ave., 43rd to 44th Street.
Winter Circus
OF SUBLIMATED SUPREMACY!
Daily Mats. 25c to $1. Nights 25c to $1.50.
TODAY & TOMORROW, SPECIAL "KIDDIES" MATINEES. A DOLLAR TOY GIVEN TO EVERY CHILD PRESENT.
Entire house sold to the American Can Co. for National Canners Ass'n, Thurs. Night, Feb. 11.

Princess 39th St., nr. B'way. Daily Matinee 25c. 50c. Evgs. 50c to $1.
Bosworth's Sensational HYPOCRITES
"A daring, frank screen classic."—Sun.

39th St. Theatre near Broadway. Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Tomorrow, Fri. & Sat. 2:30.
MARIE DRESSLER "A MIX-UP."
Gallery 50c. Balcony, Fine Dollar Seats.

SHUBERT 44th, W. of B'way. Evenings 8:15. Mats. Tom'w, Fri. & Sat. 2:15.
LONDON GAIETY CO. th To-night's the Night
Geo. Grossmith, Emmy Wehlen, James Blakeley, Maurice Farkoa, Laurie Ferree, Fay Compton
Hear Mr. Grossmith Commit "Murder."
ALL GALLERY SEATS 50c.

Winthrop Ames' LITTLE Theatre, W. 44th St. Evs. 8:45. Mats. Tom'w, Fri. & Sat. 2:30.
A PAIR OF SILK STOCKINGS
Cyril Harcourt's Comedy.
All Seats $2.00.

PLAYHOUSE 48th St., E. of B'way. Ev. 8:15. Mats. Tom'w, Fri. & Sat. 2:15.
Pop. Price Mat. Tomorrow, $1.50.
SINNERS
The Biggest Success in New York.

WEST END 125th, w. of 8th Av. Evgs., TO-NIGHT. 8:15. 25c, 50c, 75c.
Mts. Today & Thurs., all seats 25c. Sat. Mat. 25c, 50c.
JESSIE BONSTELLE STOCK CO. This w'k—Daniel Belasco's NOBODY'S WIDOW.

CORT 48th St., E. of B'way. Phone Bryant 46. Ev. 8.20. Mats. Tom'w, Fri. & Sat. at 2:20.
The Play That Has Everything.
UNDER COVER

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE
Wed. at 8. Mme. Sans-Gene. Farrar; Martinelli, Amato, Althouse, Segurola. Cond., Toscanini.
Thurs. at 8:15. Amore del Tre Re. Bori; Ferrari-Fontana, Amato, Didur. Cond., Toscanini.
Fri. at 1:30. Siegfried. Gadski, Ober; Urlus, Whitehill, Reiss, Goritz. Cond., Hertz.
Fri. at 8. Boris Godunow. Ober, Didur, Althouse, Rothier, Segurola, Bada. Cond., Toscanini.
Sat. at 2. Manon. Farrar; Caruso, Scotti, Rothier, Segurola, Reiss. Cond., Toscanini.
Sat. at 7:45. (75c to $3.) Walkure. Gadski, Kurt, Robeson; Berger, Braun, Ruysdael. Cond., Hertz.
Mon., Feb. 15. Special Matinee at 2. Carmen. Farrar, Alda; Caruso, Amato. Cond., Toscanini.
Mon. at 8:15. Fidelio. Matzenauer, Schumann; Urlus, Braun, Goritz, Reiss, Middleton. Cond., Hertz.
BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Tues., Feb. 16, at 8. Rosenkavalier. Ober, Hempel, Schumann; Goritz, Weil, Althouse. Cond., Hertz.
HARDMAN PIANO USED.

CENTURY Evs. at 8:15. Mats. Fri. & Sat., 2:15. Prices 25c to $3.00.
BALLET RUSSE
PAVLOWA
THE INCOMPARABLE
IN NEW REPERTOIRE—WITH COMPLETE BALLET AND ORCHESTRA.
NEXT SUNDAY EVENING CONCERT
RUSSIAN SYMPHONY SOCIETY OF 80.
TSCHAIKOWSKY Program, incl. Pathetique
MARK HAMBOURG, Soloist
Seats now. Sun. Eve. Prices 25c. to $1.50.

SYMPHONY
SOCIETY OF NEW YORK.
WALTER DAMROSCH, Conductor.
2ND MASTER COMPOSER CONCERT.
To-morrow (Wednesday) Afternoon at 3.
Soloist, Ferruccio BUSONI
ALL LISZT PROGRAM.
Seats 35 cts. to $1.50. Box Office, Carnegie Hall.

SECOND BILTMORE MORNING MUSICALE
GRAND BALLROOM, HOTEL BILTMORE, THURS., FEB. 11, AT 11:30.
(Instead of Feb. 12, on account of holiday)
Res. seats now on sale at Biltmore Box Office.
Management R. E. Johnston. Knabe Piano.

PHILHARMONIC
SOCIETY OF NEW YORK.
JOSEF STRANSKY, Conductor.
Next Thurs. Eve. at 8:15. Next Fri. at 2:30.
WAGNER PROGRAMME
Carnegie Hall. Tickets at Box Office.

1st Subscription Concert; SAT. EVE., FEB. 13
CARNEGIE HALL. Seats, 25c to $2. NOW.
Russian Symphony
MODEST ALTSCHULER, Conductor.
Soloist: MARGARET VOLAVY, Pianiste.
New Piano Concerto, BORTKIEWICZ.
TSCHAIKOWSKY'S PATHETIQUE

Carnegie Hall, Sun. Aft., Feb. 14th, at 3.
SONG RECITAL JOHN McCORMACK
Seats at Box Office. (Steinway Piano.)

AEOLIAN HALL
4th Concert To-Night at 8:15.
Kneisel Quartet
Assisting Artist: Katharine Goodson.
Seats $2 and $1.50. Helen Love, 1 W. 34th St.

Carnegie Hall, Sat. Aft., Feb. 13, at 2:30.
SONG RECITAL—ELENA GERHARDT
Richard Epstein at the Piano. (STEINWAY)
Tickets at Box Office. Mgt. Wolfsohn Bureau.

AEOLIAN HALL, SAT. AFT., FEB. 13, AT 3.
Scenes Program by OSSIP GABRILOWITSCH
Mgt. Loudon Charlton. Mason & Hamlin Piano.

AEOLIAN HALL, TUES. AFT., FEB. 9, AT 3.
Piano Recital by ETHEL NEWCOMB
50c to $2. Management Loudon Charlton.

Bandbox Theatre, Tues., Feb. 9th, 8 P. M.
HARRIETTE CADY
Piano Recital. Tickets $2.00. Steinway used.

MURRAY HILL Matinee To-day 2:15. THE GAY WIDOWS. Evenings 8:15. Burlesque.

WINTER GARDEN Broadway and 50th. Evenings at 8. LAST 9 PERFORMANCES.
Mat. Today. Best Orch. Seats, $1 and $1.50.
Dancing Around with AL JOLSON
Matinees Today, Thursday, Friday & Saturday.

Maxine Elliott's Thea., 39th, nr. B'way. Mats. Tom'w, Fri. & Sat.
Pop. Price Matinee Tomorrow $1.50.
THE RENTED EARL

44TH ST. THEATRE, West of Broadway.
ROBERT B. MANTELL
TONIGHT AT 8. MACBETH

LYRIC 42d, West of B'way. Evenings 8:15. Matinees Tom'w, Fri. & Sat. 2:15
THE ONLY GIRL
By Henry Blossom and Victor Herbert.

BOOTH THEATRE, West 45th St. Mats. Tom'w, Friday & Sat.
TO-NIGHT 8:30. CHILDREN OF EARTH LAST EIGHT TIMES
The American Prize Play, by Alice Brown.

BOOTH THEATRE. SPECIAL TODAY (TUESDAY) AT 3:30.
Beatrice Herford
IN HER ORIGINAL MONOLOGUES.

48TH ST. THEA., near B'way. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Thurs., Fri. & Sat.
THE LAW OF THE LAND with JULIA DEAN

CASINO B'way & 39th St. Evenings 8:20. Mats. Tom'w, Fri. & Sat. 2:20.
Bargain Mats. Tom'w & Fri. (Lincoln's Birthday.)
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Best Seats in First Balcony, 75c and $1.00.

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A New Play by EARL DERR BIGGERS.

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SAM BERNARD "THE BELLE OF BOND STREET."

AEOLIAN HALL, Mon. Eve., Feb. 15.
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This Week—Le Maitre des Forges.
Fri. Mat., Le Gendre de M. Poirier. (No performance Next Saturday.) Every Sunday Night Star
Parisian Cafe Chantant Programme.

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NAZIMOVA in "War Brides." INA CLAIRE, Others.
COLONIAL Daily Mat. 25c. Orville Harrold, Grace Leigh & Trio, ots. Bernard Granville.
ALHAMBRA Daily Mat. 25c. Grace La Rue, Wee Georgie Wood, others. Minnie Dupree.

PUNCH & JUDY Theatre, 49th St. East of B'way.
THE CLEVER ONES
Evenings 8:30. Matinees Friday & Saturday 2:30.

Aeolian Hall, Thurs. Aft., Feb. 11, at 3.
Pianiste Recital, PEROY GRAINGER SEATS AT BOX OFFICE
Mgt. Antonia Sawyer. (Steinway Piano.)

VITAGRAPH 44th St. & Broadway. 2:30 & 8:30.
"From Headquarters"—"A Daughter's Strange Inheritance"—and Special Pictures.

Strand B'way, 47th St. Noon to 11:30 P. M.
GABY DESLYS in "HER TRIUMPH."
Strand Orch. & Soloists.
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COLUMBIA, B'way & 47th. Burlesque. Mat. Ben Welch & His Burlesquers. To-day.

BROOKLYN AMUSEMENTS.
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Dippel Opera Co. Next Week—"HYPOCRITES." THE LILAC DOMINO. Seats Thursday.

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EMPIRE B'way & 40th St. Evenings 8:15. Mats. Tom'w, Fri. & Sat. 2:15.
3 MATS. THIS WEEK—Tom'w, Fri. & Sat.
ETHEL BARRYMORE
THE SHADOW A New Play in 3 Acts.

LYCEUM West 45th Street. Evs. at 8:20. Matinees Thurs., Fri. and Sat.
ELSIE FERGUSON in OUTCAST Extra Matinee Friday.

NEW AMSTERDAM W. 42d St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Tom'w, Fri. & Sat.
3 MATS. THIS WEEK—Tom'w, Fri. & Sat.
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RUTH CHATTERTON
in Jean Webster's Charming Comedy,
DADDY LONG-LEGS

LIBERTY West 42d St. Evenings at 8:15. Mats. Tom'w, Fri. & Sat. at 2:15.
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In the New 4 Act Play. THE SILENT VOICE

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Next Week, Mon., Wed. & Fri. Evs. & Wed. Mat. ANDROCLES AND THE LION.
Tues., Thurs. & Sat. Evs. & Sat. Mat. A Midsummer Night's Dream.
(1st performance Tues., Feb. 16. Tickets purchased for previous dates must be exch.)

HARRIS 42d St., W. of B'way. Evs. at 8:15. Mats. Tom'w, Fri. & Sat. 2:15.
ILLINGTON IN THE LIE by HENRY ARTHUR JONES

BELASCO West 44th St. Evenings 8:20. Mats. Thurs., Fri. & Sat. 2:15.
"Miss Starr Wonderful."—Sun.
FRANCES STARR
in MARIE-ODILE.

ELTINGE 42d St., nr. Broadway. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Tom'w, Fri. & Sat. 2:15.
The Song of Songs

REPUBLIC West 42d St. Evs. at 8:20. Mats. Tom'w, Fri. & Sat. 2:20.
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